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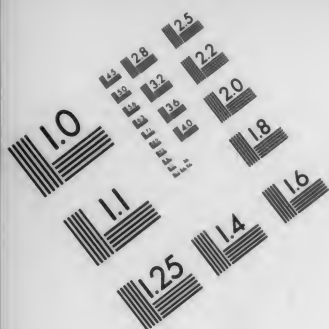
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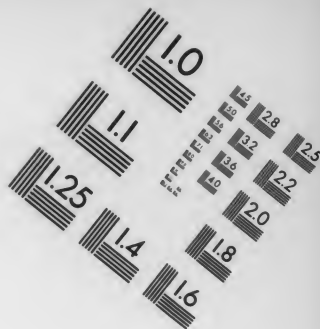
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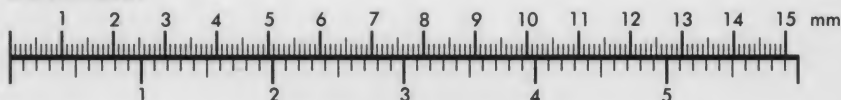
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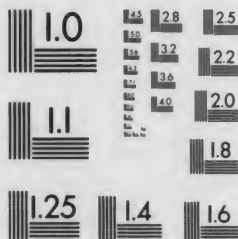
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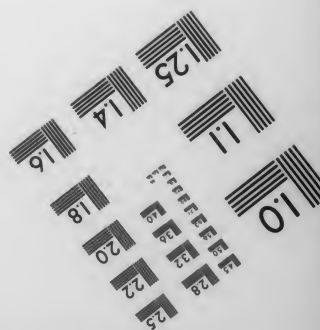
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FASTI HELLENICI.

THE
CIVIL AND LITERARY
CHRONOLOGY OF GREECE,

FROM
THE LVTH TO THE CXXIVTH OLYMPIAD.



BY
HENRY FYNES CLINTON, Esq. M. A.

LATE STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH.

OXFORD,
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.
MDCCCXXIV.

PREFACE.

IN the work now offered to the public, the author has attempted to illustrate the Civil and Literary History of Ancient Greece from the age of Pisistratus to the accession of Ptolemy Philadelphus, by exhibiting a chronological view not only of the civil and military affairs of the Greeks, but also of their literature, within that period. The authorities upon which each fact is stated are expressed, and the original words of the authors are given, as far as the necessary brevity would allow.

The first idea of this work suggested itself to the author many years ago, when he found the want of a sufficient chronological guide, while engaged in studying the works of the ancient writers. The remains of the Orators, and of the Comic Poet, to be rightly understood, must be read in the order in which they were composed or exhibited; and with a reference to the transactions with which they were connected. The ancient critics of the best times were diligent in their attention to this particular*. Apollodorus and Dionysius carefully

* *Illæ præcipua scriptorum cura fuisse videtur, ut tempus quo fabulas suas comici tragicique docuissent inquirerent, et quo archonte quæque anni tempestate singula quæque dramata acta fuissent diligenter notarent. Non vulgare sane opus; cum in eo elucubrando criticorum doctissimi industriam diligentiamque suam collocarint: DICHARCHUS nimirum*

Aristotelis discipulus, CALLIMACHUS, CARYSTIUS, ARISTOPHANES grammaticus, APOLLODORUS, CRATES, et ERATOSTHENES. His ARISTOTELES ipse princeps præverat, qui, tragicorum comicorumque nominibus et fabularum titulis collectis, συναγωγήν hanc apto et proprio vocabulo περί διδασκαλίων inscripserat. Oderici Epistola, p. vi.

marked the dates of literary works. But the grammarians of later ages, from whose hands we have received the relics of antiquity, so much neglected this necessary point, that no copy of Aristophanes now exists which has the Comedies disposed in the order in which they were exhibited; nor any copy of Demosthenes, in which the Harangues and Public Causes are placed with any regard to the order of time. The author originally proposed to himself to arrange the orations and dramas which remain to us from antiquity in their proper order, and to verify the dates by the proper testimonies. This he imagined might have been accomplished in a short compass. By degrees he found the subject more extensive. Other topics of inquiry presented themselves, and his work increased upon his hands, until it grew into its present form, and into the bulk of a volume. He now ventures to submit it to the world, trusting that it may in some degree supply to others what he formerly wanted for himself.

He had reserved for the Appendix a history of the Dramatic Poets of the period, including the titles of their dramas. But this subject was found to be too copious to admit its insertion in the present Appendix. This design was therefore laid aside, and that shorter account of the Tragic and Comic Poets was substituted, which appears in the Introduction. From this change in the original plan, a reference with respect to *Epicharmus* inadvertently left standing in the Tables, at B. C. 500, contains a promise which is not fulfilled in the present volume.

It had been also intended to subjoin in the Appendix some observations on the extent and population of Ancient Greece; in which the reasons would have been explained of the numbers assigned to Attica at the census of Demetrius in B. C. 317. But this inquiry also it has been found necessary to omit.

The Index to the Tables exhibits, under the form of a short chronicle, a synopsis of the whole period. It will shew the station of every archon, and of every principal event in the second column. With re-

spect to the third and fourth columns of the Tables it is less complete. Some particulars recorded in these have been omitted in this Index through want of space. But this deficiency is supplied by the Alphabetical Index of Literary Names at the end of the volume; which contains all the references that belong to this branch of the subject, and where the author has inserted some few notices which he had omitted in the proper place.

Before he dismisses this volume, he is desirous of expressing his acknowledgments to the Delegates of the Oxford University Press, collectively, for their reception of his labours. To the Regius Professor of Greek, the REV. THOMAS GAISFORD, individually, for the ready kindness with which he has promoted the publication of this work, the author is bound in an especial manner to declare his obligations.

WELWYN, HERTS, JANUARY 5, 1824.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

IN THE INTRODUCTION.

- Page. Line.
- iv. note " for "tom. II." read "tom. III."
- vi. note " " Caroliruta" r. " Caroliruba"
- vii. 10. "Goeller" r. "Göller"
- xiii. note " 392" r. "292"
- xxiii. 6. *Δισχυλός* r. *Δισχυλός*
- xxix. 25. *Σαφρανίδης* r. *Σαφρανίδης*
- xxx. 6. *ῥιθός* r. *ῥιθός*. According to an accurate judge of the proprieties of Attic language, it should be written *ῥιθός*. Elmsl. ad Sophocl. Œd. Colon. p. 83. *Diphthongus u neque ante vocalem neque ante consonam stare potest in eadem voce. Scribendum igitur ῥιθός. Sic etiam ῥιθός apud Aristoph. Vesp. 1347. But, as in Demosth. Macartat. p. 1057. Mr. Bekker has preferred ῥιθός on the authority of MSS. I hesitate. Isocrates, p. 424. a. has ῥιθός. improperly printed ῥιθός in some edd.*
- xxxi. N^o. 23. *Pantacles*. This name may be omitted. From the testimonies of Antipho and Harpocratio it only appears that he was a *κωμωδικοκλας* or *dithyrambic poet*. I have therefore improperly inserted him in the list of the Old Comedy.
- xxxiv. N^o. 31. *Bathon*—Place *Bathon* in the Poets of the New Comedy, after *Theognetus*: thus: " * 18. *Bathon*," &c.
- xxxv. 2. "344—292" r. "342—291"
- xxxvii. 4. "B. C. 386." r. "B. C. 387."

B. C. Col. IN THE TABLES.

546. 3. *ἐνερήκωτα*.—*ἐνερήκ.*—*ἐνερήκ.* r. *ἐνερήκωτα*.—*ἐνερήκ.*—*ἐνερήκ.*
531. 4. before "Ol. 62. 1." insert "Eusebius"
477. 1. for "Moral. p. 785. A." read "Schol. in Hermogen. p. 410."
468. 4. "Anthesterion" r. "Elaphebolion"
460. 3. (p. 43.) "Soranus in Vita" r. "Auctor Vitæ" *Soranus* is quoted in the next paragraph, but this particular is from *Istomachus*.
458. 3. After "τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος πρὸς ἑξῆς" add "legendum τῆς α' ἡμερικῆς. This error in the text of the biographer, long since corrected by Palmer, Taylor, Reiske, and others, (conf. Reisk. Plutarch. tom. IX. p. 321.) although unnoticed by Wyttenbach, might arise from a transcriber inadvertently repeating the preceding number, β.—τὸ β' ἔτος πρὸς ἑξῆς."
454. 4. (p. 47.) "B. C. 392." r. "B. C. 391."
447. 2. *Ὀρχομένου* r. *Ὀρχομένου*
444. 3. (last line.) *ἐτὶ τ' r. ἐτὶ δ'*
441. 4. *τραγῳδία* r. *τραγῳδία*
433. 1. *Apseude*. Add to the testimonies "Ptol. Μεγ. Συναξ. III. 2." and compare Append. c. 19. p. 304.
427. 3. *σχῆμα* r. *σχῆμα*
407. 2. *καυδάρης* r. *καυδάρης*
406. 1. *Callias*. Add to the testimonies "Arg. Œdip. Colon. apud Elmsleium. cf. a. 402."
405. 4. (p. 79.) *ἀγρῶς* r. *ἀγρῶς*

405. 4. (p. 79.) after "Ran. 67—78." insert as follows: "Arg. III. Sophocl. CEd. Colon. ed. Elmsl.

ἡ δὲ Φρόνητος ἐν Μούσαις, ἀς συγκρίψει τοὺς Βατράχους, φησὶν ὅτις
 μάκαρ Σοφοκλῆς, ἐς πολλὸν χρόνον βίους
 ἀπέθανεν, εὐδαίμων ἀνὴρ καὶ δεξιός.
 πολλὰς πύχνας καὶ καλὰς τραγῳδίας
 καλῶς ἐτελεύτησεν, οὐδὲν ὑπερβαίνειν κακόν.

—attesting both the recent death of Sophocles, and the respect in which he was held." The Tables of this work were printed before the *Œdipus Coloneus* edited by Dr. Elmsley had appeared, containing this Argument; a part of which had been already given in the *Bacchæ*, p. 14. This Argument, it seems, first appeared in a foreign journal about ten years ago: and consequently I have erred in representing it at B. C. 396, 4, as *first* published by Dr. Elmsley. In the preceding sentence apud Elmsl. CEd. Col. p. 5. l. 6. for τοὺς στρατηγούς we must read τοὺς τραγικούς.

403. 3. Ἰσοκράτης r. Ἰσοκράτης.
 402. 3. (p. 83.) for "cf. a. 373." r. "cf. a. 372."
 398. 4. (p. 87.) διδάσκειν r. διδάσκειν
 368. 3. Μανουὴλ r. Μανουὴλ
 365. 3. (p. 109.) for "in the year of Chion" read "in the year of Cephisodorus:" for ἐπὶ ταύτῃ r. ἐπὶ ταύτῃ and compare Append. p. 314, note.
 352. 4. after "Isocrates" omit "of Apollonia" and compare Append. p. 263.
 346. 3. ἔκτῃ r. ἔκτῃ
 340. 3. (p. 135.) Ἀλαμῆς r. Ἀλαμῆς
 338. 1. *Chæronidas*. Add to the testimonies "Plutarch. Vit. Demosth. c. 24." and compare Append. p. 317—319.
 331. 2. *Arbelus*—μυρὸς πνευμάτων. Compare, for the correction of this passage, Append. p. 307.
 330. 4. after "B. C. 283." add "Diod. Eclog. lib. XXIII. tom. IX. p. 318. Bip. Φιλόμην δὲ ἡ κομικὴ ἔγραψε δράματα ἐντὶ καὶ ἐνέγκοντα, βίβλας ἔτη ἑνὶ καὶ ἐνέγκοντα. Wess. ad loc. *Mortem cum vita commutavit anno primi Punici belli tertio* [B. C. 262. the twenty-second year of Antigonus Gonatas] *namque cum ad annum quæ hic referuntur pertinent omnia*. According to this account, Philemon might exhibit comedy almost seventy years."
 316. 4. add as follows: "I am yet in doubt, whether the allusion of Alexis may not rather be to Demetrius Poliorcetes. In that case, we may, with Petitus, place the decree against the philosophers, (Laërt. V. 38. Pollux, IX. 42. Athen. XIII. p. 610. e.) and consequently the *ἵππος* of Alexis, within the 118th Olympiad: that is to say, after the liberation of Athens B. C. 307, and before the exile of Demochares B. C. 302. This drama of Alexis, together with the *ἑρμῆς*, in which he mentioned king Ptolemy, (Athen. XI. p. 502. b.) and the *Φαρμακονόμος*, (for which see the Tables B. C. 306,) would thus be brought down to the latest possible period of his exhibitions."
 315. 1. *Praxibulus*. Add to the testimonies "Theophrast. *περὶ λίθων*, p. 702. Schneid. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 7." and compare Append. p. 321.
 314. 1. *Nicodorus*. Add to the testimonies "Theophrast. *Caus. Plant. I. 19, 5*. Plin. H. N. III. 5." and compare Append. p. 321.
 311. 1. *Simonides*. Add to the testimonies "Theophrast. *Hist. Plant. VI. 3, 3*." and compare Append. p. 321.
 287. 2. omit these words, "But the seven years of Plutarch are confirmed by the times of Cassander, Pyrrhus, and Lysimachus."

IN THE INDEX TO THE TABLES.

345. 3. omit the words "Demosth. *Philipp. II.*"
 333. 3. for "Ephorus [Demosth.] in *Theocrin.*" r. "Ephorus. [Demosth.] in *Theocrin.*"

IN THE APPENDIX.

- Page. Line.
 198. N°. 24. Pyrrhus . . . 8m." read "Pyrrhus—7m."
 213. 22. ἔδωκεν r. ἔδωκεν
 Ibid. note 1. Διόδωρον r. Διόδωρον
 229. 25. } "connection" r. "connexion"
 230. 9. }
 266. 4. "Pylagorus" r. "Pylagoras"
 268. note 1. col. 2. πάλιν r. πάλιν
 278. note 1. col. 2. line 2. for "Jehoiakim's" r. "Jehoiakin's"
 Ibid. line 17. after "10g. 7m." add "(including the 3m. of Jehoiakin.)"
 279. 1. after "year of Nabonassar 144" omit the comma.
 Ibid. 9. βασιλείας r. βασιλείας
 Ibid. 11. [τεσσαράκοντα] τέσσαρα r. [τεσσαράκοντα] (legendum τέσσαρα)
 Ibid. 20. ἡμέρας r. ἡμέρας
 284. note 1. line 10. τοῦ δ' ἔτους r. τοῦ δ' ἔτους
 287. note. col. 2. line 24. "B. C. 625." r. "B. C. 623."
 294. note 1. col. 1. ἐργασίας r. ἡμέρας
 305—307. In the lunations, the fractions of time below a second are not expressed in these pages, although in computing the sums they have been taken into the account. Hence an apparent want of agreement in some of the amounts.
 310. at the end of note 1 add, "I exhibit this specimen in small letters, to save space."
 314. at the end of note 1 subjoin as follows: "The ten years, referred to in a preceding note, terminated at the *δοκιμασία* of Demosthenes: Demosth. p. 814. κατέστασθαι τοσούτον χρόνον ὥς ἐγὼ ἀνὴρ εἶναι δοκιμασθέν. p. 825. ὃ δ' ἐμὲ δοκιμασθέντι παρέλασαν. p. 865. οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅστις εἰς ἡμέρας τῶν αὐτῶν ἡμερῶν με λήψεται παρ' αὐτῶν ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ἀνὴρ εἶναι δοκιμασθέν. I had not sufficiently adverted to this in constructing the Tables B. C. 376, 3. 365, 3. The *δοκιμασία* being brought to the sixth or seventh month of Cephisodorus will bring the death of the father to the sixth or seventh month of Charisander. If, on the contrary, we place the father's death at the second month of Charisander, this will fix the *δοκιμασία* of the son to the second month of Cephisodorus. *δοκιμασθῆναι* was the proper term on these occasions: Demosth. p. 947. δοκιμασθέντος Πασικλέους. p. 950. φίλος Πασικλῆος ἀνὴρ γεγονὸς ἐκμύζετο τὸν λόγον τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς. Isocrat. p. 147. a. ἐπειδὴ εἰς ἄνδρας δοκιμασθέν. p. 352. c. ἐπετροπέθη παρὰ Περικλέους—δοκιμασθέντι δὲ—κ. τ. λ. Lysias, p. 897. Reisk. ἐγὼ δὲ εἶμι δοκιμασθέντος τοῦ προεβου- τήρου τῶν μετρίων. Idem apud Dionys. t. V. p. 600. ἐπίτροπος—παράδοξος τοῖς νόμοις δοκιμασθέντι τὰ χρήματα. Bekker, Anecd. Gr. p. 235, 14. δοκιμασθέντος εἰ δὲ ἡλικίας ἑφθαλὸν εἰ δύνανται τὰ πατρῷα παρὰ τὴν ἐπιτροπὴν ἀπολαμβάνειν. The minor was held to be capable of managing his own estate at two years beyond the age of puberty: Isæus, p. 72, 16. κύριον τῶν χρημάτων—εἰ παῖδες δύνανται εἰς διέτας ἡβήσαντες ὅτε γὰρ οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσιν. p. 80, 45. δὲ νόμος—εἰ τοῖς παῖδας εἰς διέτας ἡβήσαντας κρατεῖν τῶν χρημάτων. Demosth. p. 1135. νόμος "ἐάν τις ἡβήσῃ εἰς διέτας, "κρατεῖν τῶν χρημάτων." p. 1136. νόμος "Ὅτι δὲ γνησίον ὅσον υἱὸν ὁ πατὴρ διαθέσῃ, ἐάν πο- "θῶσιν οἱ υἱοὶ πρὶν εἰς διέτας ἡβῆναι, τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς διαθέσῃ κυρίαν εἶναι." Hyperides apud Har- poor. v. εἰς διέτας. δὲ νόμος—κελεύει κύριος εἶναι τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς καὶ τῆς εὐλας διαδοῆς τοῖς παῖδας ἐπειδὴ εἰς διέτας ἡβῶσι. Respecting the value of this expression grammarians differ: Harpoer. v. εἰς διέτας ἡβῶσι. Διδόμης φησὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐν ἑκατάκῃ ἐτῶν γενέσθαι τὸ γὰρ ἡβῶσι μέχρι τεσσαράκοντα ἐτῶν ἄλλοι, ἐφηβὸν παρ' Ἀθηναίους ἑκαταεκαεστὴς γίνεσθαι καὶ μόνον ἐν τοῖς ἐφηβίοις ἐπὶ δὲ. ἔπειτα τῇ ληξιαρχικῇ ἐγγράφῃ γράμματα. Etymol. v. εἰς διέτας ἡβῶσι. τινέσθαι τῶν ἑκατάκῃ γενέσθαι τὸ γὰρ ἡβῶσι μέχρι τεσσαράκοντα ἐτῶν. ἄλλοι, ἐφηβὸν παρ' Ἀθη-
 * a

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page. Line.

καὶς ἑκτακάθεκα ἐτὼν γούναμι Διόταται καὶ ἕως μὲν ἐν ταῖς ἐφεβίαις ἔτη δέκα, οὕτως ἐς τὸ λοξί-
αρχικόν ἐφεβότατον γυμνασίον. Bekker, p. 255, 15. ἐπὶ δέκατος ἔφηρα· τὸ γούναμι ἐτὼν ἑκτακά-
θεκα· οὗτος ἔφη τὸ ἐκτακάθεκα ἐτὼν γούναμι, τὸ δὲ ὅτι δὲκα ἐλέγξαι ὅτι τὸ γούναμι ἐτὼν ἄλλαν
δοῦναι μετὰ τῆς ἔφηρας. This difference may be reconciled by supposing a distinction between
civil rights and military service. The minors were admitted to their estates at sixteen :
the *ephebi* were called to military service at home, at eighteen. If this interpretation be
not admitted, and if it should be thought that the seven years in Demosth. p. 814. mean
seven years complete, from his enumeration of them at p. 833.—*αὶ κατελείβον μὲν ἐνάδεκα,*
ἔξ ἔτη δὲ προεστεινότερον—then we must reject the authority of Didymus altogether: the
δικαιοσύνη of the minor will be fixed to the commencement of his eighteenth year, and the
birth of Demosthenes will be raised to the beginning of B. C. 382. the sixth or seventh
month of OI. 99. 2. and a few months earlier than the date assumed in these Tables."

319. note ¹. Ψήφισμα γ. ψήφισμα

321. note ^{cc.} for "verius" r. "verius"

Ibid. note ^d, col. 1. "Praxiteles" r. "Praxibulus"

Ibid. *ibid.*, col. 2, *pass.* r. *pass.*

322. at the end of note f, subjoin, "There were two reasons why Orpheus would be mentioned in connexion with the Phœnician Cadmus. 1. He was said to have instituted the worship of Bacchus: Apollod. I. 3, 2. *Ὀρφεὺς καὶ τὰ Διόνυσον μυστέρια*, which the Greeks received from Cadmus. (compare Herodot. II. 49.) 2. The invention of letters was by some ascribed to Orpheus. conf. Wolf. Proleg. in Hom. p. li. I think it very possible that Suidas might represent Cadmus as younger than Orpheus, although in reality three generations older. But yet we may restore the true chronology by an easy correction and transposition, if we suppose the passage, in which Suidas abbreviated the account of some grammarian, to have stood thus:

Κάδμος Πανδίωνος Μιλήσιος, Ιστορικός, ὃς πρῶτος κατὰ τινὰς συγγραφήν ἔγραψε καταλογὸν.

Συνέταξε δὲ Κτίσιον Μιλήτου—ἐν βιβλίοις δ.

“Ὅτι τὸν Καῖμον φασὶ πρῶτον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα κομίσαι τὰ γράμματα, ὥπερ πρῶτοι Φοῖνικες ἐφεύραν. Μικρῷ νιότερος Ὀρφύς.”

323. 3. add the following note, after "Schol. Pindar. Nem. III. 21." "Catal. MSS. Clark. p. 72, 23. κατεκρίθη δὲ (Ἀριστοφάνης) καὶ τὴν Ἀλγίαν ὡς Θεογένους ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀλγίως. It appears from hence that Theagenes, who wrote περὶ Ἀλγίως, was a later Theagenes, and lived after Aristophanes."

324. note P, line 14. Μακεδονῶν γ. Μακεδόνων

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION	Page.
Early Grecian Chronology	i.
Athenian Archons. B. C. 496—292	ii.
συταρχία ιστορικὴ of Scaliger	viii.
Tragic and Comic Poets	xxii.
The law περί τοῦ μὴ ἀνομαστὶ καμφοῦν	xxvii.
TABLES, B. C. 560—278.	xxxviii.
INDEX TO THE TABLES	2.
APPENDIX.	167.
1. Pythian Games	173.
2. Pisistratidæ	179.
3. Kings of Sparta	182.
4. Kings of Macedonia	197.
5. Ionian war.—Marathon.—Salamis	219.
6. Athenian Empire	224.
7. Lacedæmonian Empire	228.
8. Summary of Thucydides. B. C. 478—432	229.
9. Amphipolis	236.
10. Syracuse	240.
11. Dodwell examined	
I. Ægospotami	245.
II. The Thirty	248.
III. Dercyllidas and Agesilaus	249.
IV. Peace of Antalcidas	251.
V. Congress at Sparta	253.
12. Cyprian War. B. C. 385—376.	254.
13. Kings of Bosphorus. B. C. 480—304.	256.
14. Princes of Caria. B. C. 385—334.	261.
15. Alexander of Phææ	263.
16. Elatea.—Chæronea	265.
17. Kings of Lydia	271.
18. Kings of Persia	276.
The Seventy-years' Captivity	277.
Kings of Babylon. B. C. 604—539.	ibid.
Table of the Kings of Persia	288.
19. Attic Months	293.
20. Demosthenes	312.
21. Philosophers	319.
Historians	322.
Orators	328.
INDEX OF THE PHILOSOPHERS, HISTORIANS, ORATORS, AND POETS	331.

INTRODUCTION.

THE period of two hundred and eighty years, from the 55th to the 124th Olympiad, may be considered as the *second* of three portions, into which the whole subject of Grecian chronology and history down to the Christian era may be divided. The times which precede the age of Pisistratus compose the *first* portion; the period from Pisistratus to Ptolemy Philadelphus is the *second*; and the space of time from Philadelphus to the Christian era is the *third*. This distribution is not arbitrarily made, but seems naturally pointed out by the subject itself.

The government of Pisistratus at Athens was a remarkable epoch, distinguished by many peculiar characters. In a chronological view, it is marked as being the first date in Grecian history from which an unbroken series of dates can be deduced in regular succession. It coincides with the reign of Cyrus and the rise of the Persian empire; and consequently coincides with that point of time at which sacred history first touches upon profane. Regarded in a literary view, this era is no less remarkable. It coincides with the commencement of historical writing in prose. The rise of oratory at Athens, and the written drama, were subsequent to this date; and Thales, the founder of philosophy, had yet many years to live at the accession of Pisistratus to power.

But if the 55th Olympiad is naturally pointed out as the commencement, the 124th Olympiad is not less properly the termination of the period. That date constitutes a remarkable era, both in the civil and literary affairs of Greece. It coincides with the deaths of the first successors of Alexander, who were all withdrawn from the scene nearly at the same time. It falls upon the rise of the Achæan league, and upon the establishment of those four monarchies in Asia which arose after the death of Seleucus. This era is farther distinguished as the point of time at which the power of the Romans first came in contact with the Greeks, the war with Pyrrhus having begun in the last year of this Olympiad. This then was an epoch, at which the states and kingdoms of the ancient world began to take a

new direction; the ascendancy of the Romans gradually increasing, till the whole was absorbed in the Roman empire. This date is also remarkable in literary history. Epicurus, Arcesilaus, Strato, and Zeno, flourished at this period: Posidippus was exhibiting comedy at Athens; and with the reign of Philadelphus a new literary era commenced, when Alexandria, instead of Athens, became the chief seat of learning. That brilliant and interesting portion of history, which is the subject of the present work, is divided from the times that preceded it by the nature of our information, and from the times that followed by the character of events. In the times which preceded, our information is imperfect; in the times which followed, a new course of affairs began in the history of mankind.

Grecian chronology for the times before Pisistratus demands a separate inquiry, and is reserved for another occasion. But it may not be improper here to take a short survey of the state of that chronology. In all history, where our information is exact, we direct our attention to some leading events, which mark the beginning of a new order of things: and we distribute our subject according to the *character of affairs*. But in the early times of Greece, we are obliged to have in view the *nature of our information*, in the distribution of the subject. In the five centuries and a half which elapsed from Pisistratus to Augustus, our materials are ample and authentic; to each successive year may be assigned its proper incident. But in the thousand years which are computed from Cecrops to Pisistratus, this is far from being the case. It is enough, if we can conjecture the probable date of a few principal facts, by comparing the scanty memorials and uncertain traditions which descended to posterity, and from which the learned of a later age composed their chronology. The ancients themselves divided their early history in this manner. Never pretending to equal information with respect to the dates of the early and the later times, they kept in view the natural and necessary distinction. Censorinus^a marks the gradations: *Varro tria discrimina temporum esse tradit. Primum, ab hominum principio ad Cataclysmum priorem: quod per ignorantiam vocetur ἀηλιν. Secundum, a Cataclysmo priore ad Olympiadem primam: quod quia in eo multa fabulosa referuntur, μυθικὸν nominatur. Tertium, a prima Olympiade ad nos: quod dicitur ἱστορικὸν, quia res in eo gestæ veris historiis continentur.* Africanus^b admits a similar distribution; professing to begin his chronology from the Olympiads, because *μέχρι μὲν Ὀλυμπιάδων οὐδὲν ἀκριβὲς ἱστέσθαι τοῖς Ἕλλησι, πάντων συγκεχυμένων καὶ κατὰ μῆδον*

^a De Die Nat. c. 21.

^b Apud Euseb. Præp. X. 10.

αὐτοῖς τῶν πρὸ τοῦ συμφωνούντων. With these plain testimonies, therefore, of the ancients themselves, we cannot but wonder that Dodwell should consider the years of the Attic reigns, stated in Eusebius, as entirely satisfactory: or that Corsini should quote for them the *testimony* of Eusebius without scruple: or that Dr. Hales, in his late chronological work^c, should describe the thirty reigns of the Athenian kings and archons, as “one of the most authentic and correct documents to be found in the whole range of profane history.” But even had the declarations of the ancients been wanting upon this point, it must have been manifest, that we should vainly rely upon the dates which have been transmitted to us through a succession of later chronologers, from Castor and Thallus to Eusebius and Syncellus, for the reigns of the Argive or the Attic kings. For those dates, as we well know, were originally *conjectures*, formed by the early writers, who, in the deficiency of accurate accounts, computed the times of their ancestors by comparing genealogies, and extracting out of them a probable date. And how could that, which was insufficient evidence at first, become better testimony merely by being frequently repeated, and by the length of time through which it may have passed?

The Trojan era of Eratosthenes, B. C. 1183, and of Apollodorus, B. C. 1184, (which were essentially the same, the one reckoning complete, the other current years,) was adopted by the chronologers who came after them; as for example, by Dionysius of Halicarnassus^d; by Diodorus^e; by Tatian^f, Clemens^g, and Eusebius^h; and by the Roman writers generally; Catoⁱ; Nepos; Lutatius; Solinus^k. But this date, by being thus frequently repeated, acquired no new kind of authority as evidence. When the same fact comes reported by several authors, all transcribing from one common source, these authors are not to be considered as so many independent authorities for the matter stated in common, but are all reducible to that one original source of which they are the copies. This plain proposition has not been sufficiently attended to by those who appeal to Diodorus or Eusebius as independent witnesses for the date of the Trojan war. Thus Petavius enters into an argument, to prove that Diodorus and Eratosthenes coincide, and that their authorities are equivalent upon this point^l. Corsini adopts the same style of speaking: *Primus Olympicus annus in annum a Troja diruta 408*

^c Vol. I. p. 241.

^d Ant. I. p. 187. Reisk.

^e I. 5.

^f Or. ad Græcos.

^g Strom. I. p. 332.

^h Præp. X. 9. p. 484. A.

ⁱ Apud Dionys. I. p. 187.

^k Solin. I. 27.

^l Rat. Temp. pars II. lib. II. 10.

ex optima Diodori hypotesi convenit^m. *Ab Ilia clade ad primam Olymp. 407 anni intercessere; quod ex Diodoro quoque opportunius est observatum*ⁿ. And Dr. Hales^o: "Both Eratosthenes and Diodorus Siculus have ascertained it within "a year of each other, by different and independent arguments." But Diodorus^p uses no arguments; enters upon no proofs; and professes merely to follow Apollodorus: ἀπὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν ἀκολουθῶν Ἀπολλοδώρῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ τίθεμεν, κ. τ. λ. And the date of Apollodorus was the same, and founded upon the same principles as that of Eratosthenes. This Trojan era, then, is nothing more than a *conjectural date* originally fixed by Eratosthenes, and derived from him to succeeding chronologers.

But although we cannot promise ourselves that degree of certainty to which some have pretended, yet we are not to conclude the uncertainty so great as is supposed by the scheme of Newton. The inference of Newton may be said to be this; that because the Greek writers did not know the true date of the Trojan war within forty or fifty years, therefore they could not know it within three hundred: a proposition which cannot be granted. In the almost total loss of all Ionian histories and memorials, it is hazardous to pronounce upon the degree or amount of contemporary testimony concerning their origin, which might have remained among the Greek cities of Asia. If those monuments of Ionian literature now existed, which were in the hands of Eratosthenes and his contemporaries, as we should be better qualified to appreciate the soundness of their conclusions in settling the chronology, so we should probably find, that those conclusions were formed upon juster reasons than we are now disposed to allow. In the works of the poets who flourished within the two centuries preceding Pisistratus, many notices of contemporary events must doubtless have occurred, contributing to fix the times of great transactions. Thus Callinus^q is appealed to as mentioning the Magnesians; the poet Asius^r noticed the luxury of the Samians of his time; Archilochus and Mimnermus mentioned in their poems the events of their own times. About a century later than Archilochus, prose annals began to be composed; and among the first objects which engaged the attention of the first prose writers were the annals of their native cities. Within about fifty years from the time when prose histories began to be written, and within five centuries and a half from the reputed date of the Asiatic colonies, Deiochus composed the annals

^m Fast. Att. tom. II. p. xxvi.

ⁿ Id. p. lxiv.

^o Vol. I. p. 32.

^p I. 5.

^q Clem. Strom. I. p. 333. Strab. XIV. p. 647.

^r Athen. XII. p. 525. e. f.

of Cyzicus; Hecataeus wrote the memorials of Ionia; Charon, the antiquities of Lampsacus; Hellanicus, the history of the Æolian settlements and of his native island Lesbos. Within less than six centuries from that reputed date, Ion of Chios began to compose the antiquities of his own country. Is it credible, that all these authors should have been so far beyond the reach of all memorials, should have found the local traditions so completely fail them, as to concur in supposing those colonies to have subsisted *five* centuries, or nearly five, which had in reality existed only *two*? The truth then is to be found between the two opinions. The actual date of the Trojan war was irrecoverably lost; but an approximation to the truth was possible, and perhaps the Trojan era may be determined within fifty years of the real period.

It is affirmed by Mr. Mitford^s, that "none of the early Grecian writers have "undertaken to fix the era of the Trojan war." If this be understood to mean the precise year of that event, it is undoubtedly true. Although, however, they have not undertaken to fix the year, yet they have expressed the period in round numbers and general terms. Isocrates, in three passages of his works, delivers his notion of the date of the Return of the Heraclidæ. In the "Archidamus^t," whose date was B. C. 366, he tells the Lacedæmonians, that they had been established in Peloponnesus 700 years. This would give B. C. 1066 for the Return. In the "Panathenaic Oration^u," whose date was B. C. 346, he states the period again at 700 years. This gives B. C. 1046. In the oration "On Peace^v," whose date was B. C. 356, he again asserts that the Lacedæmonians had been 700 years in Laconia^w, which would make the era of the Return B. C. 1056. Ephorus,

^s Vol. I. p. 262.

^t Cap. IV. p. 118. b.

^u Cap. LXXXII. p. 275. e.

^v C. XXXII. p. 178. c.

^w Τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν πάλιν διέφθειρεν (ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀρχή)—τὴν γὰρ πάλιν, ἢ ἐν ἑπτακοσίαις ἔτεσιν αὐτοὶ ὄντες ἐπὶ τὸν κεδόνον ἐπὶ τὸν συμφορῶν κοινότητα, τούτων ἐν ἐλπίδι χρόνῳ σαλευθήναι—ἐπαίρησεν. Wolf, who published Isocrates in 1551, thus remarks upon this passage: *Plutarchus de ætate Lycurgi legislatoris Lacedæmoniorum dubitat, sed Isocrates chronologiam illius hic disertè tradit, cujus fides sit penes auctorem*. That Wolf should have imagined Lycurgus to be referred to is not so surprising; but it is extraordinary, that a recent editor of Isocrates, the very learned Dr. Coray, should agree with him; who observes upon the number ἑπτα-

κοσίαις ἔτεσιν—"Ἀπὸ Λυκούργου δηλοῦνται, τοῦ συντάκτη-
"σαντος αὐτῆς. καὶ σημειωτέα ἡ χρονολογία, καίπερ παλ-
"λὴν ἐχόντων τὴν ἀμφισβήτησιν τῶν χρόνων, καθ' οὓς
"γέγονε Λυκούργος ὡς φησι Πλούταρχος, Λυκούργ. §. 4."
(Schol. ad Isocrat. tom. II. p. 138.) The differences in the recorded dates for Lycurgus are doubtless considerable. But those variations have their limits: and perhaps all the varying dates are capable of being reconciled, if referred to different periods of the life of Lycurgus. No ancient author at least has transmitted to us so extravagant a computation as this, which would place Lycurgus 1056 years before the Christian era: least of all could such a computation have been made by Isocrates. For he fixes the Return of the Heraclidæ at that very period in two other

according to the text of Diodorus², dated the "Return" B. C. 1090. According to our copies of Clemens³, his date was B. C. 1071. If we suppose them to have reckoned eighty years for the interval between the Trojan era and that of the Heraclidæ, an allowable supposition, we have these dates for the Trojan era: B. C. 1146, 1120, 1136, 1170, 1151. Democritus fixed the Trojan war at about B. C. 1150. (See these tables, B. C. 460.) The mean of all these numbers would be B. C. 1145, almost forty years below the date of Eratosthenes. But other writers, who preceded Eratosthenes, computed the time more largely. The date of Herodotus is B. C. 1270; of the Parian Marble, B. C. 1209. Duris of Samos⁴ adopted the extravagant date of B. C. 1335. Eratosthenes then seems to have fixed upon a middle point, between the longer and shorter computations of his predecessors. Modern critics forget the grounds upon which the eras of the "Trojan war" and the "Return" have been assumed by chronologers, when they attempt to strain the texts of ancient authors into a conformity with technical dates. Mr. Lange, in his edition of Isocrates⁵, remarks, upon the number ἐν ἑξακισίον in Isocrat. Παναθηναϊκ. c. 82. *Numerus rotundus pro definito 764, incipiens a reditu Heraclidarum ad annum 339 A. C. quo tempore hæc oratio scripta est.* Dr. Coray⁶ goes further, and supposes alteration in the text: τῷ ἀπρητισμένῳ Λάγγιος χρήσασθαι φησιν Ἰσοκράτην ἀριθμῶν ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς, κ. τ. λ.—ἐνδέχεται μέντοι καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ΕΠΤΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ γεγράφθαι παλαιὸν ΟΚΤΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ· οὕτω γὰρ ἂν ἔγγιον εἴη τοῦ ἀληθοῦς ὁ ὑπολογισμός. As if Isocrates had in view that date which was determined by Eratosthenes upon technical principles of his own a century afterwards! In the same spirit, the editor of the fragments of Ephorus⁷, remarking upon the variation between his numbers in Diodorus and

passages of his works. By this interpretation of the present text, he would make Lycurgus contemporary with Eurysthenes and Procles; a degree of inaccuracy into which Isocrates can hardly be imagined to have fallen. But as this date precisely coincides with that which he always assigns to the Return, and as it is his practice, when speaking of the Lacedæmonians, to refer to that epoch in their history, we cannot doubt that the establishment of the Dorians in Peloponnesus at the Dorian conquest, and not the legislation of Lycurgus, is referred to by the orator. Nor shall we hesitate because the expressions seem inconsistent with what is delivered to us by other authorities,

(as Thucyd. I. 18,) concerning the unsettled state of Sparta before the legislation of Lycurgus. We must make allowance for the colouring of an orator. The general form of the Spartan government, a monarchy under a double race of kings, existed from the first. Lycurgus introduced no change in that respect. And the expressions of the orator may perhaps be justified, as applied to that external form of their constitution.

² XVI. 76. ³ Strom. I. p. 337.

⁴ Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 337.

⁵ P. 471.

⁶ Isocrat. tom. II. p. 209.

⁷ P. 79. Carolirutzæ, 1815.

in Clemens: *His 750 annis apud Diod. XVI. 76. ad Olymp. 109, 4 subtractis, annus 314 ante primam Olympiadem Heraclidarum reditui obtingit: ut igitur Ephori ratio 13 vel 14 annis distet ab Eratosthenis ratione.* Clemens igitur, p. 337, cum Ephorum dicit ab Heraclidis ad Olymp. 111. 3, numerasse annos 735, aut suo aut librariorum errore falsus deprehenditur. Corsini¹, speaking of the date assigned to Corcyra by Timæus, (600 years after the Trojan war:) *Præclare fallitur Timæus qui Corcyram 600 annis post Troica deductum memorat: etenim—si 600 anni a Troicis supputentur, deductio illa in Olymp. 65 incidisset.* This was true, indeed, of the Trojan era of Eratosthenes; but Timæus computed differently. M. Goeller² reasons in a similar manner upon a date of the historian Philistus. But it is manifest, that the true date of the Return of the Heraclidæ was wholly lost to the ancients; that there were great diversities of opinion upon it; that the date of Eratosthenes was offered as an approximation to the truth; and that to make his era the standard by which to try the texts of older authors, is to invert the order of things; to substitute inference for proof, and proof for inference. The texts of the older authors are the tests by which Eratosthenes himself is to be tried. In these early dates and eras, by a singular error in reasoning, the authority of Eratosthenes is made to be binding upon his predecessors, while those who came after him are taken for original and independent witnesses in matters which they really derived from his chronology. The numbers of Isocrates, seven hundred, thrice repeated in his works, are authentic and consistent; the accordance of Ephorus with his master in the same general amount of time still farther establishes the text: and all these passages collectively shew, that towards the end of the reign of Agesilaus, the Dorians were supposed to have been established about seven centuries in Peloponnesus. They likewise farther shew, that in those times precise accuracy was not attempted, but that it was thought sufficient to state the periods in general terms and in round numbers.

The Grecian traditions ascend about four centuries above the Trojan war. This space is filled by the *Pelasgic dynasty*; by the *Hellenes*; and lastly by the *heroic age*, which occupied the century immediately preceding the Trojan era. After that era, we descend to the *Dorian conquest*; the *Æolian colonies*; the *Ionian colonies*. The Return of the Heraclidæ produced the war between the Achæans and Ionians. Out of that war arose the emigration of the Ionian families to Athens. After these events ensued two memorable reigns at Athens,

¹ Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 28.

² De Situ Syracus. p. 126.

of Melanthus and Codrus. Upon the death of Codrus, his sons conducted the colony to Asia. The course of these events is consistent with the computations which place 140 years between the Trojan war and the Ionic migration. So far we can proceed downwards. And the Trojan war is a cardinal point, from which we can trace history upward for about four centuries, to Phoroneus and Inachus, and downwards for about 140 years, to Codrus and Neleus. Here a void follows, which it is impossible to fill. No testimonies exist which enable us to determine the amount of the interval between the settlement under Neleus and the Olympiad of Coroebus, an interval filled with important transactions. Iphitus and Lycurgus, Homer and Hesiod, flourished within this period. But its duration no man can pronounce. Eratosthenes and Apollodorus made it 268 years, doubtless not designing that to express the precise amount, but proposing it as a *conjectural date*, descriptive of the probable interval. From the first Messenian war, chronology becomes gradually more certain; and we can name the dates of the first Messenian war, of the Lydian and Median kingdoms, of the Sicilian colonies, of the Battiadæ at Cyrene, of the Cypselidæ at Corinth, till we arrive at the times of Cyrus and Croesus and Pisistratus.

The present work proposes to describe a period of 281 years. It includes within it the 55th and the 124th Olympiads. It commences with the archon Comias, whose archonship corresponded with B.C. 560, and concludes with the archon Gorgias, who began his year in July B.C. 280. It is arranged in four columns, in each of which the separate subjects are pursued separately. The first column is assigned to the archons; the second to the civil and military affairs; the third column is allotted to the philosophers, historians, and orators; and the fourth to the poets. By the side of the first column are placed the years before the Christian era.

The succession of *archons* at Athens, a point so material for adjusting Grecian, and especially Attic chronology, was first to be determined; and we fortunately possess an almost unbroken series for about 200 years, of the most important portion of history. Many lists of the Athenian archons have been published in various works, but all of these lists were more or less inaccurate till the time of Corsini, and on that account of little use in illustrating ancient history. A catalogue of the archons is given in Stanley's "Lives of the Philosophers;"¹ another, by Du Fresnoy; another, by Dr. Hales, in his first volume^k.

One cause of the incorrectness of these lists has been, the not adverting to

^h Folio, 1687. p. 938, &c.

ⁱ Tablettes, tom. I. p. 66, &c. 8vo. 1778.

^k P. 230—233.

a peculiarity of the Parian Marble; that the compiler places the annual archons who preceded the Peloponnesian war one year higher respectively than the Julian year with which they were in reality conumerary. Hence two archons have been often made out of one. Again; those who have used this document did not always distinguish between what was attested by the Marble, and what was supplied by conjecture, where the Marble was defaced. Hence the Marble is often quoted for that which was only inserted by its editors. Various forms or corruptions of the name of an archon have been sometimes admitted as the names of different archons. From these causes, the catalogues of archons are not so correct and accurate as they might have been rendered. Error was sometimes propagated by authors negligently transcribing the lists of others, without recurring to the original sources. A few examples may be sufficient.

DR. HALES.

	B. C.
Philobrotus. <i>Plut.</i>	595.
Critias I. <i>Par. M.</i>	594.
Dropides. <i>Philostrat.</i>	593.

Philostratus only says of Dropides, *ὅς μετὰ Σόλωνα ἦρξεν*. And Solon being archon in 594, Dropides was fixed at 593. But the testimony of Philostratus is here destroyed while it is quoted; for the predecessor of Dropides is made to be, not *Solon*, but *Critias I.* on the authority of the Parian Marble. But the Parian Marble^l is no authority in this case, because the date is obliterated; and Dr. Hales, in his own edition of the Marble^m, supplies B.C. 592 for the date of Critias I. Here, then, is an example, in which the conjecture of an editor, and that an erroneous one, has been unwarily adopted as the testimony of the Marble itself.

DR. HALES.	STANLEY.	DU FRESNOY.
B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
495. Pythocrates. <i>Par. Mar.</i>	495. (Ol. 71. 2.) Pythocritus.	495. Philippus, ou Pythocritus,
494. Philippus. <i>Schol. Soph.</i>	<i>Marm.</i>	<i>selon les marbres.</i>
		494. Philippus, ou Lacratides.

These three examples have all an inaccuracy arising from the same cause; the want of recollection, that the Marble antedates its archons one year. The year 495 belongs to the archon Philippus; as is proved by the author of the life of

^l No. 37.

^m P. 223.

Sophocles: ἑβδομηκοστῇ πρώτῃ ὀλυμπιάδι κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Φιλίππου. Dr. Hales has made the two archons change places. Du Fresnoy fluctuates between the testimony of the Scholiast and of the Marble, as he understood the Marble. But both are reconciled, and in perfect agreement with each other, when the practice of the Marble to place its archons one Julian year too high is remembered. And their joint testimony fills the years thus:

B. C.		B. C.		B. C.	
DR. HALES.		STANLEY.		DU FRESNOY.	
490. Phænippus. <i>Plut.</i>		491. Ol. 72. 2. Phænippus. <i>Plut.</i>		491. Hybrilides ou Phænippus.	
489. Aristides. <i>Par. M.</i>		Hybrilides. <i>Hal. Pausan.</i>		490. Aristides. <i>Bataille de Marathon.</i>	
		490. Ol. 72. 3. Aristides. <i>Plut. Marm.</i>		489. Aristides.	

Plutarch only mentions the archon Phænippus^a, to tell us, that he was archon in the year of the battle of Marathon; and intimates that Aristides was archon immediately after him: μετὰ Φαινίππου, ἐφ' οὗ τῆς ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχης ἐνίκων, εὐδὲς Ἀριστείδης ἀρχὸν ἀναγέγραπται. The Parian Marble confirmed this testimony^o, by making Phænippus archon at the year of Marathon, and Aristides archon the year after. In the present state of that monument, Phænippus is effaced, but his date remains; while Aristides remains and his date is effaced. The date that remains is equivalent to B. C. 491, to which the battle of Marathon is annexed; a plain argument, that the Marble antedated these epochs a year. But Stanley and Du Fresnoy have so managed these testimonies, that they have disjoined Phænippus from the battle of Marathon, and have inserted him in the year which was already occupied by Hybrilides. Dr. Hales has rectified the errors of his predecessors.

B. C.		B. C.		B. C.	
DR. HALES.		STANLEY.		DU FRESNOY.	
481. Calliades. <i>Herod. Par. Mar.</i>		480. Ol. 75. 1. Xanthippus. <i>Mar.</i>		481. Callias.	
480. Callias. <i>Diod.</i>		Calliades. <i>Dionys. Diod.</i>		480. Callias. <i>Bat. de Salamine.</i>	
		479. — Timosthenes. <i>Mar.</i>			
		Xanthippus. <i>Diod.</i>			
		478. — Adimantus. <i>Mar.</i>			
		Timosthenes. <i>Diod.</i>			
		477. — Adimantus. <i>Diod.</i>			

^a Aristid. c. 5.

^o No. 49, 50.

Herodotus, the Marble, and Diodorus, all mention *Calliades* or *Callias*, (various forms of the same name,) to fix the time of the same event, the battle of Salamis; which happened in an Olympic year, B. C. 480. But because the Marble, according to custom, antedated a year, and placed that battle in 481, Callias is separated from the fact with which he was connected, and two archons are made out of one. Because Stanley did not advert to this peculiarity, the remarkable coincidence of the Marble and Diodorus in the stations of three successive archons is obliterated and lost.

It is needless to accumulate more instances. One example, however, of the hazard of transcribing or quoting at second hand, may be not unseasonable.

B. C.

393. Arches. *Diodor.*

The foundation of this error will be best explained in the words of Wesseling. *A Dion. Petavio hujus anni archon ex Diodoro constituitur ARCHES: quem, si penitus cognoscere velis, atque unde natales acceperit, Rhodomanni Latina inspicere.*—*Nos, inconsiderantiam hanc viro doctissimo ex inspecta leviter Rhodomanni versione invisitatum archontem extruendi, condonamus*^p. Rhodoman had translated;—*Athenis, Arches, quam appellitant, dignitatem accepit Demonstratus*. By some means or other, *Arches* has found his way into the list of Dr. Hales.

The valuable labours of Corsini have cleared away these errors. And we possess, by the benefit of his diligence, a more perfect catalogue than former chronologers had published. We must not, however, withhold from Wesseling his due share of praise. This admirable critic has illustrated the archons, in his notes to Diodorus, so copiously, and has brought together all the testimonies with so much clearness and accuracy, as to supersede and surpass Corsini, within the period embraced by the remains of Diodorus. He who possesses the Diodorus of Wesseling will have no need of Corsini.

We possess the names of about twenty-four annual archons, in the 123 years which intervened between *Creon*, the first annual archon, B. C. 684, and *Comias*. In the eighty years which followed, from the year of *Comias* to the expedition of Xerxes, [B. C. 560—480.] the names and stations of about twenty-four more have been recovered. But from B. C. 480 to B. C. 303 we have an unbroken series, by the combined assistance of Diodorus and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. This last-mentioned writer enables us to continue them to B. C. 292. So that

^p Ad Diod. XIV. 90.

we have an uninterrupted succession of the archons (with one exception, to be mentioned presently) for a space of nearly two hundred years. In this unbroken list, the only real difficulty which occurs is found in the twelve years contained within the 113th, 114th, and 115th Olympiads; where the text both of Diodorus and Dionysius has suffered mutilation. But by comparing the two together we can correct the one by the help of the other.

	Diodorus.	Dionysius ⁹ .
	B. C.	
Ol. 113.	328. Euthycritus.....	Euthycritus.
	327. Hegemon.....	Hegemon.
	326. Chremes.	Chremes.
	325. Anticles.	Anticles.
	[Sosicles.]	
Ol. 114.	324. Hegesias.	Hegesias.
	323. Cephisodorus.	Cephisodorus.
	322. Philocles.	Philocles.
	321. Archippus.	Archippus.
Ol. 115.	320. Neæchmus.	Neæchmus.
	319. Apollodorus.....	Apollodorus.
	318. Archippus.	Archippus.
	317. Demogenes.	Demogenes.

The first *lacuna* in Diodorus, where Hegemon is omitted, is manifest; and has been noticed, before Corsini, by Rhodoman; and the archon Hegemon inserted by Palmerius and Wesseling. Corsini treats the point fully in his ninth dissertation¹. In the rejection of the interpolated archon, *Sosicles*, Corsini has been anticipated by Wesseling². He has also been anticipated in the insertion of the two omitted archons, between Philocles and Apollodorus, by Rhodoman, (who properly inserts them *before* Apollodorus, and therefore Corsini³ misrepresents him,) by Dodwell, and by Wesseling⁴.

The omission of *Hegesias* in Dionysius is pointed out by Corsini, who minutely and accurately⁵ examines that list of Dionysius. He shews, that out of seventy archons, only sixty-eight appear in the present text: he shews, from Dio-

⁹ Dinarch. p. 650. Reisk.

¹ Sect. 15, where, however, he observes, ΜΥΝΧΙΟΝΕ mense Porus victus, not being aware of the corruption, or error, in the text of Arrian, where the month of that battle is specified. See

the Tables, B. C. 327, 2.

² Ad Diod. XVII. 112.

³ P. 14. tom. II. dissert. 9.

⁴ See Wess. ad Diod. XVIII. 44.

⁵ P. 24—29. dissert. IX.

nysius himself, that in the present list the first twenty-six are complete: he proves, from Dionysius himself⁷, that *Cephisodorus* [B. C. 323] is the 13th archon from *Euænetus*: but in this list of seventy⁸, Cephisodorus is only the 12th from *Euænetus*; one archon then is wanting before Cephisodorus, and that archon is *Hegesias*.

But still the number is incomplete; one name of the seventy is wanting. This Corsini⁹ supplies by imagining *two archontes eponymi* in one year; an unskillful expedient, which would not remove the difficulty. As if Dionysius, in computing seventy years, would have reckoned the archons of a single year as two years. Nor does Corsini produce any example of two *archontes eponymi* in one year. Another name, then, is wanting after the archon Philocles. [B. C. 322.] We may gather from Diodorus compared with Dionysius, that the next twenty archons, after Philocles, are complete; the defect, then, is in the latter years of the list. Corsini affirms that the last fifteen of the seventy are perfect, because Dionysius reckons fifteen years between *Anaxicrates* [B. C. 307] and *Philippus*. Between these, then, he thinks nothing is wanting. This may be doubted: for by the terms, Philippus should be the *sixteenth* from Anaxicrates, and not the *fifteenth*: otherwise the time of exile is not fifteen but fourteen years. Dinarchus returned from exile in the year of Philippus; he was absent fifteen years, and returned in the *sixteenth*¹⁰. The *seventieth* name therefore seems wanting somewhere in the last ten years of the series, below the present limits of the history of Diodorus. With this single exception, we have an unbroken series, verified in most cases by many collateral evidences, from B. C. 481 to B. C. 292.

In the present Tables, Themistocles is inserted as archon of the year B. C. 481. Since Corsini excludes Themistocles, it is necessary to examine his claims for admission. Corsini contends¹¹, 1. That the construction of the Piræus was completed in two years, B. C. 478, 479, when the *fasti* are full. 2. That Themistocles could not be archon before B. C. 477, because in that year he was *choragus*; from which office his dignity would have exempted him. This latter argument will have weight, when it shall be proved that he who had been archon was *afterwards* exempt on that account from the *λειτουργία* to which his property subjected him. The immunity of the archon only lasted during the continuance of his office¹². As to the first argument, it is nowhere in Plutarch or elsewhere

⁷ Ad Ammæum p. 728. Reisk.

⁸ Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648—651. Reisk.

⁹ P. 29. ¹⁰ See the Tables, B. C. 392.

¹¹ Tom. I. p. 36.

¹² No more than this is implied by Demosthenes, Leptin. p. 465. Reisk. or by his argument in

expressed, that the Piræus was commenced after the defeat of Xerxes, but only that the work was seriously prosecuted and completed within those two years. Thucydides seems to imply that the building was commenced some while before, and then laid aside. And as two years of Olymp. 74 have no archon, Themistocles might have filled one of those years*.

Thucydides^f thus speaks; ἔπεισε τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῖν [this refers to B. C. 479, 478, εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Μήδων ἀναχώρησιν] ὑπῆρκε δ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ἥς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν Ἀθηναίους ἤρξε. Pausanias^g—ὁ Πειραιεὺς δῆμος πρότερον πρὶν ἢ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἤρξεν ἐπίνειον οὐκ ἦν Φαληρὸν δὲ—τοῦτο σφίσιν ἐπίνειον ἦν. Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ ὡς ἤρξε (τοῖς γὰρ πλείουσιν ἐπιτηδείτερος ὁ Πειραιεὺς ἐφαίνετο—) τοῦτο σφίσιν ἐπίνειον εἶναι κατεσκευάσατο. Themistocles therefore was archon: and archon before the Median war. Corsini, indeed, has proved that he could not have been archon after it, when the *fasti* are full. Why then should we reject the testimony of the Scholiast^h, who affirms that Themistocles was archon the year before the Median war—πρὸ δὲ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἤρξεν ἐνιαυτὸν ἕνα—when it is in entire conformity with Thucydides upon the subject?

An unlucky theory which Dodwell has adopted, respecting the archons *Phædon*, *Bion*, and *Apseudes*, has led him to derange the archons of that period, and to falsify their chronology to such a degree, that, in a series of forty-five years, [B. C. 476—432] twenty-one archons are out of their proper places. There is no need to discuss this question, since he has been sufficiently refuted by Wesselingⁱ and Corsini^k. Notwithstanding the bold alterations of Dodwell, the chronology of this period is still safe, and the archons, upon the joint authority of Diodorus and Dionysius, (with many collateral witnesses,) are placed in their proper stations.

The Attic year, after the archonship of Apseudes, [B. C. 433.] commenced at midsummer with the month Hecatombeon; which from that date we know to have been the first month of the Attic year. About this there is no difference of opinion. But it is not so easy to determine what was the beginning of the Attic year *before* that period. Some writers have held, that it always began at

the same oration, p. 463; where he asserts, that only five or six citizens enjoyed the immunity. But it is not credible, that the number should have been no more than five or six, if every man who had served the office of archon had enjoyed the immunity during life.

^f Corsini resumes the subject, tom. III. p. 146. where he merely repeats his former arguments.

^g I. 93.

^h Ad Thucyd. I. 93. ⁱ I. 1, 2.

^k In his ninth dissertation, *Fast. Att.* tom. II.

p. 51—58.

midsummer; others, that it originally began at the winter solstice; that Gamelion was the first month, and that the change was made, and Hecatombeon became the first, in the year of Pythodorus, the first year of the 87th Olympiad. Let us hear the arguments of each.

Jackson^l thus states the question: "The Attic Greeks began their year at or "about the summer tropic, or at the new moon which was nearest to it: this is "agreed by all. But Scaliger thinks that they had two beginnings of their "year: one, the oldest, at the winter solstice; the other, at the summer tropic. "But for this he has not the least evidence or foundation. And our learned "Mr. Dodwell, following Scaliger, thinks that the institution of the year at the "summer solstice was occasioned by Meton's cycle of 19 lunar years, which "took its epoch from that cardinal point of the year.—Meton probably made "the epoch of his lunar cycle commence at the same time with the ancient solar "year.—It is, I think, sufficiently evident, that the old Attic year began about "the summer tropic, before the cycle of Meton and Euctemon was known."—He quotes Thucyd. II. 1. Plato de Leg. lib. VI. where the magistrates are directed to meet ἐπειδὴν μέλλῃ ὁ νέος ἐνιαυτός μετὰ τὰς θερινὰς τροπὰς τῷ ἐπιόντι μηνὶ γενέσθαι—and Theod. Gaza de Mensibus; Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἤρχοντο ἀπὸ Ἑκατομβαιῶνος, κ. τ. λ.—"Had any alteration been then made, Thucydides and Plato "could not, in speaking of times contemporary with this alteration, have avoided "taking notice of it." In another part of his work^m he argues thus: "Mr. Dodwell thinks, after Scaliger, that the old Attic year before Meton's cycle began "at the winter solstice.—Petavius (Doct. Temp. I. 12.) has proved against Scaliger, that the most ancient Attic year commenced at the summer solstice: and "has given sufficient evidence from ancient testimonies:—Festus Avienus—

Sed primæva Meton exordia sumsit ab anno

Torreret rutilo cum Phæbus sidere Cancrum.

Theod. Gaza de Mensibus—ἀρχὴ τοῦ ἔτους ἀπὸ τροπῶν θερινῶν Ἀθηναίους, ὡς Σιμπλί- "κιος λέγει—ἀρχὴ τοῦ ἔτους ὁ Ἑκατομβαιῶν τροπικὸς ὢν θερινός. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἐορτὴν Ἀθη- "ναῖοι τότε ἤγον δημοτελεῖ, καὶ ἔθουν μεγαλοπρεπῶς τῷ ἡλίῳ ὡς περὶ τροπὰς ὄντι· ὅθεν καὶ τοῦ- "νομα τῷ μηνὶ Ἑκατομβαιῶν, Κρονίῳ πρότερον καλουμένῳ, ὡς Πλούταρχός φησιⁿ.

On the other side of the question, Corsini^o, who follows Dodwell in fixing the

^l Chron. Ant. vol. I. p. 23, 24, 25.

^m Vol. II. p. 44.

ⁿ Plutarch had said this, Vit. Thes. c. 12. t. I.

p. 23. Reisk.—Κρονίου μηνός, ὃν τὸν Ἑκατομβαιῶνα κα-
λοῦσι.

^o Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 91, 92.

beginning of the year at Gamelion, before B. C. 432, although he avoids the blunder of Dodwell, by supposing Apseudes to have held his office eighteen months, instead of six^p, reasons in this manner; *Civiles Atheniensium annos* [before Ol. 87.] *a Gamelione incepisse plurima ostendunt quæ Dodwellus accurate complectitur* (Dissert. I. s. 6.) *atque illud imprimis, quod embolimus mensis "Posideon II." appellari consueverit. Clariori tamen longeque certiori argumento esse poterit, quod Cleostrati simulque Harpali cyclus quo Athenienses ante Metonem utebantur a solstitio hyberno ducebatur. Avienus—*

*Nam quæ solum hiberna novem putat æthere volvi
Ut lunæ spatium redeat, vetus Harpalus, ipsa
Ocyus in sedes momentaque prisca reducit.
Sed primæva Meton exordia sumsit ab anno
Torreret, et cet.^q*

Scaligerus vetus illud anni principium a Gamelione ad Hecatombæonem translatum esse putavit Ol. 53. 3. [B. C. 566] quo majora Panathenæa festa sunt instituta. Petavius—fatetur se ignorare quando Gamelion primus anni mensis esse desierit, longe tamen antiquius hoc institutum esse putavit quam Scaligero videbatur. He himself thinks, with Dodwell, that the change was made B. C. 432.—*Licet perspicua veterum testimonia deesse ego videam, quibus annus usque ad Ol. 87. semper a Gamelione incepisse ostendatur, facile tamen id ex ipso periodorum initio, quibus Athenienses ante Metonem utebantur, inferri posse putaverim.*

He has an argument^r from the age of Socrates: "who lived seventy years, and "was born in Thargelion of the archon Apsephio: but if the archon commenced "at Hecatombæon, or Midsummer, this would be Thargelion B. C. 468; and "Socrates could not be seventy at his death in the year of Laches. It was therefore Thargelion B. C. 469, and Apsephio commenced at Gamelion."

He reasons from the Parian Marble^s: "This monument, in all the dates pre-

^p Dodwell supposes *Apseudes* to have commenced his office at Gamelion, or January, B. C. 432, to have been deposed or removed in six months, and Pythodorus to have succeeded in Hecatombæon, or July, B. C. 432. By this arrangement of Apseudes, he has incurred a difficulty from which he vainly endeavours to escape. *Annal. Thucyd.* p. 139.

^q These lines are thus represented in *Fast. Att.* but in the edition of Buhle, (*Arat. tom. II. p. 177*) more correctly—

Nam qui solem hiberna novem—

—————Harpalus ipsam

Ocyus, &c.

^r *Tom. II. p. 46. dissert. IX.*

^s *Tom. III. p. xl. xli.*

"ceding B. C. 432, has the archon a year too high, while in the dates subsequent "to that year the archons are placed in their true stations:—*archontes omnes ante Olymp. 87. 1. exeuntibus, post Olympiadis ejus initium ineuntibus, Olympicis annis adscribit. Sic Phænippus archon exeunti anno, Ol. 72. 2. adscribi debet; quamvis in Dionysii sententia anno tertio ineunti adscribatur, quod revera Phænippus primis etiam anni tertii mensibus imperaverit.*

He argues^t, that Calliades began in Gamelion: *Xerxis transitus in Hellesponto, pugnaque ad Thermopylas, quæ Calliadis archontis anno adscribuntur, ante Ol. 75 initium contingere: Salaminia vero pugna, quæ eodem Calliade archonte commissa fuit, Boëdromione, adeoque Ol. 75. 1. incepto pugnata fuit. Ergo Calliadis annus postremos sex anni quarti, totidemque proximos anni primi menses complectitur.*

Fréret believed the change to have been made earlier than the 87th Olympiad^u. *On ignore de quel temps est le changement, qui a porté le commencement de l'année civile du solstice d'hiver au solstice d'été.—Dodwell a placé l'époque du changement arrivé dans l'année Athénienne à peu près vers le temps de Méton. —Mais il a moins prouvé cette opinion qu'il ne l'a supposée.—Dodwell a eu raison de supposer un changement arrivé dans le commencement de l'année Athénienne, mais je crois qu'il a eu tort d'en placer l'époque aussi bas qu'il l'a fait, c'est-à-dire, à la première année de la 87^e. Olympiade.* Larcher^x follows Corsini, but does not go into any proofs upon the subject.

There are, therefore, two questions for consideration: first, whether the Attic year ever began at all at the winter solstice: secondly, whether it ceased to commence at Gamelion, in B. C. 432. This latter question alone is material to our present subject.

Some of the arguments adduced by Dodwell and Corsini are open to objection. 1. The insertion of the intercalary month after Posideon does not prove the change to have been made at the cycle of Meton; because Posideon II. remained the intercalary month after Meton's time no less than before: *Perspicue ex Ptolemæi testimonio colligitur Olymp. 99. 3. [the archonship of Evander] embolimum tamen mensem Posideonem adhuc fuisse: idque sequioribus etiam temporibus obtinuisse ex Sponiana inscriptione manifestissime demonstratur.* The utmost that can be inferred from the station of the intercalary month, is, that Posideon was once the last month of the year: when it ceased to be the

^t *Tom. III. p. 164.*

^u *Mem. Acad. tom. XXVI. p. 163, 164.*

^x *Chron. Herodot. p. 543, 558, 559.*

^y *Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 94, 95.*

last is not intimated: still less is it proved that Posideon continued to be the last month till the cycle of Meton. 2. The argument from Avienus is equivocal. Since the word *primæva* seems rather to imply, that Meton adhered to the old beginning of the year, from which Harpalus had deviated. And in this sense it is understood by Jackson. 3. The archon *Calliades* proves nothing in favour of the theory of Corsini. Diodorus is not a valid witness. It is his practice, as any one knows who is familiar with his history, to condense into one year transactions which occupied parts of two successive years. The season of military action (after the cycle of Meton at least, as all agree) did not coincide with the Attic year: a campaign, which was begun under one archon, would be completed in the first months of the year of his successor. Hence, not so much from inaccuracy, as from the necessity of the case, Diodorus frequently places the commencement of a transaction under the year of that archon in whose time it was completed. He has done this in the case of the expedition of Xerxes. That expedition coincided with Olymp. 75. 1. in its conclusion; Diodorus² therefore relates the beginning in that year: at the same time that he names the archon, he names the Olympic year, anticipating both. Herodotus indeed mentions the archon Calliades; but he mentions him to shew the year of the battle of *Salamis*. Herodotus, then, proves that Calliades was archon in *Boëdromion* B. C. 480; which was never doubted—he does not prove that Calliades was in office nine months before that date. And that Herodotus did not commence the year from the winter solstice may be collected from his own expressions in another passage of his history³. See the Tables, B. C. 479. Dionysius⁴, also quoted by Corsini, only states, that Calliades was archon Olymp. 75. καὶ ἐν χρόνῳ ἐστράτευσεν Ἑλένης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα—a general statement, which by no means affirms that he was archon when Xerxes passed the Hellespont. 4. The argument from the age of Socrates is this: had he been born in Thargelion B. C. 468, he would have been only sixty-nine complete in Thargelion of the archon Laches, May or June B. C. 399. It is therefore inferred that he was born in B. C. 469; that is to say, his birth happened in Thargelion of Olymp. 77. 3, and not in Thargelion of Olymp. 77. 4. But this inference is defeated by the chronology of the birth of Socrates himself, as it is stated by Apollodorus and Thrasyllus: both of whom place his birth in the *fourth* year of that Olympiad, and not in the *third*: ἐγένετο δὲ ἐπὶ Ἀψήφιωνος—ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ ἔτει τῆς ἐβδομηκοστῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος.—γένετο

² XI. 1.³ IX. 121.⁴ IX. p. 1739. Reisk.⁵ Apollodor. apud Laërt. II. 44.

(Δημόκριτος), ὡς Θράσυλλος, κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος τῆς ἐβδομηκοστῆς καὶ ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἐναντῆ, φησὶ, πρεσβύτερος Σωκράτους⁴. Both these chronologers, then, supposed Socrates to be born in Thargelion of the 4th year of the 77th Olympiad, or May B. C. 468. And the year of Apsephio, in their opinion, coincided with the Olympic year. At the period of his death, in Thargelion of the archon Laches, Socrates would have just entered his seventieth year: a term of life sufficiently corresponding with the description, γεγονὼς ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτη, in Apollodorus and Demetrius⁵, understood of current years. The expressions of Plato⁶—ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ πλείω—might seem to be at variance with these computations. But the authority of Plato is perhaps of less value in this case, from his known inaccuracy upon such points. Intent upon greater things, he is negligent of years and dates. Historical precision is nowhere his object. It must be farther observed, that if the age of Socrates might seem to require that the year should commence at Gamelion, other cases occur which require the archon to commence at midsummer. *Lysias* was born in the year of Philocles: and was twenty-two years older than *Isocrates*, who was born in Ol. 86. 1, and in the year of *Lysimachus*. Now as there are twenty-two archons between Philocles and Lysimachus, it is plain that Lysias was born towards the end of the year of Philocles, and that Philocles was in office till midsummer B. C. 458. Again; Lysias was forty-seven at his return from Thurium, in the end of the year of Callias: and as there are forty-six archons between Philocles and Callias, this is also an argument that Lysias was born at the end of the year of Philocles, and that Philocles was in office till midsummer B. C. 458. otherwise Lysias would have been in his 48th and not in his 47th year, at his return to Athens, in B. C. 411. *Euripides*, who was born in Boëdromion B. C. 480, was twenty-five at the *Dionysia* of the archon Callias. Had that archon commenced at Gamelion, those *Dionysia* would have fallen upon his *third* month instead of his *ninth*; or March B. C. 456, when Euripides would have only been twenty-three complete. The *Peliades* were therefore exhibited rather in the *ninth* month of Callias, or March B. C. 455, and that archon commenced at Hecatombæon. It may be also inferred, that the *Dionysia* of the abovementioned archon *Philocles* were in the end of his year, or March B. C. 458; because the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus was exhibited ἐπὶ Φιλακλείου ἀρχοντος Ὀλυμπιάδι ὀδοκοστῇ ἔτει δευτέρῃ. If Philocles had begun his office at Gamelion, that exhibition would have fallen upon his *third* month, and

⁴ Laërt. IX. 41.⁵ Apud Laërt. II. 44.⁶ Apol. Socrat. p. 17. d.

consequently would have happened in the preceding Olympic year, or Olymp. 80. 1. As it fell upon the end of his year, and Olymp. 80. 2, or spring B. C. 458, Philocles must have commenced at Hecatombæon: which confirms the conclusion drawn from the age of Lysias. More examples to the same purpose might be produced; but these are enough to shew, that the argument derived from the age of Socrates is insufficient for determining the question.

The arguments of Corsini, then, are reduced to that single one founded upon the dates of the Parian Marble; an argument of great weight, which might go far to prove that the Attic year before the cycle of Méton commenced at Gamelion. But the authority of the Marble is hardly sufficient to establish the point, unless supported by some collateral proofs: much less, to establish it, when other authorities appear against it. To the inference drawn from the Marble we may oppose the silence of contemporary writers, when they had a fair occasion of alluding to the change. The Roman writers are careful to inform us of the change of stile in the Roman year: it may be presumed, that the Greek or Attic writers would have done the same, had any such change fallen within their own times.

Larcher, who follows Corsini and Dodwell, has added no new arguments, but has made an observation which deserves notice. *L'année civile des Athéniens concourant alors avec l'année Olympique*, [after the cycle of Meton,] *les auteurs qui parlèrent des temps antérieurs à cette établissement fixèrent presque toujours les dates, comme s'il n'étoit point arrivé de révolution dans l'année civile, et comme si cette année avoit toujours commencé avec l'année Olympique.* This observation would be applied to some of the preceding cases: as to *Arg. Agamemnon*. where the Dionysia of the archon Philocles are made to fall within Olymp. 80. 2; or to *Laërt. II. 44*, where Thargelion of Apsephio is brought within Ol. 77. 4. But it is obvious that such passages do not *favour* the system of Corsini. They are obstacles in the way. They must be disposed of by supposing the authors inaccurate and inattentive to the *change of stile*. This is doubtless possible: and such passages might give way to positive testimony; such as the testimony in the case of the Roman consuls^b: *Hi primi consules Calend. Januar. magistratum iniierunt.* But in the absence of all positive evidence, the presumption is, that the Attic and Olympic years were conumerary, when they are affirmed to be so by any such texts of ancient authors. Besides,

^a Hérodote tom. VII. p. 543.

^b Cassiodor. Chron.

there is an inconsistency in the observation of Larcher. For the whole argument derived from the Parian Marble is founded upon the supposition, that the author of that monument *attended* to the change of stile; while such authors as Apollodorus and Thrasyllus are supposed to have neglected it. Is it probable, that this material change in the Attic year, in the 87th Olympiad, if any such change existed, should have been overlooked by all other writers, even by the best chronologers, and should have been observed only by one nameless author, of the age of Timæus?

The first column, then, of the present Tables, contains the *archons*; recites the testimonies upon which their stations are assigned to them; and supposes them to commence at Hecatombæon, or July. Those, who still incline to agree with Dodwell and Corsini upon this latter point, will raise the date of the births of Lysias and Socrates, and the time of some few dramatic *didascalie*, preceding the representation of the *Medea* in B. C. 431, one year higher respectively.

The second column in the Tables is reserved for *civil and military events*. It may be asserted, that, notwithstanding the labours of Dodwell and Corsini, notwithstanding the elaborate and valuable history of Mr. Mitford, this portion of the chronology is not yet arranged in a manner to satisfy the student of ancient history; and that something still remained to be done, in order to bring it to that degree of accuracy and clearness of which the subject was capable. The labours of Dodwell are highly valuable. His copious exhibition of the original authorities is eminently useful to the reader of Grecian history, or to the compiler of Grecian chronology. Dodwell, however, treats only a part of the present period; and his chronology is not free from considerable defects. Some of his erroneous theories (for when Dodwell errs, he errs upon system, and not through negligence) have been examined and refuted by Corsini and others. Some, however, remained untouched. Corsini does not lend much assistance in this part of the subject; since it did not fall within the scope and object of his work to treat the civil affairs minutely. Nor has Mr. Mitford fully supplied what was wanting in the chronology. While his attention is engaged with political and philosophical speculations, and with the facts themselves, (in illustrating which, he is far superior to any former writer,) he has not always been diligent in the dates of his history¹. Within the period embraced by Thucydides and Xeno-

¹ No reference is here intended to Mr. Mitford's early Grecian chronology, contained in his first volume: in which he boldly and fairly avows himself a follower of Newton, and dissatisfied with the vulgar systems. That belongs to another inquiry.

phon, he generally follows Dodwell, and is sometimes misled by his guide. An example will be found in the date of the Athenian empire, which is examined in the present work, in the appendix to B. C. 477. In the times of Philip and Alexander, where no such writer as Dodwell had preceded him, Mr. Mitford has often left the arrangement of the dates to future investigators. The reader will see an instance, by comparing the Asiatic campaigns of Alexander, recorded in these Tables, [B. C. 334—325,] with the observations contained in the appendix there referred to.

The third and fourth columns are assigned to the *literary chronology*. One of these is allotted to the prose writers, the other to the poets. Various learned men have illustrated portions of the literary chronology, by collecting the detached notices which are yet extant: but as they have chiefly compiled such tables as supplements or appendages to some other work, they have executed their task for the most part in a brief and summary manner.

The earliest collection of this kind appears to be the compilation of the celebrated Scaliger, written in the Greek language, and entitled *Συναγωγή Ἱστορικῆ—Ὀλυμπιάδων ἀναγραφὴ*. Scaliger himself thus describes his own work: *A nobis partim ex editis partim ex nondum editis scriptoribus collectam; quæ non solum ad Eusebiana sed etiam ad memoriam veteris historiæ illustrandam magno præsidio erit*. In the table of contents prefixed, the piece is described as *Ἱστοριῶν Συναγωγή, Collectanea Historiarum partim ex iis scriptoribus qui nondum editi sunt, partim ex iis qui editi*. This work is a chronicle of affairs from the Olympiad of Coræbus to the end of the 249th Olympiad, [B. C. 776—A. D. 220] occupying thirty pages [p. 313—343] of his edition of the *Chronicon* of Eusebius. The chronicle is interspersed with notices of the times of ancient authors extracted from Eusebius and other sources. It is followed by a list of Olympic victors; [p. 343—350.] and these are followed by lists of ancient kings, of whom he has collected twenty dynasties, beginning with the kings of Egypt, and ending with the kings of Persia who succeeded the Arsacidæ. [p. 351—399.] As that work of Scaliger's has had the singular fortune of being generally quoted as an ancient piece, this description of its contents will not be thought unseasonable.

Indeed, it is truly unaccountable by what chance so many learned men, from Meursius and Vossius down to the present day, should persevere in appealing

¹ P. 431. Euseb. Chron. edit. Amst. 1658.

to this piece as if it were an ancient monument. Vossius, throughout the whole of his treatise "*de Historicis Græcis*," refers to the "anonymous author of the *Ὀλυμπιάδων ἀναγραφὴ*" with entire satisfaction. Meursius has corrupted texts of ancient authors, to adapt them to the mistakes of Scaliger: see a memorable instance pointed out by Bentley¹. Petitus has corrected texts by this piece: *Correctionis nostræ* [of Olymp. O. for Olymp. Θ. in Suid. v. *Ἀίσχυλος*;^m] *fundus est anonymus auctor in descriptione Olympiadum ad annum primum Olymp. 70ⁿ*. Jonsius^o employs much labour in refuting the errors of the "anonymous author" from whom he supposes Suidas to have copied. Perizonius^p quotes, as authority, *Συναγωγή Ἱστοριῶν a Scaligero editam*: again^q, *error in his: quod Euseb. in Chron. hæc tradatur dicere, cum occurrant in anonymi Olympiadum catalogo*^r.

More recent critics might have learned the true author from Bentley, who points him out to be Scaliger in many passages of his *Dissertation on Phalaris*^s. Stanley had already done it before him in the notes to *Æschylus: Viris doctis erratum comperimus; qui Josephi Scaligeri Græca Eusebio adjuncta quasi anonymi cujusdam antiqui auctoris (aliquando non sine infelicissimo eventu) adducunt*^t. In another place^u he remarks—*Quod si animadvertisset Meursius, Diogenem Laërtium non temere correxisset: neque, ut Leo Allatius (de Script. Socrat.) errorem secutus fuisset Josephi Scaligeri (quem pro anonymo quopiam auctore sumit uterque) Aphepsionem ad Olymp. 74 constituentis*. Bentley, in what he has written concerning this mistake of Meursius^z, may have borrowed a hint from Stanley.

After Bentley, Kuster^a has more distinctly described this piece and its author; has admonished the learned world of their mistake; and has expressed his wonder that the mistake should have been committed. But notwithstanding his admonition, the same error has been propagated down to the present time; and many recent, and some living critics, have continued to quote the "anonymous

¹ Diss. Phalar. p. 282, 283.

^m The correction is judicious. But the authority to which Petitus appeals is no other than the authority of Suidas v. *Παρίδας*, whose words Scaliger has transcribed. See the Tables, B. C. 499, 4.

ⁿ Miscell. III. 14.

^o Hist. Philosoph. Scriptor. I. 9, treating of Theopompus.

^p Ad Ælian. V. H. XII. 35.

^q Ad XI. 1.

^r And yet, in his note to III. 21, he suspects the real author: *Auctor, sive is fuerit Scaligerus, sive alius*.

^s See pages 214, 158, 282. ed. 1699.

^t Ad Choeph. V. 1.

^u Ad Æschyl. p. 706.

^z Diss. Phalar. p. 282.

^a In his note upon Suidas, v. *Ἀδρυς*. tom. II. p. 417.

"author of the Olympiads." Duker^a refers to the piece as an ancient testimony. Heyne, in the last edition of Apollodorus^b, quotes *anonymum descript. Olympiadum*, 80. 1. as authority for a fragment of Apollodorus. And these *anonymi Olympiades* appear regularly in his Index of Ancient Authors. The editor of the fragments of Antimachus does the same: *Floruit Antimachus, ut Diodorus prodidit, cui auctor τῆς Ὀλυμπιάδων Ἀναγραφῆς assentitur*, &c.^c M. Göller, in his dissertation *de Ortu Syracusarum*^d, after quoting Diodorus, cites the author Ἀναγραφῆς Ὀλυμπιάδων *ad calcem Eusebii*, apparently not knowing that the words which he cites are no other than the words of Diodorus himself, which Scaliger had transcribed. We can hardly imagine that all those, who have so strangely mistaken the authority of this work, can have quoted from actual inspection.

This collection, made by Scaliger, is far from accurate. Bentley^e has pointed out some oversights, and has remarked, that "this great man mistook himself, either through haste, or by trusting too much to memory." The inaccuracies may be partly ascribed to a want of sufficient attention to the value of authorities. He often draws his materials from Diodorus or Eusebius, neglecting the surer testimonies of Xenophon or the orators. And yet when we consider, that he had no predecessor in such a work, and that the plan and arrangement was original and his own, we shall give him due credit for having performed so much. His method of giving the archons, and of citing the original words of Diodorus and others, where his plan permitted him to do so, is judicious.

A literary chronology was projected by Gray. He describes his scheme in a letter to Dr. Wharton^f: "You ask after my chronology. It was begun, as I told you, almost two years ago, when I was in the midst of Diogenes Laërtius, &c. My intention in forming this table was not so much for public events, though these too have a column assigned to them; but rather in a literary way, to compare the time of all great men, their writings, and their transactions. I have brought it from the 30th Olympiad, where it begins, to the 113th; that is, 332 years. [B. C. 660—328.] My only modern assistants were Marsham, Dodwell, and Bentley." Had this work been completed by a writer of Gray's

^a Ad Thucyd. V. 49. ^b Vol. I. p. 412.

^c *Antimachi Reliquiae*, p. 9. He is however warned of his error by Wolf, p. 124, 125.

^d P. 126.

^e Diss. Phal. p. 214.

^f Dated April 25, 1749. In this table, "every

"page was to consist of nine columns: one for the Olympiads: the next for the archons: the third for the public affairs of Greece: the three next for the philosophers: and the three last, for the poets, historians, and orators."

taste, learning, and accuracy, it would have undoubtedly superseded the necessity of any other undertaking of the same kind. But since no part of this compilation appears now to exist, the fact of its having been designed only serves to shew the want of such a work.

What Mr. Gray projected, but did not accomplish, has been, in part at least, performed by Dr. Musgrave: who has exhibited seventy-five years of the dramatic chronology, in the *Chronologia scenica* prefixed to his edition of Euripides. That piece is a valuable specimen of the literary chronology. The references are given, and the whole is executed after a method far more exact and critical than that adopted by Scaliger, or by any other compiler of similar tables. The present work has many obligations to the *Chronologia scenica*. In some instances, where it was found necessary to differ from Musgrave, the reasons for that dissent are stated in the proper places.

In the third and fourth columns, then, of the present Tables, it is proposed, in the words of Gray, "to compare the times of great men, their writings, and their transactions." The third column contains the *philosophers, historians, and orators*. What was to be told of the philosophers was capable of being compressed within a narrower compass than the plan of Gray proposed. Their times and chronology, in the early periods, are little known to us. In the chronology, for instance, of Solon, there are great difficulties. The substance of what we know concerning his time will be found in the Appendix^g. We can arrange with precision the times of *Anaxagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle*; but the dates for the births or deaths of *Pythagoras, Xenophanes, Anaximenes*, are wholly doubtful and uncertain. In these cases I have been careful to record the contradictory or doubtful testimony, that the degree and amount of the uncertainty might be brought into view. The investigator of these ancient monuments should not set out upon his inquiry with the persuasion that it is his office to clear every doubt, and to settle every difficulty. He should rather proceed with the determination of stating the exact proportion and amount of the uncertainty which exists; and if, among many positions that are certain, some appear doubtful, he will be careful to specify these; to separate and distinguish the one from the other; and to remember, that when the two are blended together, they will appear to stand upon the same authority, and the credit of what is true will be impaired by its admixture with what is false or doubtful.

^g C. 17, Kings of Lydia: under the article *Croesus*.

In treating the historians, two things were to be done. The times of the historian himself were to be described, and the periods of history which his work embraced were to be marked: two points of time not necessarily coincident. Thus Herodotus is mentioned at B. C. 478, where his history terminates; but the memorials of his life must be looked for nearly half a century below that date. The historical work of Callisthenes is noticed at B. C. 387; but Callisthenes himself flourished in the reign of Alexander^h.

In the extant works of the orators, the dates of many pieces are accurately fixed by internal evidence or ancient testimony. There are others, of which, although we cannot assign the actual year, yet we can approach it very nearly; although the dates are uncertain, yet we can define the limits of that uncertainty. As, for example, the oration of Demades, of which we have a fragment, must have fallen between B. C. 326 and B. C. 318: the oration against Aristogiton was after the battle of Chæronea, and before the flight of Harpalus: the oration of Lysias *ἐπὶ Μαρτίδῳ* was soon after B. C. 394. These, then, are inserted at no great distance from their actual dates. The same remark is to be applied to some dramatic pieces in the fourth column. The dates of the *Ἀνδρομαχίδης* of Strattis, and the *Δανάη* of Sannyrio, are unknown; but we know that they were subsequent to the archonship of Diocles. I have therefore introduced the mention of these pieces at B. C. 407. It is not pretended in these cases to define the year; it is only proposed to record the extent of what is ascertained concerning their chronologyⁱ.

The fourth and last column belongs to the *poets*. In the literary history of this department, by far the largest space is occupied by the *tragic and comic poets* of Athens^j. Particles of information preserved to us from the works of

^h In the Appendix, c. 21, will be found the names, in chronological order, of the philosophers, historians, and orators, who are mentioned in the Tables.

ⁱ These passages in the Tables are distinguished thus ().

^j The following is a list of the poets, *not* dramatic, who are inserted in the fourth column:—

1. Stesichorus, at B. C. 553.
2. Ibycus, 560. 539.
3. Anacreon, 559. 531. 525.
4. Hipponax, 546. 539.

5. Theognis, B. C. 544.

6. Phocylides, 544.

7. Simonides Ceus, 556. 525. 476. 467.

8. Melanippides, 520.

9. Telesilla, 510.

10. Lasus, 504.

11. Pindarus, 518—446. 439.

12. Timocreon Rhodius, 471.

13. Bacchylides, 450. 431.

14. Choerilus Samius, 479.

15. Melanippides junior, 520.

16. Panyasis, 489. 457.

the ancient critics, or from old inscriptions, enable us to fix the dates of some dramas: of others, the time may be determined upon the internal evidence of fragments. There are still, however, many poets, whose age is expressed to us in general terms, but of whose time our knowledge is so vague and indistinct, that they cannot be recorded under any particular year. These, as they have no appropriate place in the Tables, may be conveniently described in this Introduction.

The catalogues which Fabricius^k has given of the tragic and comic poets are not the most satisfactory on many accounts. Not a few of the names which he has inserted have no title to a place among the dramatic poets. We find there corruptions of names; as *Amorphus*^l: of whom all that can be told is, that the word is a wrong reading for Phormis. Sometimes *comic* poets who are called *tragic*, or *tragic* who are called *comic*, by an error in the text of Suidas or a scholiast, or on account of the ambiguous title of a drama, are recorded by Fabricius in both lists and under both characters: thus *Cephisodorus*, *Anaxandrides*, *Cantharus*, *Callias*, comic poets, have been presented to us already in the list of *tragic*; while *Philocles*, *Agatho*, *Iopho*, *Dionysius*, after having been described in the tragic catalogue, appear a second time as *comic* poets. His numbers are enlarged with the names of *actors*; as Archias, Aristodemus, Athenodorus, Callipides: of *lyric* poets; as Ibycus and Arion; of *grammarians*, as Eratosthenes. We meet with *Cleon the demagogue* as a comic poet, because he is mentioned in the "Knights" of Aristophanes, and with *Æschines the orator* among the tragic poets, because he is mentioned as an actor. If the catalogues of Fabricius were cleared of these names, and reduced to those who really have a claim to be inserted, his dramatic poets would sink to less than half their present numbers. Moreover, the alphabetical form of arrangement which he has adopted is not the most convenient for bringing into view the progress of the dramatic art, or the times in which the poets flourished. Writers of all periods,

17. Antimachus, B. C. 405.

18. Telestes, 401. 398.

19. Philoxenus, 398. 380.

20. Timotheus, 398. 357.

21. Polyidus, 398.

^k Bibl. Gr. lib. II. c. 19, *Notitia Tragicorum* deperditorum. lib. II. c. 22, *Notitia Comicorum* deperditorum.

^l It may be doubted, whether *Amorphus* has the

authority of Fabricius himself. In the Hamburg edition of 1718, I do not find *Amorphus*: although he appears in the edition of Harles; who recites the criticism of Bentley, (*Diss. Phalar.* p. 201.) The late editor, then, if he has not inserted this word in the list of his author, has at least restored, from an earlier edition of the *Bibliotheca Græca*, a name, which Fabricius himself, in his subsequent impression of the work, had prudently omitted.

of the age of Pericles, of the age of the Ptolemies, of the times of the Romans, are brought together without distinction: Lycophron, Sositheus, and the *Pleias*, are found in the same list with Thespis and Pratinas: the poets of the old, the middle, and the new comedy, are treated of in one class.

The literary history of the Greek dramatic poets should be arranged upon a plan altogether different from that of Fabricius. The catalogues both of authors and dramas should be purified from corrupt names and titles. The poets should be distributed in the order of time: thus, the tragic poets who flourished at Athens before the time of Alexander should be separated from those who flourished under the Ptolemies. Consequently, in a list of tragic poets of the period now under review, Lycophron, Sositheus, and their contemporaries, are to be omitted. These would come to be considered under the times of the Ptolemies. In the same manner, the comic poets are to be classed chronologically; Epicharmus, Chionides, and Phormis, are the first, and Posidippus is the last, among those who belong to the times included within the present work: Posidippus may be accounted the last writer in this department for the Athenian stage; and if there are any other comic poets later than Posidippus, of whom memorials or fragments remain, as Macho, Apollodorus Carystius, Epinicus, and others, these belong to the Ptolemæan age of literature. The comic poets are farther to be divided into their three classes: 1. The old comedy, from Epicharmus and Phormis down to Strattis and Theopompus. 2. The writers of the middle comedy; the first of whom are Eubulus, Araros, and Antiphanes, and the last, Xenarchus and Dromo. 3. The writers of the new; who begin with Philippides and Philemon, and end with Posidippus.

Among the *tragic poets*, who flourished from the beginning of the tragic art down to the time of Aristotle, were the following:

1. *Thespis*, mentioned in the Tables at B. C. 535.
2. *Chærilus*, 523. 499. 483.
3. *Phrynichus*, 511. 483. 476.
4. *Æschylus*, 525. 499. 484. 472. 458. 456.
5. *Pratinas*, 499.
6. *Sophocles*, 495. 468. 447. 438. 431. 409. 405. (401.)
7. *Aristarchus*, 454.
8. *Ion Chius*, 451. 428.
9. *Achæus*, 484. 447.

13. *Neophron*, before Euripides. See the satisfactory argument of Mr. Elmsley. (*Ad Argum. Med.* p. 68.)
11. *Euphorion*, B. C. 431.
12. *Cleomachus*, an unworthy rival of Sophocles. *Athen.* XIV. p. 638. f.
13. *Euripides*, 480. 455. 447. 441. 431. 428. 415. 408. 406.
14. *Aristeas*, son of Pratinas, contended with Sophocles, Æschylus, and Euripides. *Vit. Sophocl.*
15. *Chæremon*.
16. *Theognis*, before the Ἀχαρνεῖς^m. [B. C. 425.]
17. *Nicomachus*.—παράδξω; Εὐριπίδην καὶ Θέογνιν ἐνίκησε. *Suid.* Νικόμαχ.
18. *Philocles*, before the Ὀρνίθες. [B. C. 414.] Αἰσχύλου ἀδελφίδου καὶ ἔσχεν υἱὸν Μόρσιμον τὸν τραγικόν. *Suid.*
19. *Agathon*, 416.
20. *Antiphon*, contemporary with the elder Dionysius. *Aristot. Rhet.* II. 8.
21. *Carcinus*, before the Εἰρήνη. [419.]
22. *Nothippus*, ridiculed by Hermippus the comic poet. *Athen.* VIII. p. 344. c. d.
23. *Acestor*, before the Ὀρνίθες. [414.]
24. *Pythangelus*, before the Βάτραχοι, [405.]
25. *Xenocles*, 415. son of Carcinus. *Aristoph. Thesm.* 440. *Vesp.* 1512. *Schol.* Nub. 1264. *Schol. Ran.* 86.
26. *Sthenelus*, before the Σφήκες. [422.]
27. *Morsimus*, } brothers; *Aristoph. Pac.* 803. Sons of Philocles; *Schol. ad*
28. *Melanthius*, } loc. Before the Εἰρήνη. [419.]
29. *Morychus*, before the Ἀχαρνεῖς. [425.]
30. *Iophon*, 428. 405. υἱὸς Σοφλοκλέους. *Suid. Schol. Ran.* 73. 78.
31. *Cleophon*, contemporary with Critias. *Aristot. Rhet.* I. 16.
32. *Astydamas*, 398. ὁ πρεσβύτερος υἱὸς Μορσίμου τοῦ Φιλοκλέους. *Suid.* Ἀστυδ.
33. *Meletus*, before the Βάτραχοι. [405.] οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Σωκράτη γραφάμενος. *Schol. Ran.* 1337.
34. *Aphareus*, 368. 341.
35. *Diogenes*, γέγονεν ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν Ἰ' καταλύσεως. *Suid.* Διογένης.

^m By the expression, "before the Ἀχαρνεῖς," nothing more is meant, than that Theognis was already known as a writer of tragedy, when that play was exhibited; in which he is mentioned.

The same form of expression is to be understood in a similar sense elsewhere, in these lists, where it is used for the sake of brevity.

36. *Euripides junior*. Εὐριπίδης τραγικός, τοῦ προτέρου ἀδελφιδοῦς. *Suid.* Εὐριπίδης —νίκας εἴλετο ἑ—μίαν μετὰ τελευτήν, ἐπιδειξαμένον τὸ δράμα τοῦ ἀδελφιδοῦ αὐτοῦ Εὐριπίδου. *Suid.*
37. *Dionysius tyrannus*.
38. *Astydamas junior*, 372.
39. *Sophocles*, ὁ Σοφοκλέους νῦνδους—401. 396.
40. *Theodectes*, 352. 333.
41. *Dicaeogenes*. Consult *Harpocr.* v. Δικαιογένης. *Arist. Poet.* c. 29. *Schol. Medea*, 169.

From the earliest comedies of *Epicharmus* (for Aristotle does not condescend to mention the rude farces of *Susarion*) to the latest exhibitions of *Posidippus*, was a period of about 250 years. About one half of this space belonged to the *old comedy*, while the *middle* and the *new* occupied the other half.

These were among the poets of the *old comedy*:

1. *Epicharmus*. See the Tables, B. C. 500. 485. 477.
2. *Phormis*, σύγχρονος Ἐπιχάρμῳ, οἰκείος Γέλωνι τῷ Σικελίας τυράνῳ. *Suid.* Φόρμος.
3. *Dinolochus*, 487.
4. *Euetes*,
5. *Euxenides*, } 485.
6. *Mylus*,
7. *Chionides*, 487.
8. *Magnes*, after *Epicharmus*, and before *Cratinus*. Ἐπιβάλλει Ἐπιχάρμῳ νέος πρεσβύτερ. *Suid.* Μάγν.
9. *Cratinus*, 519. 454. 448. 436. 424. 423. 422.
10. *Crates*, 450.
11. *Ecphantides*. The authorities for placing *Ecphantides* here, are, *Schol. Vesp.* 1182, (*ubi corrupte* Φραντίδης,) where he is mentioned with *Cratinus* and *Teleclides*; and *Hesych.* v. Χαρίλος compared with *Hesych.* v. Ἐκκεχυριωμένη, whence it appears that *Ecphantides* the comic poet was ridiculed by *Cratinus*^a.
12. *Pisander*, before *Plato*, who ridiculed him ὁμωνύμῳ δράματι. Cf. *Suid.* Ἀρκάδ. μινούμ. *Schol. Av.* 1555.

^a See *Nekius*, *Choerili* Fragment. p. 51—55, who has learnedly illustrated the time and history of *Ecphantides*.

13. *Epilycus*. Κράτης—οὗ ἦν ἀδελφὸς Ἐπίλυκος ποιητὴς ἐπῶν. *Suid.* Κράτης. *Epilycus* ποιητὴς ἐπῶν seems to be no other than *Epilycus* the comic poet. If this be so, his age is determined by the time of *Crates*.
14. *Callias*. See the Tables, 432. 394.
15. *Hermippus*, 432. 430. 426.
16. *Myrtilus*. Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικός, υἱὸς μὲν Λύσιδος ἀδελφὸς δὲ Ἑρμίππου τοῦ κωμικοῦ. *Suid.* Μυρτίλος.
17. *Lysimachus*. Cf. *Lucian. Jud. Vocal.* c. 7. tom. I. p. 65. *Bipont. Schol. ad locum*, et *Hemsterhusii notam*.
18. *Hegemon*, 413.
19. *Sophon*, τοῖς χρόνοις ἦν κατὰ Ξέρξην καὶ Εὐριπίδην. *Suid.* Σώφρων.
20. *Phrynichus*, 435. 429. 414. 405.
21. *Lycis*, before the Βάτραχοι. [405.]
22. *Leucon*, γεγονὼς ἐν τοῖς Πελοποννησιακοῖς. *Suid.* Λεῖκων. See the Tables, 422.
23. *Pantacles*. Ἐλαχον Παντακλῆα διδάσκαλον. *Antipho* περὶ Χορευτοῦ, p. 142, 31. Cf. *Harpocrat.* v. Διδάσκαλος.
24. *Eupolis*. See the Tables, 429. 425. 421. 420.
25. *Aristophanes*, 427—388.
26. *Aristomenes*, 431. 424. 388.
27. *Ameipsias*, 423. 414.
28. *Teleclides*, contemporary with *Aristophanes*. Cf. *Schol. Av.* 1126. *Athen.* VI. p. 267. e.—269. e.
29. *Pherecrates*, 420. contemporary with *Plato*, *Aristophanes*, *Phrynichus*, *Eupolis*. *Suid.* Πλάτων.
30. *Plato*, 428. 405. 391. γεγονὼς τοῖς χρόνοις κατὰ Ἀριστοφάνην, Φρύνιχον, Εὐπόλιν καὶ Φερεκράτην. *Suid.*
31. *Diocles*, σύγχρονος Σαντυρίου καὶ Φιλυλλίῳ. *Suid.* Διοκλῆς.
32. *Sannyrio*, 407.
33. *Philyllius*, 394.
34. *Hipparchus*, κωμικὸς τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῆδίας. *Suid.* Ἰππάρχος.
35. *Archippus*, 415.
36. *Lysippus*, 434.
37. *Philonides*, Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικὸς ἀρχαῖος. *Suid.* Φιλωνίδης.—the father of *Nicochares*. *Suid.* Νικοχάρης.
38. *Xenophon*, τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῆδίας ποιητής. *Laërt.* II. 59.

39. *Arcesilaus*, ποιητὴς ἀρχαίας κωμῳδίας. *Laërt.* IV. 45.
40. *Autocrates*, κωμικός ἀρχαίος. *Suid.* Αὐτοκράτης.
41. *Eunicus*, contemporary with Philyllius and Aristophanes. *Compare Athen.* III. p. 86. e. XIII. p. 567. c. 586. e.
42. *Apollophanes*, contemporary with Strattis. *Compare Harpocr.* v. Ἀδελφίζειν. *Bekker. An. Gr.* p. 83, 27.^o
43. *Nicomachus*, contemporary with Pherecrates. *See Harpocrat.* v. Μεταλλεύς.
44. *Cephisodorus*, 402.
45. *Metagenes*, contemporary with Pherecrates, Aristophanes, and Nicophon. *Athen.* VI. p. 267. e.—270. a.
46. *Nicophon*, 388.
47. *Cantharus*. Πλάτων ἢ Κάνθαρος Συμμοχία. *Harpocrat.* v. Ὀρνιθεντής. Plato and Cantharus, therefore, were contemporary, since the same comedy was sometimes ascribed to the one, and sometimes to the other.
48. *Nicochares*, 388.—Φιλανίδου τοῦ κωμικοῦ, σύγχρονος Ἀριστοφάνους. *Suid.* Νικοχάρ.
49. *Strattis*, 407. 394.
50. *Alcæus*, 388.
51. *Xenarchus*, 393. the μιμογράφος, son of Sophron.
52. *Theopompus*.

The following were poets of the *middle comedy*:

1. *Eubulus*. See the Tables, B. C. 375.
2. *Araros*, 388. 375.
3. *Antiphanes*, 407. 387. 343. 333.
4. *Anaxandrides*, 376. 347.
5. *Calliades*, contemporary with the orator Aristophon. *Athen.* XIII. p. 577. c.
6. *Nicostratus*, μέσης κωμῳδίας ποιητής. *Athen.* XIII. p. 587. d. Contemporary with Philetærus^p: see *Suid.* v. Νικόστρατος. The son of Aristophanes according to some accounts. *Thom. Mag. Vit. Aristoph.*

^p The Ἰφηγέρων is enumerated by Suidas v. Στράτις among the comedies of Strattis, and Στράτις Ἰφηγέρων is cited, *Anecd. Græc.* p. 83; wherefore, in Harpocratio, for ἀδελφίζειν—παρὰ Στράτιδι καὶ Ἀπολλοφάνει ἐν Ἰφηγέρωνι, we should perhaps read—Στράτιδι ἢ Ἀπολλοφάνει ἐν Ἰφηγέρ.

It seems probable, that the same comedy was sometimes ascribed to Strattis, and sometimes to Apollophanes; and that these poets consequently lived in the same period.

^p Since this passage was written, Mr. Griford has pointed out to me the following curious piece

7. *Philippus*, son of Aristophanes. Ἔσχε τρεῖς υἱούς, Φίλιππον, Νικόστρατον καὶ Ἀραρότα. *Thom. Mag. Vit. Aristoph.* Παῖδας καταλειπὸν (*Aristophanes*) τρεῖς, Φίλιππον ὁμῶνυμον τῷ πάππῳ καὶ Νικόστρατον καὶ Ἀραρότα. *Anon. Vit. Aristoph.* p. xxxviii. Beck.
- (*Philetærus*, κωμικός, υἱὸς Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ κωμικοῦ. *Suid.* Φιλεταῖρ. *See No. 6, NICOSTRATUS*, note p.)
8. *Anaxilas*, contemporary with Plato the philosopher. *Laërt.* III. 28.
9. *Ophelion*, also contemporary with Plato. *Athen.* II. p. 66. d.
10. *Callicrates*, contemporary with Sinopæ; μνημονεύει τῆς Σινώπης—Καλλικράτης ἐν Μοσχίῳ. *Athen.* XIII. p. 586. a.
11. *Heraclides*, B. C. 348.
12. *Alexis*, 356. 316. 306.
13. *Amphis*, 336.
14. *Axionicus*, contemporary with Philoxenus and Corydus. *Athen.* VI. p. 241. e. 239. f.
15. *Cratinus* ὁ νεώτερος, in the time of Plato the philosopher. *Laërt.* III. 28.—and of Corydus^q. *Athen.* VI. p. 241. c.
16. *Eriphus*, the plagiarist of Antiphanes. *Athen.* III. p. 84. b. c.
17. *Epicrates*,—transcribed from Antiphanes. *Athen.* VI. p. 262. d. e. μέσης κωμῳδίας ποιητής. *Athen.* X. p. 422. f.
18. *Stephanus*. See the Tables, B. C. 332.
19. *Strato*^r, τῆς μέσης κωμῳδίας. *Suid.* Στράτ. In the time of Philetas of Cos. *Athen.* IX. p. 382. b.—383. b.

of dramatic history, which is contained in Catal. Codd. MSS. Clark. p. 72. Oxon. 1812. (Ἀριστοφάνης) τρεῖς ἔσχε υἱούς, Φίλιππον τὸν τοῖς Ἑβελίδου δράμασιν ἀγωνισάμενον, καὶ Ἀραρότα υἱὸς τε καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς δράμασι διηγωνισάμενον, καὶ τρίτον, ἐν Ἀπολλοφάνει μὲν ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ καλεῖ, εἰ δὲ περὶ Δικαλαρχῶν, ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΝ. Nicostratus, then, and Philetærus, were one and the same person. I have thought it fit to leave the passage in the text as it was originally written, that the reader might be told, in the present note, to whom he is indebted for this important correction.

^q Corydus knew Ptolemy; *Athen.* VI. p. 242. b. 245. f.—and was at Athens at the affair of Harpalus; *Athen.* VI. p. 246. a. Which establishes the age of the younger Cratinus, who men-

tions him.

^r Strato is supposed by some to be no other than Strattis; and this opinion is ascribed to Casaubon and Valesius.—STRATO. *Verisimile est* [ut jam Casaubon. *ad Athen.* p. 567, 568, et Valesius *ad Harpocrat.* v. Ἐπισκοπῆς, observarunt. Harles.] *Suidam deceptum—et pro Στράτων legendum Στράτις.* Fabric. ed. Harles. lib. II. B. Gr. c. 22. *Hanc* (Stratonis Φωκυίδου) *nullam aliam esse nisi Στράτιδος Φωκυίδας statuerunt doctissimi viri.* Schweigh. *Athen.* tom. IX. p. 458. STRATTIDEM pro STRATONE corrigendum censuerunt viri docti in *Athen.* t. IX. p. 382. b.—sed aut Stratonis nomen tenendum, [on account of the mention of Philetas,] aut Strattis non veteris sed mediæ comædiæ fuerit poetæ. Schweigh. in *Indice*, v. STRATO et STRATTIS.

20. *Aristophan*, contemporary with Philpides. *Athen.* XII. p. 552. e.
21. *Euphron*, in the time of Callimedon, τοῦ Καράβου. *Athen.* III. p. 100. d.
22. *Sotades*, ὁ τῆς μέσης κωμῆδίας. *Athen.* VII. p. 293. a. *Suid.* Σοτᾶδ.
23. *Augeas*, τῆς μέσης κωμῆδίας. *Suid.* Αἰγίας.
24. *Ephippus*, τῆς μέσης κωμῆδίας. *Suid.* Ἐφίππ.—mentions Menecrates the physician. *Athen.* VII. p. 289. b.
25. *Heniochus*, τῆς μέσης κωμῆδίας. *Suid.* Ἡνίوخ.
26. *Epigenes*, contemporary with Antiphanes. See *Athen.* IX. p. 409. d.—mentions Pixodarus; [prince of Caria B. C. 340.] *Athen.* XI. p. 472. f.
27. *Mnesimachus*, ποιητὴς τῆς μέσης κωμῆδίας. *Suid.* [Eudocia p. 303 has—τῆς μέσης κωμῆδ.]
28. *Timotheus*, τῆς μέσης κωμῆδίας. *Suid.* Τιμόθεος.
29. *Sophilus*, τῆς μέσης κωμῆδίας. *Suid.* Σόφιλος.
30. *Antidotus*, contemporary with Alexis. *Athen.* XIV. p. 642. c. d.
31. *Bathon*, contemporary with Cleanthes and Arcesilaus. *Plutarch. de Adul. et Amic.* p. 55. c.
- (32. *Nausicrates*, or *Naucrates*: we have no distinct evidence of his time; and perhaps he has no claim for insertion here.)
33. *Xenarchus**, contemporary with Timocles. *Athen.* VII. p. 319. a. X. p. 431. a.
34. *Dromo*, in the time of Tithymallus; *Athen.* VI. p. 240. d. who is mentioned by Alexis, Timocles, and Antiphanes.

The following were poets of the *new comedy*:

1. *Philpides*, mentioned in the Tables, B. C. 335. 301.

This last alternative is not possible. Not only is Strattis always ascribed to the old comedy, but it is likely that he began to exhibit at least as early as B. C. 415; and one play of Strattis we know to have been exhibited before the year B. C. 392. See the Tables, B. C. 394. The author, then, of that comedy could not have been the author of one in which the glosses, or philological works, of Philetas are alluded to, sixty or seventy years afterwards, at the soonest. Strato therefore was not Strattis. But the opinions of Valesius and Casaubon are not quite accurately stated. Valesius, indeed, ad Harpocrat. p. 166, very properly corrects Στράτις ἐν Κωμῶν for Στράτων ἐν Κωμῶν, in Schol. Arum, 1568. But he makes no mention

of Suidas, or of the Φωνικὸς, nor does he affirm Strato to be Strattis. Casaubon also restores the Κωμῶν to its right author; ad Athen. p. 567. With respect to Strato, he appears to be in doubt: he inclines to think that Strato may be Strattis, but by no means asserts a positive opinion. In p. 659 of his commentary, ad Athen. IX. 382. b. he avoids the question; and passes the name of Strato in silence.

* Xenarchus the comic poet, who wrote in the Attic dialect, and lived as late as the reign of Alexander, is a different person from Xenarchus the son of Sophron, who wrote in Doric, and flourished in the time of the elder Dionysius, sixty or seventy years before.

2. *Philemon*, B. C. 330.
3. *Menander*, 344. 321. 292.
4. *Apollodorus Geloüs*, σύγχρονος τοῦ κωμικοῦ Μενάνδρου. *Suid.* Ἀπολλοδ.
5. *Diphilus*, 320.
6. *Dionysius*¹ ὁ Σινωπεύς, after Archestratus, whom he mentions. *Apud Athen.* IX. p. 404. f.—405. d.
7. *Timocles*, 324.
8. *Theophilus*, contemporary with Callimedon². *Athen.* VIII. p. 340. d.
9. *Sosippus*, contemporary with Diphilus. See *Athen.* IV. p. 133. f.
10. *Anaxippus*, 303.
11. *Demetrius*, 307.
12. *Archedicus*, 302.
13. *Sopater*, 283. (His first exhibitions were in the reign of Alexander.)
14. *Damoxenus*, in the time of Epicurus: whom he mentions. *Athen.* III. p. 102. a.
15. *Hegesippus*³, or *Crobilus*, after Epicurus. *Athen.* VII. p. 279. d. Quoted by the name of Crobilus, *Athen.* X. p. 429. e. 443. f. *Harpocrat.* v. ὅτι χιλίας, and in other passages. See especially *Athen.* I. p. 5. f. VIII. p. 365. a.
16. *Philemon* ὁ νεώτερος. *Athen.* VII. p. 291. d. υἱὸς Φιλήμονος τοῦ κωμικοῦ. *Suid.* Φιλήμ.

¹ Fabricius thinks it probable that Dionysius flourished Olymp. 100. [B. C. 380.] consequently in the times of the middle comedy:—circa Olymp. 100 *visisse verisimile est*. But, from the age of Archestratus, the author of the *Γαστρονομία*, this could not be. Bentley has shewn, *Diss. Phal.* p. 85, that Archestratus mentions one Diodorus of Aspendus, a Pythagorean, (*Athen.* IV. p. 163. d. e.) who "was an acquaintance of Stratoniceus" the physician in the court of Ptolemy Lagus." *Athen.* IV. p. 163. e. collato VIII. p. 350.—which brings down the time of Archestratus at least to the age of Alexander. Consequently, the *Θεσμοφύξ* of Dionysius, in which the poem of Archestratus is quoted, could not have been written earlier than the times of the new comedy: and Dionysius of Sinopé would be contemporary with Diphilus.

² Callimedon ὁ Κάραβος, also ridiculed by Timocles, Antiphanes, Eubulus, and Alexis: (see *Athen.* VIII. p. 339, 340.)—was εἷς τῶν κατὰ Δημοσθένη τὸν ῥήτορα πολυτεταγμένων. *Athen.* III. 100. c. He was still living, and acted in public affairs, in B. C. 322. *Plutarch. Phocion.* c. 27.—and survived Phocion. *Plutarch. Phocion.* c. 25.

³ Ἡγήσιππος: αὐτὸς ἐστὶν ὁ Κρόβιλος ἐπικαλούμενος, ὃν δακεῖ εἶναι ὁ ζ' Φιλιστικὸς, Δημοσθένει ἐπιγραφόμενος. Thus far *Etymolog. Harpocrat. Phot. Lex.* and Suidas. Suidas adds—τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἐστὶ Φιλίταιροι, ὡς Ἀθήναιος. And yet, as Hegesippus the orator was acting in public affairs in B. C. 343, (see the Tables,) and Hegesippus the poet could not have mentioned the Epicureans earlier than B. C. 300, the distance of the times appears hardly to admit that the poet and the orator should be the same person.

17. *Plato junior*, after Epicurus. *Athen.* III. p. 103. c. VII. p. 279. a.
 18. *Theognetus*, in the times of the Stoics. *Athen.* III. p. 104. c. and of Pantaleon the πλάνος. *Athen.* XIV. p. 616. a.—whose death was mentioned by Chrysippus. *Athen. ibid.*
 (19. *Diodorus*^x ὁ Σινωπεύς. We have no information of the time of Diodorus.)
 20. *Posidippus*, B. C. 289.

In the first of the three lists, Sophron and Xenarchus, the μιμογράφοι, have perhaps no just title to be inserted as poets of the old comedy. The claim of Hegemon may be admitted upon the authority of Athenæus⁷. *Theopompus*, with the exception perhaps of Strattis, was the latest among the writers of the old comedy, of whom we have any distinct memorials. He was of the old comedy, by the general consent of grammarians: Θεόπομπος Θεοδέκτου ἢ Θεόδωρου, Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικός· ἐδίδαξε δράματα κθ'. ἔστι δὲ τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῆδίας κατὰ Ἀριστοφάνην^a.—τῶν τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῆδίας ποιητῶν ὀνόματα καὶ δράματα. Θεοπόμπου δράματα ιζ'. Στράτιδος δράματα ιζ'. Φερεκράτους δράματα ιη', κ. τ. λ.^a We possess the titles of twenty comedies ascribed to Theopompus: of which, however, one is doubtful^b. But among the remaining nineteen dramas are many which seem to have been composed after the first exhibitions of Anaxandrides and Eubulus. The Ἀλθαία, in which he mentioned Telestes^c, might have been exhibited before the date of the *second Plutus*. For Telestes gained his first dithyrambic prize, B. C. 401. But the Ἠδύχαρις, in which the philosophy of Plato is ridiculed^d, could hardly have been written earlier than the 99th Olympiad. [B. C. 384.] In the Μῆδος, Callistratus is noticed^e; who flourished in the times of Iphicrates and Chabrias, B. C. 373, 371. In the Θησεύς, he mentioned the orator Isæus: μνημονεύει δὲ Ἰσαίου καὶ Θεόπομπος ὁ κωμικός ἐν Θησεΐ^f. But Isæus was in reputation during the early years of Demosthenes: perhaps about B. C. 370. Plutarch preserves a fragment, in which Theopompus spoke of the Lacedæmonian empire in terms which could scarcely have been used till near the time of the Olynthian war: ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ κωμικός Θεόπομπος ἔοικε ληρεῖν, ἀπεικά-ζων τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ταῖς κατηλίσιν^g.

^x *Diodorus* of Sinopé was perhaps of the same school of poetry, and flourished in the same times as his countrymen *Diphilus* and *Dionysius*. If so, he would be placed within the period of the new comedy.
^y I. p. 5. b.

^z Suid. and Eudoc.

^a Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxiv. Beck.

^b The Πανταλίων. See Pollux, X. 41.

^c Athen. XI. p. 502. a. ^d Laërt. III. 26.

^e Athen. XI. p. 485. c.

^f Vit. X. or. p. 839. F.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ταῖς κατηλίσιν
 εἶξας, ὅτι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἤδιστον πέτον
 Ἐλευθερίας γεύσαντες ἄξος ἐνέχεαν^g.

The peace of Antalcidas was made B. C. 386; the outrage of Phœbidas was committed B. C. 382; and as Theopompus describes the Lacedæmonian empire as grateful at first, and afterwards as severe, these lines were probably written at that period. It is likely, then, that Theopompus, from the subjects which he treated, did not flourish with Aristophanes, where Suidas places him, but that he is rather to be fixed with Strattis, in the latest times of the old comedy.

The precise limits between the middle and the new comedy are difficult to be defined. The new comedy commenced in the reign of Alexander:—ἡ μὲν νέα κωμῆδία ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ^h. And this is confirmed by the dates assigned to Philippides and Philemon. And yet we have *Alexis* of the middle comedy writing for the stage thirty years after the first exhibitions of Philippides and Philemonⁱ. Alexis then, whose works were the standard and example of the *middle comedy*, was for thirty years contemporary with Philippides, Philemon, Menander, and Diphilus. *Sophilus*, also a poet of the middle comedy, writes in the time of Stilpo^k; which brings down the compositions of Sophilus to as late a period as those of Alexis.

Neither are the terms *middle* and *new* always very carefully applied. Aristotle^l recognises only two species of comedy, the old and the new:—ἴδοι ἂν τις ἐκ τῶν κωμῶν τῶν παλαιῶν καὶ τῶν καινῶν τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἦν γελοῖον ἢ αἰσχρολογία, τοῖς δὲ μάλλον ἢ ὑπόνοια, κ. τ. λ. Dorotheus^m classed Antiphanes τοῖς νεωτέροις κωμικοῖς—Δωροθέῳ τῷ Ἀσκαλωνίτῃ σύγγραμμα ἐκδοθέντι ἐπιγραφόμενον “περὶ Ἀντιφάνους καὶ περὶ τῆς παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις κωμικοῖς Μαρτύτης.” Mr. Schweighæuserⁿ well remarks, that Dorotheus here divided the Greek comedy into two classes, the new and the old: *universam Græcam comædiam in τὴν παλαιὰν et τὴν νεωτέραν distinctam intellexerat*. In the same manner, Nicostratus, the contemporary of Eubulus and Araros, and accounted by some the son of Aristophanes, (which determines his age,) is reckoned by Harpocratio^o among the writers τῆς νέας κωμῆδίας.—Ὀρνιθευτής—Πλάτων ἢ Κάνθαρος Συμμοχία. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ νέᾳ κωμῆδίᾳ δράμα Ὀρνιθευτής Νικοστράτου.

^g Plutarch. Lysand. c. 13. These verses have been thus restored by Forson, *Adversar.* p. 300.

^h Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxii. Beck.

ⁱ See the Tables, B. C. 306.

^k Laërt. II. 120. Some critics, however, for Σοφίλου τοῦ κωμικοῦ ἐν δράματι Γάμοι, propose to read

Διφίλου τῷ κ.

^l Eth. Nicom. IV. 8.

^m Athen. XIV. p. 663. f.

ⁿ Athenæus, tom. XII. p. 693.

^o Harpocrat. v. Ὀρνιθευτής.

Epigenes is called τῶν νέων τις κωμικῶν, —Timocles, τῶν νεωτέρων, —Theophilus, τῶν νεωτέρων τις, —Eudoxus, τις τῶν νέων κωμῶδων, by Pollux^p. And yet we cannot with certainty place all these among the writers of the *new comedy*. Epigenes was contemporary with Antiphanes. Theophilus, perhaps, who treated of Callimedon, the contemporary of Demosthenes, might rather be placed in the second class than in the third. Of the time of Eudoxus we are wholly ignorant, nor can we pronounce whether he belonged to the *middle* or the *new* comedy; we know from Laërtius^q, that he exhibited at Athens, and from Pollux, that he flourished somewhere between Antiphanes and Posidippus. It is to be noted, however, that although the poets of the middle comedy are often called νέας κωμῶδίας, yet the poets of the new comedy properly so termed could never be called μέσης κωμῶδίας ποιηταί; this term, when applied by grammarians, necessarily meant what is expressed. We must therefore suppose that Alexis, although a great number of his dramas were written long after the new comedy had arrived at its perfection, nevertheless continued to compose upon the model of the middle comedy.

It will perhaps be imputed to these Tables as an omission, that they have not noticed the law περὶ τοῦ μὴ ὀνομαστὶ κωμῶδειν, which will probably be looked for in the years of the 97th Olympiad, where it will not be found. The truth is, that I am not yet satisfied either with the interpretation usually given to that law, or with the date assigned to it. It is recorded that comic exhibitions were once suspended for three years: (B. C. 440—438.) and that their licence was restrained by a decree τὸν ἄρχοντα μὴ κωμῶδειν, which is fixed by Petitus to the year of the archon Isarchus, B. C. 424. Last of all, we are told that it was forbidden κωμῶδειν ἐξ ὀνόματος. This law is thus described by Petitus: *Postea omnino vetitum est cuicumque expresso nomine in comœdia convicium facere; μὴ κωμῶδειν ἐξ ὀνόματος. Meminit hujus legis, sed non solus, Hermogenes περὶ στάσεων. (Sect. 13. p. 75.) ὀνομαστὶ κωμῶδειν ὁ νόμος ἐκώλυεν—Horatius, epist. ad August. 145. "Fescennina "per hunc," &c. Idem ad Pisones, 281. Donatus.—Legem hanc tulit Antimachus poeta Aristophanis aequalis. Comici interpretes, Acharn. 1149. ἔδοκει δὲ ὁ Ἀντίμαχος οὗτος ψήφισμα—imò potius legem—πεποιηκέναι μὴ δεῖν κωμῶδειν ἐξ ὀνόματος. Idque intra Olymp. 97. Nam post Ol. 97 Cocalum et Æolosiconem fabulas scripsit Aristophanes: Plutus enim postrema est fabularum quas ipse docuit, acta Ol.*

^p Epigenes is so mentioned by Pollux, VII. 29. Timocles, X. 154. Theophilus, IX. 15. Eudoxus, VII. 201.

^q VIII. 90.

^r De Leg. Attic. p. 151—153. ed. Wesseling.

97. 4. *Atqui ἔγραψε Κάκαλον, inquiunt veteres magistri, ψήφισματος γενομένου ὥστε μὴ ὀνομαστὶ κωμῶδειν τινα. Præterea ipse Πλάτων δεύτερος—propter hanc legem χοροῦ ἐστέρηται, chorum non habet, (quem tamen habebat ὁ πρῶτος Πλάτων,) ut neque Cocalus et Æolosicon neque nova comœdia omnis: nam "lex est accepta chorusque "turpiter obtinuit sublato jure nocendi." Quia hæc præcipue erant chori, λοδορεῖν, τοὺς κακῶς πράττοντας διαβάλλειν, καὶ ὥστερ δημοσίᾳ μάστιγι τῇ κωμῶδιᾳ κολάζειν. Quare intra Ol. 97 videtur scripta hæc lex. Ante editionem τοῦ δευτέρου Πλάτωνος. Ante Ol. 97 lata non est, quia τὰς Ἐκκλησιαζούσας, drama quod chorum habet καὶ τοῦσδε μὴ ἐξ ὀνόματος, docuit Ol. 96. 4. Ergo non ante neque post Olymp. 97, sed intra ipsam rogata et lata est hæc lex. Cui qui impune facere volebant, nomina omittebant, personas servabant: id est, larvas, quibus singuli quos traducebant exprimebantur; quod αὐτοπροσώπως κωμῶδειν dicebant: non nominabantur enim ea ratione, sed representabantur tantum: unde lites sæpe et controversiæ. Hermogenes, l. 1. αὐτοπροσώπως εἰσάγων τις τοὺς κωμῶδουμένους ὑπάγεται τῷ νόμῳ ὡς ὀνομαστὶ κωμῶδῶν. Quamquam etiam, dum licebat ὀνομαστὶ κωμῶδειν licebat quoque αὐτοπροσώπως, atque id ita fiebat. Upon the import of this law, Kuster^s has the following remark: *Ex priore Pluto oportet sumta esse loca illa, in quibus ὀνομαστὶ quidam perstringuntur; ut Pamphilus, v. 174. Agyrrhius, v. 176. Philepsius, 177. Philonides, 179, 303. Aristyllus, v. 314. Nam tempore Pluti posterioris lege lata jam vetitum erat expresso nomine in scena quenquam comico sale perfricare: ut testatur Anon. in Vita Aristophanis, et pluribus probat Petitus, Leg. Att. p. 80. [151. Wess.] eadem autem licentia comicis adhuc concessa erat tempore Pluti prioris. Oderico^t speaks to the same effect: κωμῶδειν ἐξ ὀνόματος—latam intra Olympiadem 97 putat Petitus, cujus ego rationes, quando nihil obstare video, non invitum amplector. He translates the law, neminem expresso nomine ledi. In this sense the law is understood, and this seems the opinion generally received by critics of its date and meaning. Petitus himself is indistinct upon the precise meaning of the terms: but that he understood them in the sense of Kuster is proved by his mention of the *Ecclesiastusæ*; since that play, in the opinion of Petitus, contained some comic personalities, which became illegal before the time of the second *Plutus*. Such an import, however, of the law, is by no means warranted by the extant remains of the middle and new comedy. That law, in the sense of Kuster, either never existed at all, or had fallen into disuse in the time of Anaxandrides; who ridicules *Plato* by name^u, perhaps ten or twelve years after**

^s Ad Plutum, initio fab.

^t De marmorea Didascalia Epistola, p. xlv.

^u Laërt. III. 26.

the supposed date of this law. Alexis, at least, paid no attention to it, (if it existed through the times of the middle comedy,) when he satirized by name the same philosopher in four different dramas²; nor did Anaxilas regard it, who in three comedies names Plato³.

But "in the time of the middle comedy, at whose rise *democratia in oligarchiam mutata divites imperare cœperunt*, the philosophers were ridiculed, and "the chief men of the state protected:"—the opinion of Jonsius⁴. The former, therefore, were attacked by name, but the poets, after the date of that law, abstained from the public men. And yet Anaxandrides⁵ mentions Polyuctus by name; Antiphanes⁶ names Demosthenes. A fragment of Antiphanes⁷ is extant, full of personal allusions. Philetærus⁸ names the orator Hyperides; and Timocles⁹, in a comedy written towards the end of the reign of Alexander, ridicules by name five of the leading demagogues at once, in a passage which breathes the very spirit of the old comedy. The reader, who opens Athenæus, will see abundant evidence that the poets of the middle and new comedy laid themselves under little restraint in this respect.

What, then, are the ancient testimonies concerning this law? Hermogenes¹⁰ has mentioned it. In the passage referred to by Petitus, he produces the following argument, as an example of reasoning upon a judicial question: "Ὁνομαστὶ κωμῶδεν ὁ νόμος ἐκάλυπεν. αὐτοπροσώπως εἰσάγων τις τοὺς κωμῶδουμένους ἰπάγεται τῷ νόμῳ, ὡς ὀνομαστὶ κωμῶδων—" Παρὰ τὸν νόμον κωμῶδεῖς τοὺς πολίτας."—"Καὶ μὴν οὐκ ὀνόμασα "οὐδένα." The question is, τί βουλόμενος ἐκάλυψε τοῦτο ὁ νομοθέτης. ὁ μὲν δὲ δὲκνεν ἔρεϊ ὅτι ἀνελεῖν βουλόμενος τὸ ἀπλῶς καὶ ἀνευθύνως διαβάλλειν ὄντιναοῦν τῶν πολιτῶν ὁ δ' αὖ φεύγων οὐ διὰ τοῦτο ἔρεϊ, ἀλλ' ἐπιστρέφειν μὲν αὐτοὺς διὰ τῆς κωμῶδίας ἐβούλετο· οὐκ οὐκ ἀνέλε πατά- πασι τὴν κωμῶδιαν, ἰπομνήματα δὲ τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα γενησομένοις ἢ τοῖς τότε οὖσιν ἀνθρώποις λαιδορίαν ἔχοντα τῶν πολιτῶν τινος οὐκ ἐβούλετο εἶναι. μὴ ὄντων δὲ τῶν ὀνομάτων, ἢ μὲν ἐπιστροφῇ

² Laërt. III. 27, 28.

³ Laërt. III. 28.

⁴ Postquam democratia in oligarchiam mutata divites imperare cœperunt, comœdia multis partibus est mutata. Etenim χερῶν deficiebant, hypothesis mutabatur, neque quœquam aperte traducere cuiquam in scena impune licebat: atque hæc erat media comœdia. Poetæ tamen, ut solenne suum servarent, idque impune, traducendos sibi sumebant priores poetæ. After quoting many passages, in which the poets ridiculed the philosophers, he proceeds—Ita nimirum poetæ mediæ comœdiæ, cum magnates vellicare edicto prohibebantur, philoso-

phos et poetæ traducebant. Plato comicus junior Epicurum—traduxit. Sed prolixum foret omnia poetarum dramata quibus philosophos eorumque vitam perstrinxerunt recensere. Jonsius, Script. Hist. Philos. lib. I. 5. p. 28.—6. p. 34.

⁵ Athen. IV. p. 166. d.

⁶ Athen. VI. p. 223. e. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 9.

⁷ Athen. VIII. p. 339.

⁸ Athen. VIII. p. 342. a.

⁹ Athen. VIII. p. 341. f. See the Tables, B. C.

324.

¹⁰ Περὶ Συλλογισμῶν, p. 97. ed. Crispin. 1569.

γίνεται διὰ τῶν προσώπων, ἢ δὲ εἰς τὸν μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνον μνήμη περιήρηται, καὶ ἢ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους διαβολή. Aristides¹¹ alludes to the law: θαυμάζω εἰ κωμῶδιαν ἔξεστι ποιεῖν, καὶ μὴ ὀνομαστὶ κωμῶδεῖν ἐξῆ. And again¹²; κωμῶδίας ἤδη ποιηταὶ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀπέσχεοντο, καὶ ἐδυσήθησαν ἄνευ τοῦ ὀνομαστὶ κωμῶδεῖν τὸ δράμα ἀπεργάσασθαι. And Julian¹³;—ἐμοὶ δὲ ἀπαγορεύει ὁ νόμος ἐκ' ὀνόματος—αἰτιάσθαι τοὺς ἀδικουμένους μὲν οὐδὲν ἐμοὶ δ' ἐπιχειροῦντας δυσμενεῖς.

But how shall we reconcile these undoubted testimonies with the fragments already quoted of the poets themselves? Not, certainly, by understanding, with Kuster and others, the law to forbid that any citizen should be mentioned by name. But the reasoning of Hermogenes plainly shews the prohibition to be this; that the poets were required to forbear *introducing their fellow-citizens by name as dramatis personas, or characters in the dialogue*; as Cleon was introduced in the *Ἰππεῖς*, or Socrates in the *Νεφέλαι*. The argument of Hermogenes supposes a distinction to be contended for between *exhibiting the person's features in a mask*, αὐτοπροσώπως εἰσάγειν, and *exhibiting him by name as a character in the piece*, ὀνομάζειν. The poet is supposed to maintain that the first was not within the letter of the statute, because the individual, though his features were exhibited, was not produced by name;—nor within its meaning, because it was not intended wholly to abolish the wholesome discipline of comic satire, but only to prevent it from being carried down to posterity to the prejudice of the party satirized: and that the object of the comic ridicule is sufficiently pointed out to the spectators of the piece, to whom he is known, by the representation of his features διὰ τῶν προσώπων¹⁴, without the addition of his name to specify who is meant:—μὴ ὄντων τῶν ὀνομάτων:—while, from the omission of the name as a *dramatis persona*, the diffusion of the satire among the readers of the piece only is prevented. From the tenor of this argument it is manifest, that the law τοῦ μὴ ὀνομαστὶ κωμῶδεῖν τινὰ was understood to prohibit the producing a person by name as a character in the piece; since the law is supposed to be evaded by producing his likeness on the mask of the actor, and suppressing his name. The allusions of Aristides acquire greater force and meaning by this interpretation of the law; and the passage of Donatus¹⁵, which is produced by Petitus, is clearly to the same purpose.

¹¹ De Quatuor viris, p. 117. Jebb. = 196. Canter.

¹² P. 298. Jebb. = 496. Canter.

¹³ Misopogon. initio.

¹⁴ Hermogenes might use πρόσωπον for a mask,

with the best writers of the best times: as Aristot. Poet. c. 6. Bipont. Demosth. p. 433. Reisk. Perhaps, however, it was written διὰ τῶν προσώπων.

¹⁵ Donatus—Vetus comœdia ἐνείκωμος dicta est,

This law, then, τοῦ μὴ ὀνόμαστί κωμῶδειν, when limited to its proper sense, is by no means inconsistent with a great degree of comic liberty, or with those animadversions upon eminent names, with which we find the comic poets actually to abound. Indeed, what the grammarians deliver to us as the history of comedy must be received with some caution. Jonsius, as already quoted, supposes the restraint to have taken place, when, *democratia in oligarchiam mutata, divites imperare cœperunt*. This he derived from Platonius^m: τῆς δημοκρατίας ὑποχωροῦσης ὑπὸ τῶν κατὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας τυραννούντων, καὶ καθισταμένης ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ μεταπιπτούσης τῆς ἔξουσίας τοῦ δήμου εἰς ὀλίγους καὶ κρατυνομένης τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, ἐνέπιπτε τοῖς ποιηταῖς φόβος. — τὰ τὰς παραβάσεις οὐκ ἔχοντα [the pieces of the middle comedy] ἐδιδάχθη, τῆς ἔξουσίας ἀπὸ τοῦ δήμου μεθισταμένης, καὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας κρατούσης. But the tyranny of the Thirty was put down in eight months; and after that event, the people were singularly jealous of their recovered liberty. For the twenty years which followed the expulsion of the Thirty, we have a living picture of the state of the popular feelings at Athens in the orations of Lysias: and Mr. Mitford has, with great acuteness and sagacity, laid open the political condition of Athens, from a critical examination of the works of that orator, and of his contemporary, Andocides^o. The result of Mr. Mitford's inquiry will satisfy any reader that the influence of the wealthy class was any thing but predominant, and that the bias of the constitution was the very reverse of oligarchical. Nor would it be possible to name a period during the whole time that passed between the archonship of Euclides and the death of Alexander, (a space including the whole of the middle comedy and much of the new,) at which it could be affirmed that *democratia in oligarchiam mutata divites imperare cœperunt*. Comedy, therefore, although its form was changed, enjoyed the privilege of animadverting still upon public events and public men: and we find Isocrates in the midst of this period complaining of the licence of comedy^p.

Neither is the date of this law so clear to us. The testimony quoted by Peti-

quia inest in ea velut historica fides vera narratio-
nis, et denominatio omnium de quibus libere descri-
bebatur. Etenim per priscos poetas non, ut nunc,
penitus ficta argumenta, sed res gestæ a civibus pa-
lam cum eorum sæpe qui gesserant nomine decanta-
bantur. Sed cum poete abuti licentius stylo et
passim ledere ex libidine cepissent plures bonos, ne
quisquam in alterum carmen infame proponeret,
lege lata siluere.

^m Περὶ διαφ. κωμῶδ.

^o Ibid.

^p In the twenty-second chapter of his History of Greece, sect. 1, 2, he analyses, among others, the oration of Lysias κατὰ Ἀλκιβιάδου; that of the same orator ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀριστοφάνους χρημάτων; and the oration of Andocides περὶ Μυστηρίων. The dates of these were B. C. 400, 388, 387, within the very period assigned to this dramatic law.

^r See the Tables, B. C. 356.

tus^q ascribes the proposition to one Antimachus: Ἀντίμαχον τὸν συγγραφέα] ψακᾶς δὲ οὗτος ἐκαλεῖτο, ἐπειδὴ προσέβριαινε τοὺς συνομιλοῦντας διαλεγόμενος.—ἔδοκει δὲ ὁ Ἀντίμαχος οὗτος ψήφισμα πεποιηκέναι μὴ δεῖν κωμῶδειν ἐξ ὀνόματος. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πολλοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν οὐ προσήλθον ληψόμενοι τὸν χορόν. καὶ δὴλον ὅτι πολλοὶ τῶν χορευτῶν ἐπέινων. ἐχορήγει δὲ ὁ Ἀντίμαχος τότε, ὅτε εἰσήνεγκε τὸ ψήφισμα. οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν ὅτι ποιητὴς ᾧ καλὸς χορηγῶν πότε μικρολόγως τοῖς χορευταῖς ἐχρήσατο. But another scholiast^r ascribes it to one Syracusius: Συρακούσιον οὗτος τῶν περὶ τὸ βῆμα καὶ Εὐπόλις ὡς λάλον ἐν Πύλαις [lege ἐν ΠΟΛΕΣΙ] διασύρει^s

Συρακόσιος δ' ἔοικεν, ἥνικ' ἂν λέγῃ,
τοῖς κυνιδίοισι τοῖσιν ἐπὶ τῶν τειχέων
ἀναβὰς γὰρ ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα ὕλακτεῖ περιτρέχων.

δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ ψήφισμα τεθεικέναι μὴ κωμῶδεισθαι ὀνόμαστί τινα, ὡς Φρύνιχος ἐν Μονότροπῳ φησί. Ψῶρ' ἔχε Συρακόσιον ἐπιφανὴς γὰρ αὐτῷ καὶ μέγα τύχοι. ἀφείλετο γὰρ κωμῶδειν οὓς ἐπεθύμουν. διὸ μικρότερον αὐτῷ προσφέρονται. If this allusion of Phrynichus be rightly quoted from the Μονότροπος, the law was proposed by Syracusius before the date of the Ὀρνίθες, in B. C. 415. But as no such law could have existed so early, we must suppose the proposition of Syracusius, for that time at least, to have failed; and the poets to have chastised him for the attempt, although unsuccessful. We are still, therefore, left in ignorance both as to the author of the law, and as to its time; although both Syracusius and Antimachus might have made such a proposition. If the account of Platonius is to have any weight, the enactment happened during the government of the Thirty: for that is the only period within these times, to which those descriptions could be applied—τῆς ἔξουσίας ἀπὸ τοῦ δήμου μεθισταμένης, καὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας κρατούσης—καθισταμένης ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ μεταπιπτούσης τῆς ἔξουσίας εἰς ὀλίγους, κ. τ. λ.—which would bring the date within the 94th Olympiad, B. C. 404. consequently before the Ἐκκλησιαζέουσαι. And this was very possible: for the *dramatis personæ* in that play are all fictitious characters; nor are the allusions any other than such as occur in the *second Plutus*. Some of the passages in this latter drama, in which names are mentioned, could not have well occurred in the *first Plutus*: as this line—ἐρᾷ δὲ Λαῖς οὐ διά σε Φιλωνίδου;—From the age of that celebrated courtesan, who^a ἐλήφθη ὑπὸ Νικίου ἐπὶ Χαβρίου, and was therefore born B. C. 421, this allusion could not have had a place in the first Plutus, B. C. 408. Mention is also made of the renowned Thrasylbulus^t; who, from his time, could not so properly have occurred for no-

^q Schol. Acharn. 1149.

^r Schol. Av. 1297.

^s Schol. Plut. 179.

^t V. 550.

tice in the former Plutus. But, as Thrasybulus is there mentioned in order to be praised, it may be said that this is not an analogous case.

The comic poets, whose names have been recited, to the number of more than one hundred, are only a part of those who flourished between Epicharmus and Posidippus. Besides these, we possess the names of many whose time cannot be ascertained at all from remaining memorials. Nearly sixty poets, probably dramatic, may be collected, of *uncertain age and character*. Of some of these, it cannot be discovered, whether they were of the ancient, the middle, or the new comedy: of others, it is doubtful, whether they belonged to this period at all, and whether they did not rather flourish *after* Posidippus, at Alexandria, or elsewhere: of others, it cannot be pronounced, whether they were tragic or comic. Perhaps the diligence of some future inquirer may be able to lessen the number, and to assert for some of these poets, upon valid testimony, a place in the preceding lists^a.

The *Appendix*, which follows the Tables, and forms a part of the present volume, principally refers to the matters contained in the second column, and is reserved for the discussion of questions relating to the civil and military affairs, which required a more extended detail than the plan of the Tables allowed. In two or three instances the inquiry has been carried down below the limits of the present period: as in the account of the kings of Macedonia, whose history has been pursued to the end of the monarchy under Perseus: and the survey of the kings of Lacedæmon, in the double line of the Agidæ and Proclidæ. An account of these has been given to the extinction of the dynasty, about B. C. 219; that the whole of these subjects might be brought under one point of view. It should also be explained, that two years have been added to the Tables, (B. C. 279, 278,) which more properly belong to the third period. This addition was necessary, because the archons *Anaxicrates* and *Democles* determine the position of the archon *Gorgias*; and because the irruption of the Gauls into Greece, and their passage into Asia, in those two years, were a sequel to the overthrow of Ptolemy Ceraunus, and parts of the same transactions.

An observation remains to be added, upon the dates made use of in this work. The first year of each Olympiad is expressed: which being known, the other three years are found without difficulty. The Olympic years are not inserted in

^a *Polyzelus*, whom I have left among the poets of uncertain age, might perhaps be placed among those of the old comedy. See some memorials of *Polyzelus*, in the Tables, B. C. 364.

a separate column, that the page might not be occupied with unnecessary spaces^x. For the same reason, the Tables are not incumbered with the years of Nabonassar, the years of Rome, or the years of the Julian period. The conumerary years of these eras are of ready occurrence in all tables of general chronology, and are accurately given in those of Blair, which are in the hands of every student. The years of Nabonassar have no necessary connexion with Grecian annals. What has a reference to the present subject is introduced in the account of the kings of Persia. The years of the Julian period are still less necessary. The Varronian era of Rome becomes the leading date in the *third period*, from Philadelphus to the Christian era; but, in the present annals of Greece, Rome is not yet known, and her affairs and history proceed in a separate channel; nor are the transactions of the two nations ever intermingled till the wars of Pyrrhus. The only measure of time that should be adopted for all ancient history are the years before the Christian era. This may be regarded as a common standard, ascending from a central point to the remotest time, by which the local chronology, and the separate computations, of each particular state can be measured and compared. It is "a long-established era, commencing from a known fixed epoch, both forwards and backwards, and furnishing the most convenient standard of comparison for all others^y." He, who knows that the era of Nabonassar began in the 747th, the era of Rome in the 753d, the Julian period in the 4713th, and the era of the Seleucidæ in the 312th year, before the vulgar Christian era, will be able to find for himself any given year of each of these eras respectively.

^x The inconvenience in practice of filling the Tables with technical dates may be seen by inspection of Larcher's *Canon Chronologique*, in the 7th volume of his *Herodotus*: where half his page

is left vacant by a prolix repetition of the several eras and Olympic years.

^y Dr. Hales, vol. I. p. 8.

T A B L E S.

B.C. 560—278.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
560.	Ol. 55. <i>Comias</i> . Plutarch. Solon. c. 32. Mar. Par. No. 41.	<i>PISISTRATUS</i> first usurps the government at Athens: seventy years before the battle of Marathon. Thucyd. VI. 59. compared with Aristot. Polit. V. 12. Herodotus (I. 64. V. 55, 65.) agrees in the years of the tyranny; Eratosthenes, (apud Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 500.) in the whole duration of the period of the Pisistratidae. Aristophanes the grammarian, Schol. Vesp. 500. and Isocrates, de Bigis p. 351. d. computed from a different date. Mar. Par. No. 41. 'Αρ' οὗ Πεισίστρατος Ἀθηναίων ἱτυράννευσεν ἐτη Η Η [Δ] Δ Δ Δ Π Π Ι ἄρχοντος Κ . . . ου. Plutarch. Ἐπὶ Κωμίου ἤρξατο τυραννεῖν Πεισίστρατος. Solon. c. 32. The Marble, when corrected, [B. C. 560.] critically agrees with the period of seventy years obtained from Aristotle and Thucydides. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 2. <i>Pisistratidae</i> .
559.	<i>Hegestratus</i> . Plutarch. Solon. c. 32.	<i>Cyrus</i> begins to reign in Persia, Olymp. 55. 1. Κύρος Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσεν ὃ ἔτει Ὀλυμπιάς ἡχθη ν', ὡς ἐκ τῶν βιβλιοθηκῶν Διοδώρου καὶ τῶν Θάλλου καὶ Κάστορος ἱστοριῶν, ἔτι δὲ Πολυβίου καὶ Φλέγοντός ἐστιν εὐρεῖν· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐτέγων, οἷς ἐμίλησεν Ὀλυμπιάδων. ἅπανσι γὰρ συνεφώνησεν ὁ χρόνος. Κύρος οὖν, τῷ πρώτῳ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔτει, ὅπερ ἦν Ὀλυμπιάδος ν' ἔτος τὸ πρῶτον, κ. τ. λ. African. apud Euseb. Præp. X. 10. p. 488. c. The date of his reign in Persia is established by unanimous consent, although Africanus, who preserves these testimonies, has unskillfully applied to the first year of <i>Cyrus in Persia</i> transactions which belonged to the first year of <i>Cyrus at Babylon</i> , twenty-one years afterwards.
558.		
557.		
556.	Ol. 56. <i>Euthydemus</i> . Mar. Par. No. 42. Laërt. I. 68.	
555.		
554.		
553.		

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Thales</i> at this time was near eighty years of age; since he was born, according to a general agreement of authorities, in the 35th Olympiad: Φθῶν Ἀπολλοδώρου—γενενησθαι αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς τριακοστῆς πέμπτῃς Ὀλυμπιάδος. Laërt. I. 37. [B. C. 639.] Τριακοστῇ πεμπτῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι Θαλῆς Μιλήσιος—γενέσθαι λέγεται. Cyrill. adv. Julian. I. p. 12. Θαλῆς Μιλήσιος—γεγονὼς πρὸ Κροίσου ἐπὶ τῆς λ' Ὀλυμπιάδος. Suid. Eusebius names <i>Thales</i> at Olymp. 35. 1. According to <i>Sosicrates</i> , apud Laërt. I. 38. he died at the age of ninety, in the 58th Olympiad. <i>Sosicrates</i> therefore might date his birth Ol. 36. 1. or B. C. 636. <i>Conf. an.</i> 546.	<i>Ibycus</i> flourished in the reign of <i>Cresus</i> , Olymp. 54. Ἴβυκος—γίνει 'Ρηγίνος, ἐνθὺνδε εἰς Σάμον ἦλθεν ὅτε αὐτῆς ἤρχε Πολυκράτης ὁ τοῦ τυράννου πατὴρ· χρόνος δὲ οὗτος ὁ ἐπὶ Κροίσου, Ὀλυμπιάς ν'. Suid. <i>Ibycus</i> is placed by Eusebius at the 60th Olympiad. <i>Conf. an.</i> 539.
	<i>Anacreon</i> began to be distinguished; in the 55th Olympiad, in the beginning of the reign of <i>Cyrus</i> . He was later than <i>Sappho</i> :—τὸν μὲν κατὰ Κύρον καὶ Πολυκράτην γενόμενον, τὴν δὲ κατ' Ἀλκυάττην τὸν Κροίσου πατέρα. Athen. XIII. p. 599. c. Thirty years after this date, he was at the court of <i>Polycrates</i> of <i>Samos</i> . <i>Cf. an.</i> 531.
<i>Chilon</i> ephor at Sparta: Χείλων Δαμαγῆτου Λακεδαιμόνιος—γένετο δὲ ἔφορος κατὰ τὴν πεντηκοστὴν ἑκτην Ὀλυμπιάδα. Παμφίλῃ δὲ φησι κατὰ τὴν πέμπτην. (<i>Sic legit Scal.</i>) Καὶ πρῶτον ἔφορον γενέσθαι ἐπὶ Εὐδοκίμου, ὡς φησι Σωσικράτης. Laërt. I. 68. Πεντηκοστῇ ἑκτην Ὀλυμπιάδι, Κύρου διέποντος τὰ κράτη Περσῶν, προεφῆτεον Ἀργαῖος καὶ Ζαχαρίας, γνώριμοι δὲ ἦσαν ἤδη Σιμωνίδης (<i>legunt</i> Ἐπιμενίδης) καὶ Χίλων, τῶν ἐπτα σοφῶν ὄντες. Cyrill. adv. Julian. I. p. 12. By πρῶτος ἔφορος, we must understand with Menag. and Palmer. <i>ephorus</i> ἐπώνυμος.	Birth of <i>Simonides</i> . Σιμωνίδης Λεωπερεοῦς Ἰουλίτης τῆς ἐν Κίῳ τῇ νήσῳ πόλεως, λυρικὸς, μετὰ Στησίχορον τοῖς χρόνοις· δὲ ἐπεκλήθη Μελικέρτης διὰ τὸ ἡδύ. Γέγονε δ' ἐπὶ τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ἑκτῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, καὶ παρέτεινε μέχρι τῆς ἑβδομηκοστῆς ὀγδόης, βιοδὲ ἐτη πθ'. Suid. All these dates are confirmed by other testimonies. He was born B. C. 556. [Ol. 56. 1.] and died, in his ninetieth year, B. C. 467. [Ol. 78. 1.] <i>Cf. ann.</i> 476, 467. And that he was later than <i>Stesichorus</i> is attested by his own verses: οὕτω γὰρ Ὀμηρος ἠδὲ Στασίχορος αἶεσε λαοῖς. Apud Athen. IV. p. 172. e.
	Death of <i>Stesichorus</i> ; (æt. 80.) Στησίχορος—Ἱμεραῖος, τοῖς χρόνοις ἦν νεώτερος Ἀλκιμᾶνος τοῦ λυρικοῦ, ἐπὶ τῆς λ' Ὀλυμπιάδος γεγονὼς· ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ν'. Suid. He was said to have lived to 85. πάντα καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα—Στησίχορος ὁ μελοποιός. Lucian. Macrob. c. 26. Therefore, to bring Suidas and Lu-

B.C.	I. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
547.		
546.		<p><i>Sardis taken by Cyrus. Olympiade octava et quinquagesima victor Cyrus intravit Sardes.</i> Solin. I. 112. "Forty years after the death of Periander, and in the 4th year of Ol. 58." Sosicrates ap. Laërt. I. 95. Dionysius: Ἡρόδοτος—ἀρχόμενος ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Λυδῶν δυναστείας μέχρι τοῦ Περσικοῦ πολέμου κατεβίβασε τὴν ἱστορίαν πάσας τὰς ἐν τοῖς τεσσαράκοντα καὶ διακοσίοις ἔτεσι γινόμενὰς πράξεις—περιλαβὼν. Tom. VI. p. 820. Reisk. This period of 240 years terminating at B. C. 478, gives B. C. 718, for the first year of Gyges, and consequently B. C. 548 for the last year of Cræsus. Pliny: <i>Candaules interit, ut quidam tradunt, eodem anno quo Romulus.</i> Hist. Nat. XXXV. 8. According to the Varronian era of Rome, the death of Romulus happened B. C. 717. This computation, then, would place the reigns of this dynasty about one year lower respectively than the period of Dionysius. And we have B. C. 545, 547, or 548, for the last year of Cræsus. (See this subject treated more fully in the Appendix, c. 17. <i>Kings of Lydia.</i>)</p> <p>Cræsus was 35 years of age at the death of his father; Herodot. I. 26. and reigned 14 years. Id. I. 86. If we date his overthrow in B. C. 546, it will follow, that he was born B. C. 595, and began to reign, after the death of his father, B. C. 560. His birth happened in the 22d year of Alyattes, and in the last year of Cyaxares king of Media.</p>
545.		
544. O l. 59.		

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>Ξεμίνους ἑμιλητὴς τοῦ Μιλησίου. Strab. XIV. p. 645. D.—and therefore must have lived to the 74th Olympiad. Cf. an. 480.</p> <p>Anaximander æt. 64. Ἀπολλόδορος φησιν αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ὀγδόης Ὀλυμπιάδος ἔτῳ εἶναι ἐξήκοντα τεσσάρων, καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον τελευτῆσαι, ἀκμάσαντά πη μάλιστα κατὰ Πολυκράτην τὸν Σάμου τύραννον. Laërt. II. 2. He was therefore born B. C. 610. and about 29 years younger than his master Thales. But as Polycrates, in whose time he is said to flourish, began to reign B. C. 532, there seems some error in the description of his death,—μετ' ὀλίγον; unless we suppose the elder Polycrates to be meant, who flourished Ol. 54, and of whom Suidas speaks, v. Ἴβυκος.</p> <p>Thales (æt. 90, Sosicrat. 94, Apollodor.) was still living, during the war of Cræsus with the Persians. Herodot. I. 75. According to Sosicrates, he died Ol. 58.—τελευτῆσαι ἐπὶ τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ὀγδόης Ὀλυμπιάδος. Laërt. I. 38. He might have survived the Lydian war, and yet have died in the 58th Olymp. His age is variously reported. Σόλων καὶ Θαλῆς καὶ Πιττακὸς—ἑκατὸν ἑκαστος ἔζησεν ἔτη. Lucian. Macrob. c. 18. λέγεται ζῆσαι ὑπὲρ τὰ ρ'. Euseb. Scaligeri ad Ol. 35. 1. ἀπέθανε ζήσας ἔτη 54'. Id. ad Ol. 57. 3. ἑτελεύτησε δ' ἐτῶν ἑβδομήκοντα ὀκτῶ, ἢ, ὡς Σωσιγράτης φησιν, ἑνενήκοντα. Laërt. I. 38. Seventy eight years would suppose him to have been born B. C. 624, or to have died B. C. 559. the former contrary to all authorities for his birth, the latter contrary to Herodot. I. 75. It is therefore likely, that we should read,—ἑνενήκοντα ὀκτῶ, ἢ, ὡς Σ. φ. ἑνενήκοντα, and his age would be variously stated at 100, 98, 91, or 90 years. The year, then, of his birth, and the exact duration of his life, cannot be known. If he was 90 or 91, he was born B. C. 636. If he was 98 or 100, he lived to B. C. 542, or 540.</p> <p>Pherecydes of Syros flourished;—γέγονε κατὰ τὴν πεντηκοστὴν ἐννάτην Ὀλυμπιάδα. Laërt. I. 121.—contemporary with Servius Tullius.—<i>Meo regnante gentili.</i> Cic. Tusc. I. 16. Suidas: Φερεκύδης Βάβυλος Σάριος (ἔστι δὲ νῆσος μία τῶν Κυκλάδων ἡ Σάρος, πλησίον Δήλου): γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τὸν τῶν Λυδῶν βασιλεῖα Ἀλυάττη, ὡς συγχρονεῖν τοῖς ἑπτά σφόροις, καὶ τετέχθαι περὶ τὴν με' Ὀλυμπιάδα. διδασχθῆναι δὲ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ Πυθαγόραν λό-</p>	<p>Hipponax—Ἰππῶναξ, πατὴρ Πύθων καὶ μητὴρ Πρωτίδας, Ἐφέσιος, ἱαμβογράφος, ᾤκησε δὲ Κλαζομενῶς.—Suid.—flourished, in the times of Cræsus and Cyrus; ἀφ' οὗ Κύρος ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς Σάρδεϊς ἔλαβε καὶ Κροίσον . . . (ἦν δὲ) καὶ Ἰππῶναξ κατὰ τοῦτον ὁ ἱαμβοποιός. Mar. Par. No. 43.—sufficiently agreeing with the date of Pliny, who places Hipponax at the 60th Olympiad. Cf. a. 539.</p> <p>Theognis of Megara flourished, Ol. 59. Θέογνις Μεγαρεύς—γενονὸς ἐν τῇ 9ῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι. Suid. As he survived the Median war, [B. C. 490,] he might be supposed to have been born, rather than to have flourished, in Ol. 59. But a great weight of authorities concurs in the other sense of the word. Cyrill. adv. Julian. I. p. 12. πεντηκοστῇ ὀγδῷ Ὀλυμπιάδι Θέογνις ὁ ποιητὴς ἀνομάζετο. Id. VII. p. 225.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
543.		
542.		
541.		
540.	Ol. 60.	
539.		
538.		<i>Babylon taken by Cyrus: N. E. 210. ὁ μαθηματικὸς κανὼν ὃ μόνον ἐν τῇ Κύρῳ νέμει. Syncell. p. 207. Again—τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ ὁ αὐτὸς ἀστρονομικὸς κανὼν ὃ μόνον λογίζεται. p. 231. Both Herodotus and Xenophon are consistent with this date. Both place the capture of Babylon after the capture of Sardis, among the last of the conquests of Cyrus. Herodotus:—Κύρος δὲ, ἐπὶ τὰ πάντα τῆς ἡπείρου ἐποχλείρια ἐποίησεν—Ἀσσυρίους ἐπετίθετο. I. 178. Xenophon:—"after the capture of Sardis," Cyrop. VII. 2. "and an expedition into Caria," Id. VII. 4. "and the conquest "of Phrygia Minor by Hystaspes," VII. 4, 8. Cyrus, προὶν τὴν ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος, κατεστρέψατο, κ. τ. λ. VII. 4, 16.</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>γος.—Γέγονεν in Suid. must be perhaps interpreted natus est. He was born B. C. 600, in the 18th year of Alyattes: and at this time was 56 years of age. Bias of Priene is still living, at the conquest of Ionia by the Persians; Herodot. I. 170. which happened B. C. 544—539. Bias is mentioned by his contemporary, Hipponax: Καὶ δικάζεσθαι Βίαντος τοῦ Πριηνίως κρείσσων. Laërt. I. 84. Strab. XIV. p. 636. D. Suid. Βίαντος, Πρ. δ.</i>	<i>πεντηκοστῇ καὶ ὀγδῷ ὀλυμπιάδι Φωκυλίδης καὶ Θίογνις ἐγενίσθη. Eusebius: Ol. 58. 1. Theognis floruit. Suidas: Φωκυλίδης Μιλήσιος, φιλόσοφος, σύγχρονος Θεόγνιδος: ἦν δὲ ἑκάτερος μετὰ χμζ' ἐτὶ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν. [B. C. 1184—647=B. C. 537.] γεγονότες ὀλυμπιάδι νθ'. Φωκυλίδ. These computations would suppose Theognis to be near eighty in B. C. 490. Harporatio contends, (v. Θεόγνις) against Plato, Leg. I. p. 630. a. that Theognis was of Megara πρὸς τῇ Ἀρτικῇ. The question is accurately stated, and well determined, by Corsini, ad Olymp. 58.</i>
<i>Pythagoras ἤμαρξεν κατὰ τὴν ἐξηκοστὴν ὀλυμπιάδα. Laërt. VIII. 45. There are two accounts of the age of Pythagoras, differing from each other nearly 40 years. According to one computation, he was 31 years of age in B. C. 539; according to another, he was near 70. This latter calculation is founded upon Eratosthenes ap. Laërt. VIII. 47, who supposed that Pythagoras offered himself ἐν παισὶν at the Olympic games B. C. 588; and upon Antilochus, ap. Clem. Strom. I. p. 306, who computed 312 years from the ἡλικία of Pythagoras to B. C. 270. Bentley and Larcher adopt these authorities, and date his birth B. C. 608, or 605. The other computation is founded upon Aristoxenus ap. Porphy. and Jamblichus. According to Aristoxenus, he was 40 years of age when he quitted Samos, in the reign of Polycrates; according to Jamblichus, he was 57 in B. C. 513. Hence results B. C. 570 for his birth; the date adopted by Dodwell. Cf. ann. 510, 472.</i>	<i>Hipponax flourished:—Hipponactis poetæ ætate, quem certum est LX Olympiade fuisse. Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 5. Cf. a. 546. Ibycus flourished: Ol. 60. 1. Hibicus [sic] carminum scriptor agnoscitur. Euseb. He was already known twenty years before, in the beginning of the reign of Cyrus. Cf. a. 560. Cyril, adv. Julian. I. p. 12, places him in the 59th Olympiad: πεντηκοστῇ ἐνάτῃ ὀλυμπιάδι Ἴβυκος ὁ μελοποιός.</i>
<i>Xenophanes of Colophon flourished: ἤμαρξεν κατὰ τὴν ἐξηκοστὴν ὀλυμπιάδα. Laërt. IX. 20. Olymp. 60. 3. [Simonides lyricus] et Phocylides clari habentur, et Xenophanes—. Euseb. He had already named Xenophanes at Olymp. 56. 1. [B. C. 556.] Xenophanes, the founder of the Eleatic school, was contemporary with Thales, Anaximander, and Pythagoras; and the teacher of Parmenides: τὸ Ἑλεατικὸν ἔθνος ἀπὸ Ξενοφάνους καὶ ἔτι πρότερον ἀρξάμενον. Plato, Sophist. p. 242. D. τῆς Ἑλεατικῆς ἀγωγῆς Ξενοφάνης κατάρχει.—Παρμενίδης τοίνυν Ξενοφά-</i>	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
537.		
536.	Ol. 61.	
535.		
534.		
533.	<i>Thericles.</i> Dionys. Ant. IV. p. 745. Reisk. Diod. Fragm. lib. IX. t. IV. p. 41. Bipont.	
532.	Ol. 62.	<i>Ol. 62. 1. Apud Samum tyrannidem exercent tres fratres, Polycrates, Syllus, [sic] et Pantagnotus.</i> Euseb. Polycrates had the assistance of Lygdamis: μεταπεμφόμενος παρὰ Λυγδάμιδος τοῦ Ναξίου τυράννου στρατιώτας. Polyæn. I. 23, 2. Lygdamis was made tyrant of Naxos by Pisistratus, after his third occupation of Athens: Πισίστρατος τὸ τρίτον σχὼν Ἀθήνας ἐβρίζωσε τὴν τυραννίδα. καὶ—Νάξον—κατεστρέψατο πόλιν, καὶ ἐπέτρεψε Λυγδάμην. Herodot. I. 64. Pisistratus recovered Athens the third time about B. C. 537. See Appendix, c. 2. <i>Pisistratide.</i> Lygdamis then could not have assisted Polycrates before that date; which confirms the chronology of Eusebius. Herodot. III. 39, 120. briefly mentions the usurpation of Polycrates, but without indicating the time.
531.		

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>νοῦς ἀκουστής γίνεταί· τούτου δὲ Ζήνων· εἶτα Λεύκιππος· εἶτα Δημόκριτος. Clem. Strom. I. p. 301. Ξενοφάνης—ὁ γὰρ Παρμενίδης τούτου λέγεται μαθητής. Aristot. Metaphys. I. 5. p. 648. ὡς Σωτῖων φησί, κατ' Ἀναξίμανδρον ἢ ἀντιδοξάσαι τε λέγεται Θαλῆ καὶ Πυθαγόρῃ. Laert. IX. 18. For the contradictory accounts of the time of Xenophanes, see B. C. 527, 477.</p>	
	<p><i>Thespis</i> first exhibited tragedy. Θέσπις, Ἰκαρίου πόλεως Ἀττικῆς, τραγικὸς—ἰδίδεε δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης καὶ 5' Ὀλυμπιάδος. Suid. Θέσπις. The Parian Marble, No. 44, whose numbers are obliterated, places the exhibitions of Thespis between the capture of Croesus, (No. 43,) and the accession of Darius: (No. 45.) confirming the date of Suidas, Olymp. 61.</p>
<p><i>Pythagoras</i> flourished: ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Θεοφίλου κατὰ τὴν 5α' Ὀλυμπιάδα Πυθαγόρας ὁ φιλόσοφος ἔγνωρίετο.—γένετο δὲ Σάμιος τὸ γένος. Diod. Fragm. l. IX. t. iv. p. 41. Bipont.</p>	
<p><i>Pythagoras</i> flourished, κατὰ Πολυκράτη τὸν τύραννον, περὶ τὴν ἐξηκοστὴν δευτέραν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Clem. Strom. I. p. 302. ἐξηκοστὴ δευτέρα Ὀλυμπιάδι Πυθαγόρας γενίσθαι λέγεται. Cyrill. Julian. I. p. 13. They had both perhaps borrowed from Tatian:—Πυθαγόρας περὶ 53. p. 141. Pythagoras is made by all testimonies contemporary with Polycrates. μετέστη ἀπὸ Σάμου τῆς πατρίδος τῇ Πολυκράτους τυραννίδι δυσαρεστός. Plutarch. Placit. I. 3. Πολυκράτη—ἐπὶ τούτου δὲ καὶ Πυθαγόραν ἰστοροῦσι φοιτῆναι πόντον τὴν τυραννίδα ἐκλεπεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἀπελθεῖν εἰς Αἴγυπτον καὶ Βαβυλῶνα—ἐπανιόντα δ' ἐκείθεν, ὁρῶντα ἔτι συμμίνευσαν τὴν τυραννίδα, πλεύσαντα εἰς Ἴτα-</p>	<p><i>Anacreon</i> flourished: <i>Ol. 62. 1.</i> (ed. Scalig.) [Ol. 61. 3. ed. Pontac.] <i>Anacreon lyricus poeta agnoscitur.</i> He was contemporary with <i>Cyrus, Cambyses, and Polycrates of Samos.</i> Ἀνακρέων, Τήιος, λυρικὸς—γένετο κατὰ Πολυκράτην τὸν Σάμου τύραννον Ὀλυμπιάδι 53. (legendum 53.) οἱ δὲ, ἐπὶ Κόρου καὶ Καμβύσου τάττουσιν αὐτὸν, κατὰ τὴν 5α' (legendum 5α') Ὀλυμπιάδα. Suid. Ἀνακρ. He was therefore placed by some in the 55th Olymp. in the beginning of the reign of Cyrus, and by others in the 62nd, in the reign of Polycrates. Both are consistent; since Anacreon lived to the age of 85. Ἀνακρέων ὁ τῶν μελῶν ποιητὴς ἐξῆσεν ἔτη πέντε</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
530.		
529.		Death of <i>Cyrus</i> : er. Nabonass. 216. nine years after the conquest of Babylon. Canon apud Syncell. p. 207, 208. Herodotus confirms the Canon of Ptolemy in the year of the death of <i>Cyrus</i> : for he computes 44 years from that event to the accession of <i>Xerxes</i> , B. C. 485. Cf. an. 521. <i>Cyrus</i> had reigned thirty years in Persia: <i>Cyrus regnavit annos triginta</i> . Justin. I. 8, 14. <i>Triginta annos Cyrum regnaturum</i> ,—quod ita contigit: nam ad septuagesimum pervenit, cum quadraginta natus annos regnare cepisset. Dinon apud Cic. Div. I. 23. —or twenty-nine, according to Herodotus: βασιλεύσας τὰ πάντα ἐνός διότα τρήκοντα έτη. I. 214. who is followed by Sulpicius Severus: <i>Cyrus undetriginta annis rerum potitus est</i> . I. 6. (Sic legendum; cum Wees. ad Her. l. c.)
528.	Ol. 63.	
527.		Death of <i>Pisistratus</i> : 33 years after his first usurpation: ἐν τρεσὶ τριάκοντα καὶ τρισὶν ἑταυκάδεκα ἐτὶ ἐτυράνευσεν. Aristot. Polit. V. 12. [c. 9, 23. ed. Schneid.]—Πισιστράτου γηραιῷ τελευτήσαντος ἐν τῇ τυραννίδι—Ἰππίας πρεσβύτατος ὦν ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν. Thuc. VI. 54. See Appendix, c. 2. <i>Pisistratidæ</i> .
526.		
525.		<i>Cambyses</i> conquers Egypt: in the fifth year of his reign: Ol. 63. 3. <i>Cambyses obtinuit Ægyptum anno quinto regni sui</i> . Euseb.—six months after the death of <i>Amasis</i> ; Herodot. III. 14. who died Olymp. 63. 3. [B. C. 525.] Diod. I. 68. These characters of time agree in B. C. 525. War of the Lacedæmonians against Polycrates of Samos: Καμβύσιος ἐκ Αἰγύπτου στρατευομένου. Herodot. III. 39. 44. Thucydides refers the naval power of Polycrates to the reign of Cambyses: Πολυκράτης Σάμου τυραννῶν ἐπὶ Καμβύσου ναυτικῷ ἰσχύων ἄλλας τε τῶν νήσων ὑπηκόους ἐποίησεν, καὶ Πήγεια, κ. τ. λ. I. 13.
524.	Ol. 64. <i>Miltiades</i> . Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1316. Reisk.	
523.		

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Ἰάν ἐκεῖ διατελέσαι τὸν βίον. Strab. XIV. p. 638. B.	καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. Lucian. Macrob. c. 25. For Anacreon and Polycrates, see Herodot. III. 121.
<i>Xenophanes</i> would be 92, (see his own verses, Laert. IX. 19.) in Olymp. 63, according to Apollodorus: Ἀπολλόδογός (φησι) κατὰ τὴν μ' Ὀλυμπιάδα [B. C. 619.] γενόμενος παρατετακέναι ἄχρι τῶν Δαρείου τε καὶ Κύρου χρόνων. Clem. Strom. I. p. 301. Sextus Empiricus followed Apollodorus: Ἐνοφάνης Κολοφώνιος ἐγένετο περὶ τὴν μ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. adv. Gramm. I. 12. p. 270. These dates for his birth would suppose him 98 years of age in the first year of Darius. But Timeæus, Plutarch, and Athenæus, make <i>Xenophanes</i> still living in the times of the Persian war, and in the reign of Hiero. Cf. a. 477.	
<i>Pythagoras</i> flourished: Ol. 63. 4. <i>Pythagoras physicus clarus philosophus habetur</i> . Euseb. According to one computation, he was 45 years of age; according to the other, he was 80. Cf. ann. 539, 510, 472.	Birth of <i>Æschylus</i> : since he was twenty-five years old in B. C. 500, thirty-five in B. C. 490, and sixty-nine in B. C. 456. Conf. ann. 499, 456. <i>Anacreon</i> and <i>Simonides</i> come to Athens in the reign of Hipparchus: Ἰππάρχου—2; ἐπ' Ἀνακρίοντα τὸν Τήιον πεντηκόντορον στείλας ἐκόμισεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. Σίμωνίδην δὲ τὸν Κεῖον περὶ αὐτὸν ἀπὸ εἰχὲς μεγάλῳις μισθοῖς καὶ δάροις πέλθων. Plato, Hipparch. p. 228. c.
	<i>Chærilus</i> first exhibited tragedy. Χοῖριλος Ἀθηναῖος, τραγικός, 28 Ὀλυμπιάδι καθελὶς εἰς ἀγῶνας. καὶ

B.C.	1. ACHONS.	2. EVENTS.
522.		<i>Polycrates of Samos put to death: κατά του μάλιστα την Καμβύσει νούσον. Herodot. III. 120.</i>
521.		<i>Death of Cambyses: βασιλεύσας μὲν τὰ πάντα ἑπτὰ ἔτη καὶ μῆνας πέντε. Herodot. III. 66. ὁ δὲ δὴ μάχος τελευτήσας Καμβύσι αὐτοῦ ἐβασιλεύσει μῆνας ἑπτὰ τοὺς ἐπὶ τοὺς Καμβύση ἐς τὰ ἑκτὰ ἔτη τῆς πληρώσεως. Id. 67. Δαρείος βασιλεύσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη ἕξ τε καὶ τριήκοντα ἀπέθανε. Herodot. VII. 4. Herodotus computes 44 years between the death of Cyrus and the accession of Xerxes. The Canon agrees—Κύρου ἔτη θ'. N. E. 210—218. Καμβύσου ἔτη γ'. N. E. 219—226. Δαρείου ἔτη λς'. N. E. 227—262. Apud Syncell. p. 208. And Eusebius—Δαρείου τὸ δεύτερον κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ξ' Ὀλυμπιάδος [B. C. 520] καταντῇ. P. 208. X. 9.</i>
520.	Ol. 65.	
519.		<i>Plataea puts itself under the protection of Athens: in the 93d year—ἔτι τριῖν καὶ ἑκατοστῷ—before its surrender to the Lacedaemonians, B. C. 427. Thucyd. III. 68. The Plataeans at this time ἔβλεσαν πρῶτα παρατυχούσι Κλεομένην τε τῷ Ἀναξανδρίδῳ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοισι σφίσι αὐτοῖς. Herodot. VI. 108.—and were by them advised to apply to the Athenians. For Cleomenes, see Appendix, c. 3. Kings of Sparta.</i>
518.		
517.		

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS, &c.
	<i>ἰδὼν μὲν δράματα πενήκοντα καὶ ρ'. ἰνέσας δὲ, σγ'. Suid. Χοιρίλλος.</i>
<i>Hecataeus and Dionysius Milesius, the historians, flourished: Ἐκαταῖος Ἡγησάνθρου Μιλήσιος γέγονε κατὰ τοὺς Δαρείου χρόνους τοῦ μετὰ Καμβύση βασιλεύσαντος, ὅτι καὶ Διονύσιος ἦν ὁ Μιλήσιος, ἐπὶ τῆς ξ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἱστοριογράφος. Suid. Ἐκαταῖος. For Hecataeus, see B. C. 501.</i>	<i>Melanippides flourished: Μελανιππίδης Κρίτανος, γεγονὼς κατὰ τὴν ξ' Ὀλυμπιάδα, Μήλιος. ἔγραψε δὲ διδυράμβων βιβλία πλείστα. Suid. His grandson, the younger Melanippides, flourished in the reign of Perdiccas. [B. C. 430.]—Μελανιππίδης θυγατρὶδος τοῦ προεβότου—δὲ ἐν τῇ τῶν διδυράμβων μελοποιῶν ἑκαυστόμενος πλείστα, καὶ διατρέψας παρὰ Περδίκκῃ τῇ βασιλεῖ ἐκὼ τὸν βίον κατέστρεψεν. Suid.—And was later in time than Diagoras the Melian, who flourished in the 78th Olympiad. Cf. a. 466.</i>
<i>Pythagoras is mentioned again, at Olymp. 65. 1. by Euseb. Chron. He settled in Italy in the reign of Superbus. Pythagoras, cum Superbo regnante in Italiam venisset, tenuit Magnam illam Graciam, &c. Cic. Tusc. I. 16. Pythagoras, qui fuit in Italia temporibus iisdem quibus L. Brutus patriam liberavit. Id. IV. 1. In Italiam venit Tarquinii filio regnum obtinente, cui cognomento Superbus fuit; iisdemque temporibus occisus est Athenis ab Harmodio et Aristogitone Hipparchus Pisistrati filius. Gell. XVII. 21. This date of Gellius, strictly taken, would imply B. C. 514.</i>	<i>Birth of Cratinus, the comic poet; since he died B. C. 422. ἑπτὰ πρὸς τοῖς ἑννήκοντα βιώσας ἔτη. Lucian. Macrob. c. 25. Conf. ann. 423, 422.</i>
	<i>Pindar born: in Olymp. 65.—γεγονὼς κατὰ τὴν ξ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Suid. Πίνδαρος.—at the time of the Pythian games:—Πίνδαρος ἐν Πυθίοις γενόμενος. Plutarch. Symp. VIII. 1.—and about forty years before the expedition of Xerxes: κατὰ τὴν Ἑξέρου στρατείας ὃν ἔως τισσαράκοντα. Suid. Born, therefore, August or September, B. C. 518. Cf. a. 490.</i>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
516.	Ol. 66.	
515.		(<i>Miltiades</i> , son of Cimon, succeeds his brother Stesagoras in the Chersonese. Before the death of Hipparchus: τελευτήσαντος Στθαγόρευ—ἐνταῦτα Μιλτιάδης τὸν Κίμωνος, Στθαγόρευ δὲ τοῦ τελευτήσαντος ἀδελφεόν, καταλαμβάνοντες τὰ πρῆγματα ἐπὶ Χερσονήσου ἀποστέλλουσι τριῖνες οἱ Πεισιστράτιδες—Μιλτιάδης τε δὴ ἴσχυι τὴν Χερσονήσον,—καὶ γαμῖνι Ὀλάρου τοῦ Ὀρρίαν βασιλῆος θυγατρὶ Ἑγησιπύλῃν. Herodot. VI. 39. He remained in this government at least twenty-two years. Cf. a. 493.)
514.		Death of <i>Hipparchus</i> : at the time of the <i>Panathenæa magna</i> . Περιμένον Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα—καὶ αἱ ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἐορτή—δ' Ἀρμόδιος καὶ δ' Ἀριστογείτων ἐς τὸ ἔργον πρὸςαυτον. Thucyd. VI. 56, 57. ἐν τῇ προτέρῃ νυκτὶ τῶν Παναθηναίων ἰδοῦσι δ' Ἰππαρχος, κ. τ. λ.—μετὰ δὲ, ἀπεικάμενος τὴν ὄψιν, ἔπαυσε τὴν πομπήν, ἐν τῇ δὲ τελευτᾷ. Herodot. V. 56. Hipparchus therefore was slain in <i>Hecatombæon</i> , July or August B. C. 514. Fixed to this date by the season of the <i>Panathenæa</i> ; which were celebrated in <i>Hecatombæon</i> of the <i>third year</i> of each Olympiad.
513.		First year of <i>Hippias</i> : completed in <i>Hecatombæon</i> , or July B. C. 513.
512.	Ol. 67.	Second year of <i>Hippias</i> .
511.		Third year of <i>Hippias</i> : completed in <i>Hecatombæon</i> B. C. 511.
510.		Expulsion of the <i>Pisistratidæ</i> : before the fourth year of Hippias was completed; τυραννεύοντι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν' ἑτα τίσσερα οὐδὲν ἥσαν. Herodot. V. 55. τυραννίς αἱ ἐτὶ τρία δ' Ἰππίας, καὶ καυσθῆς ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ. Thucyd. VI. 59.—τρία ἔτη—Plato Hipparch. p. 229. b.—ἐπὶ ἑτ' γ', οἱ δὲ, δ'. Schol. Lysistrat. 619.—And therefore before <i>Hecatombæon</i> , or July B. C. 510. And yet within twenty years of the battle of Marathon; ἐς Μαραθῶνα ὕστερον ἔτι εἰκοστῷ μετὰ Μῆδων ἰσχυράτισεν. Thucyd. VI. 59. Consequently not sooner than <i>Boëdromion</i> , or September. To reconcile these dates, we must suppose that the contest between the parties was of some duration. The authority of Hippias was dissolved before <i>Hecatombæon</i> : but he did not withdraw from Athens, (ἐξώκει ὑπόσπονδος, Thucyd. VI. 59.) till after <i>Boëdromion</i> . The <i>Pisistratidæ</i> were expelled eighteen years after the death of Pisistratus,—(ἐκτωκαίδεκα οἱ καίδη. Aristot. Polit. V. 9, 23. Schneid.) and about the hundredth year—(ἐντε ἑκατοστῷ μάλιστα. Thucyd. VIII. 68.)—before the constitution of the <i>Four-hundred</i> . Cf. a. 411. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 2. <i>Pisistratidæ</i> . <i>Amynias</i> was now king of Macedonia: Ἰππία—ἔβδου μὲν Ἀμύντης δὲ Μακεδόνι Ἀνδριμούντα. Herodot. V. 94.
509.		

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Pythagoras</i>, at the expulsion of the Tarquins, is 96 years old, according to Eratosthenes and Antiochus: and died at the age of 99, soon after. Eratosthenes—<i>Ερατοσθένης δὲ φησι τοῦτον εἶναι τὸν πρῶτον ἐντέχνως πυκτεύσαντα, ἐπὶ τῆς βελόης καὶ τεσσαρακοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος—ἐκριβήθαι τι ἐκ τῶν παιδῶν καὶ αὐτίκα προσβῆναι πρὸς τοὺς ἀνδρας, καὶ νικῆσαι. Laert. VIII. 47. Antiochus—Αντιόχος δ' οὗτος ἱστορας πραγματευόμενος ἀπὸ τῆς Πυθαγόρου ἡλικίας μίνου γενομένην, εἴη φέροι ταύτην τριακόσια δώδεκα. Clem. Strom. I. p. 309. Cf. a. 539. According to other accounts, Pythagoras was now 60; and, if he lived to 99, would survive to B. C. 472. Cf. a. 472. But although the dates of his birth and death are wholly uncertain, yet all authorities agree that he flourished B. C. 540—510, in the times of Polycrates and Tarquinius Superbus.</i></p>	<p><i>Phrynichus</i> the tragic poet—Φρύνηκος Πολυφράδομος, Ἀθηναῖος, τραγικός, μαθητὴς Θέσιππος—ἐνίκη ἐπὶ τῆς 83rd Ὀλυμπιάδος. Suid. Eudocia has the same numbers, p. 428.</p> <p><i>Telesilla</i> of Argos the poetess—Τελέσιλλα· ποιήσασα τὰ ᾠματα. Pausan. II. 20, 7.—flourished in the time of Cleomenes and Demaratus, kings of Sparta: and was celebrated for defending Argos in the war which Herodotus describes, VI. 75—83. Plutarch—ὁ πρὸς Κλεομένην περὶ Ἀργεῶς ἀγών, ὃν ἡγωνίσαντο Τελεσίλλης τῆς ποιητρίας προτρέψαμένης—ἡγουμένης δὲ τῆς Τελεσίλλης ὅπλα λαμβάνουσιν (ἀ γυναῖκες) τὸν μὲν οὖν Κλεομένην ἀπεκρούσαντο, τὸν δὲ ἔπειρον βασιλεῖα Δημάρατον—ἔϊκσαν. Virtut. Mulier. p. 245. D. E. Pausanias—ἥν δὲ ἡ Τελέσιλλα καὶ ἄλλα εὐδόκιμος, καὶ μάλλον ἐπιμὰτο ἔτι ἐπὶ τῇ ποιήσει· συμβάτως δὲ Ἀργείοις ἀντυχῆσαι πρὸς Κλεομένην τὸν Ἀναξανδρίδου—Τελέσιλλα τὰς ἀκμαζούσας ἡλικίας τῶν γυναικῶν ἀπέλυσεν. II. 20, 7. Herodotus confirms the fact, by recording the oracle to which it gave occasion. VI. 77. Compare Suid. v. Τελέσιλλα. Eusebius places <i>Telesilla</i> at Ol. 82. 2. [B. C. 450.] A metachronism of half a century. About the time at which Telesilla flourished, the Argives ἤκουον μου σικῆν εἶναι Ἑλλάνων πρῶτοι. Herodot. III. 131.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
508.	Ol. 68. <i>Isagoras</i> . Dionys. Ant. I. p. 190. Ant. V. p. 844. Reisk. Mar. Par. No. 47.	
507.		
506.		
505.		
504.	Ol. 69. <i>Acestorides</i> . Dionys. Ant. V. p. 927. (τὸ δεύτερον.)	
503.		
502.		
501.		The Naxian war: about the spring. ἀμα τῷ ἔαρι. Herodot. V. 31. Naxos is besieged for four months by Megabates and Aristagoras. ἐπολιόρκειον μήνας τέσσαρας. Herodot. V. 34. Upon the failure of this attempt, Aristagoras ἐβουλεύετο μετὰ τῶν στασιωτῶν. V. 36.—and determined to revolt; while the armament, returning from Naxos, yet lay at Myus.—Μυῦντα ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Νάξου ἀπελθόν, ἔνι ἰθαῦτα. Herodot. V. 36. For the preceding transactions of the reign of Da-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	Institution of the χοροὶ ἀνδρῶν.—'Αφ' οὗ χοροὶ πρῶτον ἡγωνίσαντο ἀνδρῶν, ὃν διδάξας Ὑπο...κος Χαλκιδ. .. ἐνίκ... ἐτη ΗΗΗΔΔΔ... ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησ... σαγήρου. Mar. Par. No. 47.
Charon of Lampsacus—(Χάρων ὁ Πύθια, Λαμψακηνός. Pausan. X. 38, 6.)—flourished. Ranked by Dionysius (de Thucyd. p. 769, 817. Reisk.) among the elder historians, and prior to Herodotus. Tertullian de Anima, c. 46. <i>Charon Lampsacenus, Herodoto prior</i> . Suidas: Χάρων—γινόμενος κατὰ τὸν πρῶτον Δαρείον οὗ Ὀλυμπιάδι· (recte corrigunt ξβ.) μάλλον δὲ ἢ ἐπὶ τῶν Περσικῶν κατὰ τὴν οὐ Ὀλυμπιάδα. Cf. a. 464.	
<i>Heracitus</i> ἤματι κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ ἑξήκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. He was later than <i>Pythagoras</i> , <i>Xenophanes</i> , and <i>Hecataeus</i> , whom he mentioned. Laërt. IX. 1. ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς ξβ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἐπὶ Δαρείου τοῦ Ὑστάτου. Suid. Ἡράκλειτ. According to Aristotle, he died at the age of sixty—τελευταία βιοῦς ἑτη ξ'. Laërt. IX. 3. compared with VIII. 52.	<i>Lasus of Hermione</i> was contemporary with <i>Simonides</i> . Aristoph. Vesp. 1401. Schol. Vesp. 1402.—was the instructor of <i>Pindar</i> ; Thom. Mag. Vit. Pind. (Σκοπελίνος,) τὴν ἀθλητικὴν διδάσκων τὸν Πίνδαρον, ἐπὶ εἰδὲ μέζονος ἥκειος ὄντα, παρέδωκε Λάσῳ τῷ Ἑρμιονί, μελοποιῷ, παρ' οὗ τὴν λυρικὴν ἱκανεύθη.—Prior in time to the younger <i>Melanippides</i> ; Plutarch. Music. p. 1141. c. Μελανιππίδης ὁ μελοποιὸς ἐκγεγενημένος. He conversed with <i>Xenophanes</i> ; Plutarch. Mor. p. 530. f.—flourished in the reign of <i>Hipparchus</i> at Athens; Herodot. VII. 6. and in the reign of <i>Darius</i> ; Schol. Vesp. 1401. Λάσος Χαρβίνου Ἑρμιονεύς, γεγονὼς κατὰ τὴν ν' Ὀλυμπιάδα ὅτε Δαρεῖος ὁ Ὑστάτου. Suidas, transcribing the scholiast, has (in ed. Kust.) τὴν νη' ὀλ. But Olymp. 55, or 58, are inconsistent with the reign of <i>Darius</i> : whence <i>Larcher</i> , Chron. Herod. p. 635, corrects the numbers to ξη' ὀλ. [B. C. 508.] <i>Vossius</i> , from the old reading in <i>Suidas</i> , τὴν θ' ὀλ. had conjectured τὴν ο' ὀλυμπ. [B. C. 500.]—dates more consistent with the facts recorded of <i>Lasus</i> .
<i>Hecataeus</i> the historian—Ἑκαταῖος ὁ Ἡγησανδρου, ἀπὸ λογοποιῶς—Herodot. V. 125. assisted at the deliberations of the Ionians, B. C. 501. Herodot. V. 36. He is mentioned again at the time of the flight of <i>Aristagoras</i> , B. C. 497; Herodot. V. 125. whom he advised ἐν Λέρῳ τῇ νήσῳ τῆς οἰκοδομησάμενον ἰσχυρίην ἀγεῖν, ἢν ἐκτίσῃ ἐκ τῆς Μιλή-	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		rius,—the conquest of Samos,—the siege of Babylon,—the Scythian expedition,—see <i>Appendix</i> , c. 18. <i>Kings of Persia</i> .
500.	Ol. 70. <i>Myrus</i> . Dionys. Ant. V. p. 961. Reisk.	Aristagoras solicits aid from Sparta and Athens. ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανέος ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης ἀποστήκει. καὶ—αὐτὸς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τριῖναι ἀπόστολοι ἐγίνετο. Herodot. V. 37, 38.—ἀπελευνόμενος δὲ ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης, ᾗ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. V. 55.—Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν δὲ ἀνακρίσθιντες, ἐψηφίσαντο εἰκοσι νῆας ἀποστεῖλαι βοηθοὺς Ἰωσιν. Ἀρισταγόρης δὲ προκλάσας καὶ ἀπικόμενος ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐξευρὼν βούλευμα ἀπ' οὗ Ἰωσιν ἐμελλε οὐδεμίᾳ ἀφελίᾳ ἕσσεσθαι—ἐπεμψε ἐς τὴν Φρυγίην ἀνδρα ἐπὶ τοῖς Παίονας—. V. 97, 98.—ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπικαίοντο εἰκοσι νηυσὶ, ἅμα ἀγόμενοι Ἑρετρίων πέντε τριῖρας—ἐποιέον στρατηγὴν ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης ἐς Σάρδεις. V. 99.—εἰκοσι τριῖρας ἐπλευσαν ἐπικουρήσοντας τοῖς Ἰωσιν. Charon Lampsacenus apud Plutarch. Mor. p. 861. D.
499.		Sardis burnt by the Ionians. First year of the Ionian war. ἀπικόμενοι οἱ Ἴωνες ἐς Ἔρεσον—ἀνέβαινον χειρὶ πολλῇ—ἐνθαῦτα—αἰρέουσιν Σάρδεις. Herod. V. 99, 100. The Ionians are pursued and defeated near Ephesus. V. 102. After this the Athenians withdraw from the confederacy: Ἴωνες δὲ, τῆς Ἀθηναίων συμμαχίας στερηθέντες, οὐδὲν δὴ ᾔσσαν τὸν πρὸς τὸν βασιλῆα πόλεμον ἐκνεύειν. Herodot. V. 103. Dodwell alone, Ann. Thuc. p. 42, 43, has rightly expressed the date of this war. The Naxian war, and the Ionian revolt, are usually raised four years too high; the term of <i>three years</i> (which Herodotus specifies) between the capture of Miletus, and the expedition of Datis, being dilated into <i>seven years</i> . See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 5. <i>Ionian war</i> .
498.		Second year of the Ionian war. Cyprus recovered by the Persians; (in the second year of the war.) Herodot. V. 116.—Κύπριοι μὲν δὲ, ἰσχυρὸν ἐλευθεροὶ γινόμενοι, αὐτὶς κατεδεδούλυντο.
497.		Aristagoras slain in Thrace. Herodot. V. 126. ἔπλεε ἐς τὴν Θρηκίην καὶ ἔσχε τὴν χάριν ἐπ' ἣν ἐστάλη. ἐκ δὲ ταύτης ὀρεώμενος ἀπόλλυται ὑπὸ Θρηκίων αὐτὸς τε ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης καὶ ὁ στρατὸς αὐτοῦ. Fixed to this date by Thucydides. Cf. a. 465. Aristagoras withdrew from Miletus after the recovery of Cyprus; V. 116. and after the campaign in Caria; V. 118—121. and after the capture of Clazomenæ and Cyme—ἀλισκομένων τῶν πόλεων.—V. 123, 124. which agrees with the third year of the war, or B. C. 497. Herodotus, therefore, and Thucydides confirm each other.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
του. ἔπειτα δὲ ἐκ ταύτης ὀρεώμενος κατελεύσεσθαι ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. The advice was not taken, and Aristagoras perished in Thrace. Cf. a. 497, 2.	
Birth of <i>Anaxagoras</i> . His time is consistently stated. Laërt. II. 7. λέγεται κατὰ τὴν Ξέρξου δι- άβασιν εἰκοσιν ἐτῶν εἶναι, βεβαιούμεναι δὲ ἐβδωμήκοντα δύο. Born, therefore, B. C. 500, died B. C. 428.— φησὶ δὲ Ἀπολλώδωρος ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς γεγενῆσθαι αὐτὸν τῇ ἐβδωμηκστῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι, τεθνηκέναι δὲ τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ΟΓΔΩΗΚΟΣΤΗΣ ὀγδῶς. (sic legendum).— Born, therefore, according to this testimony also, in B. C. 500. Laërt. ibid. ἤρξατο δὲ φιλοσοφεῖν Ἀ- θήνησιν ἐπὶ Καλλίου, ἐτῶν εἰκοσιν ὧν, ὡς φησὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς ἐν τῇ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἀναγραφῇ. Both Apollodorus and Demetrius fix his birth at B. C. 500.	<i>Epicharmus</i> perfected comedy in Sicily, long before Chionides exhibited at Athens; Ἐπίχαρμος ὁ ποιητὴς—πολλῶ πρότερος ὢν Χιονίδου καὶ Μαγνήτος. Aristot. Poët. c. 4. Bipont. τοῦ μύθου ποιῖν Ἐπίχαρμος καὶ Φόρμις ἤρξαν. Id. c. 6. Bipont. He continued to exhibit comedy in the reign of Hiero. Cf. a. 477. Epicharmus lived to the age of 97. Lucian. Macrob. c. 25. or 90. Laërt. VIII. 78. Confirmed by Ælian, V. H. II. 34. Ἐπίχαρμον πάνυ σφόδρα προσβύτην ὄντα.—and may therefore well be supposed to have exhibited comedy twenty-five or thirty years. For the arguments which prove <i>Epicharmus the comic poet</i> and <i>Epicharmus the Pythagorean philosopher</i> to be one and the same person, see <i>Appendix</i> , <i>Comic Poets</i> .
	<i>Æschylus</i> , æt. 25, first exhibits, in the 70th Olympiad. Αἰσχύλος, Ἀθηναῖος, τραγικός—ἠγωνίζετο δὲ αὐτὸς ἐν τῇ ὀ' Ὀλυμπιάδι, ἐτῶν ὧν κε. Suid. Αἰσχύλ.—Πρατίνης—Φιλίστιος, ποιητὴς τραγῳδίας, ἀντιγωνίζετο δὲ Αἰσχύλῳ τε καὶ Χοίριλῳ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐβδωμηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, καὶ πρῶτος ἔγραψε Σατύρους. Suid. Πρατίνης. The second passage of Suidas, where the number is genuine, ἐβδωμηκοστῆς, enables us to correct the first: and for ὁ Ὀλυμπ. to read ὁ Ὀλυμπ. with Meursius, and others. (See the note of Kuster. ad Suid. t. I. p. 663.) The source of the corruption, ἐν τῇ Ο. into ἐν τῇ Θ. is obvious: as Petitus has remarked; Miscellan. III. 14. tom. I. p. 165.
	<i>Pindar</i> . Pyth. X. Ἰπποκλῆα Θεσσαλῶν—ἐνίκησε δὲ τὴν εἰκοστὴν ἐνυῖραν Πυθιάδα. [Ol. 70. 3.] ἐνίκησε δὲ καὶ οὐ καὶ οὐ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Scholiastes.
Ol. 70. 4. <i>Pythagoras philosophus moritur</i> . Euseb. By one computation he would be 73 at this date, by the other, 108 years of age. The duration of his life is as variously reported as the time of his birth. His age is stated to be 80 by Heraclides; Laërt. VIII. 44. but 90, by the more general account; ὡς οἱ πλείους. Laërt. ibid. and 99 by Tzetzes; Chil. XI. 95.—and 104 by Photius. Cod. 249. According to Jamblichus, c. 36. he presided in his school 39 years, and lived near 100; ἀφηγήσασθαι λέγεται ἐνὸς διόντος ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα, τὰ πάντα βιώσαντα ἐπὶ ἐγγύς τῶν ἑκατόν. Cf. ann. 539, 510, 472.	

GRECIAN CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
496.	Ol. 71. <i>Hipparchus</i> . Dionys. Ant. V. p. 1035. VI. initio.	Fourth year of the Ionian war: Histæus comes down to the coast. After the death of Aristagoras.— <i>μεταμύκνεις ὑπὸ Δαρείου παρὴν ἐς Σάμους</i> . Herodot. VI. 1. compare V. 108.
495.	<i>Philippus</i> . Auctor Vit. Sophocl.	Fifth year of the war. Towards the end of this year, preparations are made for the assault of Miletus: <i>ἐπὶ Μίλητον αὐτὴν ναυτικούς πολλὰς καὶ πῆξας ἤν στρατὸς προσδύκουμες</i> . Herodot. VI. 6. But the naval armament (VI. 6, 7.) did not put to sea till the following spring; since B. C. 494 was the first year of the naval operations: followed by winter quarters near Miletus. VI. 18, 31.
494.	<i>Pythocritus</i> . Mar. Par. No. 48. <i>hoc anno, ob PHILIPPUM præcedentem</i> . See <i>Introduction</i> , p. ix, x.	Last year of the war. The confederates are defeated in a naval action near Miletus. Herodot. V. 6—17. Miletus taken: in the sixth year of the war: <i>οἱ Πέρσαι, ἐπὶ τῇ ναυμαχίῃ ἔδωκαν τοὺς Ἴωνας, τὴν Μίλητον πολιορκούντας—αἰρῶσι κατ' ἀκρῆς, ἐκτὸς ἔπει ἀπὸ τῆς ἀποστάσεως τῆς Ἀρυσταγόρου</i> . Herodot. VI. 18. <i>Xæces</i> , son of Syloson, and nephew of Polycrates, is restored by the Persians to the tyranny of Samos. Herodot. VI. 25. compare VI. 13.
493.	<i>Themistocles</i> . Dionys. Ant. VI. p. 1117. Reisk. (<i>μελλούσης εἰς τοὺς πῦν τῆς ἔβδομηκοστῆς καὶ δευτέρας δαυματιάδος</i> .)	Ὁ ναυτικός στρατὸς ὁ Περσίων, χειμαρσίνης παρὰ Μίλητον, τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει αἰς ἀντίπασιν, αἰρεῖται ἐπὶ τῆς νῆσου— <i>Χίον καὶ Λίσβον καὶ Τινέον</i> . Herodot. VI. 31. καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἔτος τοῦτον ἐκ τῶν Περσίων οὐδὲν ἐπὶ πλῆον ἐγένετο τούτων ἐς νίκης σφόν. Ἰωσι. VI. 42. Miltiades, while the Phænician fleet lay at Tenedos, retires from the Chersonese to Athens: <i>πυθάναντος εἶναι τοὺς Φοίνικας ἐν Τινέον, πληρώσας χρημάτων τριήρας πέμπε ἐπὶ πᾶσι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας</i> . Herodot. VI. 41. His return to Athens was at least twenty-two years after his occupation of the Chersonese, upon the death of his brother Stesagoras. Cf. a. 515.
492.	Ol. 72. <i>Diognetus</i> . Dionys. Ant. VI. p. 1151.	First Persian armament under Mardonius. Herodot. VI. 43—45. <i>ἀμὰ τῷ ἔτει Μαρδόνιος κατέβαινεν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν.—ὥς δὲ παραπλῖον τὴν Ἀσίην ἀΐκιστο ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίην, ἐνθαῦτα—τοὺς τυράννους τῶν Ἰωνίων καταπαύσας—δημοκρατίας κατίστα. ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσας, φηέτο ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον.—ἐπιπλεῖν δὲ σφε περιπλοῖσι (τὸν Ἄθω) βορρῆς ἀνέμος—κάρτα τραχέως περίεστι πολλὰς τῶν νῆων.—Μαρδόνιον δὲ καὶ τὸ πῆξος στρατοπέδουσαί μιν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ νυκτὶς Βρύγις Θρήνης ἐπεχείρησαν—τούτους μέντοι καταστρεφόμενος ἀτήνη τὴν στρατιὴν ἐπίσας. οὗτος μὲν νυν ὁ στόλος, αἰσχυρῶς ἀγωνισάμενος, ἀπαλλέχθη ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην.</i> This expedition was in the year before Darius sent to demand earth and water from the Greeks: VI. 46. and the storm at mount Athos is said to have happened in the year preceding the commencement of the second expedition under Datis. Herodot. VI. 95. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 5. <i>Ionian war</i> .
491.	<i>Hybridides</i> . Pausan. VI. 9, 2. Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1313.	Darius, δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων [after the expedition of Mardonius] πρῶτα μὲν Θάσιους—ἔκλεισε τὸ τεῖχος περιαιρίων—μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, διέπεμπε κήρυκας ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδα.—Herodot. VI. 46—48. Cleomenes is still king at Sparta. VI. 48—50. Demaratus is deposed, and succeeded by Leotychides. VI. 61—67. War of Athens and Ægina: VI. 87—93. al.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Birth of <i>Hellanicus</i> . <i>Hellanicus initio belli Peloponnesiaci</i> [B. C. 431] <i>quinque et sexaginta annos natus videtur; Herodotus, tres et quingenta; Thucydides, quadraginta. Scriptum hoc libro undecimo Pamphile. Gell. XV. 2§.</i>	
	Birth of <i>Sophocles</i> . γεννηθῆναι αὐτὸν φασιν ἐβδομηκοστῇ πρώτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι, κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος, ἐπὶ Ἀρχόντου Φιλίσκου. Auctor Vit. Sophocl. Sophocles was in his 28th year, in B. C. 468;—in his 57th in B. C. 438; and in his 90th year, B. C. 406. Conf. ann. 468, 438, 405. These positions confirm the date of his birth, in the year of <i>Philippus</i> .

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		luded to by Thucyd. I. 41.—πρὸς τὸν Αἰγινήτων ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ πόλεμον παρὰ Κορινθίων εἰκοσι ναῦς ἐλάβετε.—confirming Herodot. VI. 89. Κορινθιοὶ Ἀθηναίοις διδοῦσι εἰκοσι νῆας. Gelon becomes master of Gela: Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1313. τύραννοι δὲ τότε ἦσαν κατὰ πόλεις [in Sicily] ἱπτανίστατος δὲ Γέλων ὁ Δεινομένους, νεωστὶ τὴν Ἰπποκράτους τυραννίδα παρ- ειληφάς—κατὰ τὸν δεύτερον ἑαυτὸν τῆς ἱβρομηκοστῆς καὶ δευτέρας Ὀλυμπιά- δος, ἀρχοντας Ἀθήνησιν Ὑβριλίδου. Pausanias VI. 9, 2.—Γέλων ΣΤΡΑΚΟΤ- ΣΑΣ ἔσχεν Ὑβριλίδου μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντας δευτέρῳ δὲ ἔτει τῆς δευτέρας καὶ ἱβρομηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. It is well conjectured by Larcher, Chron. Herod. t. VII. p. 452—455. that Pausanias may have mistaken the occupation of <i>Gela</i> for the occupation of <i>Syracuse</i> : which solves the difficulty. Pausanias himself elsewhere (VIII. 42, 4.) observes, that Gelon reigned at Syracuse κατὰ τὴν Ξέρξου διάβασιν.
490.	Phænippus. Plutarch. Aristid. c. 5.	Second armament, under Datis and Artaphernes: Darius Μαρδόνιον μὲν—παρὰ τῆς στρατηγίης, ἄλλους δὲ στρατηγούς ἀποδείξας, ἀπίστευσε ἐπὶ τε Ἐρίτριν καὶ Ἀθήνας, Δατὴν τε καὶ Ἀρταφέρνηα. Herodot. VI. 94. Battle of <i>Marathon</i> : ten years before the expedition of Xerxes—Thucyd. I. 18. Plato Leg. III. p. 150.—and in the <i>fifth</i> year before the accession of Xerxes, B. C. 485. Herodot. VII. 1, 3, 4. See Appendix, c. 5.—μηνὸς Βοηδρομιῶνος ἕκτη. Plutarch. Camill. c. 19.—ἕκτη ἰσταμίνου Βοηδρομιῶνος. Plutarch. Glor. Ath. p. 349. E. [Sept. B. C. 490.] The Spartans were solicited for aid on the ninth day of the moon. Herodot. VI. 106. They marched after the full moon,—μετὰ τὴν πανσέληνον,— arrived in three days, and were too late for the battle. VI. 120. They would arrive on the eighteenth day of the moon. The sixth of Boë- dromion, then, was later than the ninth day of the moon, and the civil month did not correspond with the course of the moon. Cf. a. 331.
489.	Aristides. Mar. Par. No. 50. Plutarch. Ari- stid. c. 5.	
488.	Ol. 73. Anchises. Dio- nys. Ant. VIII. p. 1502.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<i>Æschylus</i> present at <i>Marathon</i> : æt. 35.—ἐν μάχῃ συνηγωνίσατο Αἰσχύλος ὁ ποιητῆς (ἐτ)ω(ν) ὡς ΔΔΔΠ. Mar. Par. No. 49. <i>Pindar. Pyth. VI.</i> —Ξενοκράτει Ἀκραγαντίῳ νει- κηκέτι κατὰ τὴν κ' Πυθιάδα.—ὁ δὲ Ξενοκράτης Θή- ρωνος ἦν ἀδελφός. Schol. Pyth. VI. 1.—νείκηκε τὴν κ' Πυθιάδα, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλης ἀναγράφει. Schol. Isthm. II. 1.
	<i>Panyasis</i> the poet, the uncle of Herodotus, flourished: Ol. 72. 4. <i>Panyasis poëta habetur il- lustris.</i> Euseb. Πανύσις—Ἡροδότου τοῦ ιστορικοῦ ἐξ ἀδελφῶν. γέγονε γὰρ Πανύσις Πολυάρχου, ὁ δὲ Ἡ- ρόδοτος Λύξου τοῦ Πολυάρχου ἀδελφοῦ. τινὲς δὲ οὐ Λύ- ξην ἀλλὰ Ρωιδὴ τὴν μητέρα Ἡροδότου Πανύσιδος ἀδελ- φὴν ἰσθόρησαν. ὁ δὲ Πανύσις γέγονε κατὰ τὴν οἱ Ὀλυμ- πιάδα. κατὰ δὲ τινὰς, πολλῶν πρὸς βύτιρος. γέγονε γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν Περσικῶν. ἀνῆλθὲν δὲ ὑπὸ Λυγδάμιδος τοῦ τρίτου τυραννήσαντος Ἀλικαρνασσοῦ. Suid. Πανύσις. There is no inconsistency in these accounts. <i>Panyasis</i> might be about 30 years older than his nephew Herodotus: began to be known Olymp. 72. 4. [B. C. 489.] continued in reputation till Olymp. 78. [B. C. 467.] and was put to death by Lygda- mis about B. C. 457. Cf. a. 457.
	<i>Pindar. Olymp. IX.</i> Ἐφαρμόστω Ὀπουντίῳ— ἐνίκησε δὲ ὁ Ἐφαρμόστος καὶ Ὀλύμπια, ὡς προείπε, καὶ Πύθια, ἱβρομηκοστῇ τρίτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι.—καὶ γὰρ Πύθια ἐνίκησεν ὁ Ἐφαρμόστος τῇ τριακοστῇ Πυθιάδι. [Ol. 78. 3.] Schol. Ol. IX. 17, 18.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
487.		Three years of preparation after the battle of Marathon: ἡ Ἀσὴ ἰδονέτω ἐπὶ τρία ἔτη. Herodot. VII. 1.
486.		Revolt of Egypt: in the fourth year after the battle of Marathon, and the year before the death of Darius. Herodot. VII. 1, 4. τετάρτη ἐπεὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Περσέων.—μετὰ Αἰγύπτου ἀπόστασιν τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει—συνήντηκε αὐτὸν Δαρεῖον ἀποθανόντα.
485.	Philocrates. Mar. Par. No. 51. compared with No. 61.—i. e. 43 years before Diphilus, who was archon B.C. 442. Placed, as usual, one year too high in the Marbles.	Accession of Xerxes: in the fifth year after the battle of Marathon, and five years before the expedition against Greece in B. C. 480. Herodot. VII. 1—4. compared with VII. 20. Confirmed by the Canon apud Syncell. p. 208. Ξέρξου ἔτη κα'. N. E. 263. [=B. C. 485.] See Appendix, c. 5. Gelon becomes master of Syracuse: in this year; because he reigned seven years, and was succeeded in the eighth by Hiero. Aristot. Polit. V. 9, 23. Schneid. and Hiero succeeded in the year of Timosthenes, B. C. 478. Diod. XI. 38.
484.	Ol. 74. Leostatus. Dionys. Ant. VIII. p. 1694.	Egypt recovered: in the beginning of the second year of Xerxes: δευτέρῳ ἔτει μετὰ τὸν θάνατον Δαρείου. Herodot. VII. 7. Eusebius—Ol. 74. 1. Xerxes Ægyptum capit. Aristides cum ignominia ejicitur. The date of these two events is nearly accurate. Egypt was recovered at the end of Olymp. 73. 4. Aristides was banished at the end of Olymp. 74. 1. Cf. a. 483.
483.	Nicodemus. Dionys. Ant. VIII. p. 1711.	Ostracism of Aristides: since he was recalled τρίτῳ ἔτει, Ξέρξου διὰ Θερταλλίας ἐλαύνοντος. Plutarch. Aristid. c. 8. or rather, the year following: for he seems to have been still in exile at the battle of Salamis, B. C. 480. Herodot. VIII. 79. He was returned, and commanded the Athenian forces ten months afterwards at the battle of Plataea. Herodot. IX. 28. His recall therefore was between those two actions.
482.		
481.	Themistocles. Schol. Thucyd. I. 93. See Introduction, p. xiii. xiv.	Fourth year after the recovery of Egypt: ἐπὶ τέσσαρα ἔτη πλεονεκαπαρτίετο στρατιὴν τε καὶ τὰ πρόσφορα τῇ στρατιῇ. Herodot. VII. 20. The fourth year was completed in spring B. C. 481. See Appendix,

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	Chionides first exhibits: Χιονίδης, Ἀθηναῖος, καμικὸς τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῳδίας' ὃν καὶ λέγουσι πρωταγωνιστὴν γενέσθαι τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῳδίας, διδάσκειν δὲ ἔτεσιν ὅκτω πρὸ τῶν Περσικῶν. Suid. Eudocia, p. 436, has also ὅκτω π. τ. Π. The Dionysia in spring B. C. 487 were eight years (current) before the expedition of Xerxes.—Dinolochus, Σαρακούσιος ἢ Ἀκραγαντῖνος, κωμικὸς, ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς σφ' Ὀλυμπιάδος. υἱὸς Ἐπιχάρμου' ὡς δὲ τινες, μαθητὴς. ἔδιδασκε δράματα ἰδ' Δαρῖδι διαλέκτῳ. Suid. Δεινός. Δεινολοχὸς ὁ ἀνταγωνιστὴς Ἐπιχάρμου. Ælian. H. A. VI. 51.
	Epicharmus continues to write comedy.—πρὸ τῶν Περσικῶν ἔτη 48, διδάσκων ἐν Σαρακούσαις' ἐν δὲ Ἀθήναις Εὐδότης καὶ Εὐξενίδης καὶ Μόλος ἐπεδείκνυντο. Suid. Ἐπιχ.—in the 73d Olympiad—χρόνοις δὲ γέγονε κατὰ τὴν σφ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xii. Kust. He had already perfected comedy long before Chionides: Cf. a. 500. and continued to exhibit in the reign of Hiero. Cf. a. 477. Myles, or Mylus, the comic poet, is classed with Magnes, by Diomed. III. p. 486. which confirms the date of Suidas.
Birth of Herodotus: Cf. a. 496. Suidas—Ἡρόδοτος. Λύξου καὶ Δεουῶς, Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, τῶν ἐπιφανῶν—μετίστη δ' ἐν Σάμῳ διὰ Λύγδαμιν τὸν ἀπὸ Ἀρτεμισίας τρίτον τύραννον γενόμενον Ἀλικαρνασσοῦ.	Æschylus gains the prize in tragedy. ἀφ' οὗ Αἰσχύλος ὁ ποιητὴς τραγῳδία πρῶτον ἐνίκησεν—ἔτη ΗΗΔΔΠ ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Φιλοκράτους. Mar. Par. No. 51.—Pindar. Olymp. X, XI. Ἀγησιδᾶμω Λοκρῷ Ἐπιζεφυρία—ἐνίκησε δὲ οὗτος ὁ Ἀγησιδᾶμος τὴν ἑβδομηκοστὴν τετάρτην Ὀλυμπιάδα. Schol. X. 1. Birth of Achaicus:—Ἀχαιῶς Ἐρετριεύς, τραγικὸς, γέγονε κατὰ τὴν σφ' Ὀλυμπιάδα—ἦν δὲ νεώτερος Σοφοκλέους ὀλίγον τι. Suid. Ἀχαιῶς.
	Ἐν ἑβδομηκοστῇ τετάρτῃ (Ὀλυμπ.) Φρόνυχος καὶ Χοίριλος. Cyrill. Julian. I. p. 13. B. Ol. 74. 2. Chærilus et Phrynichus illustres habentur. Euseb. For Phrynichus the tragic poet, cf. ann. 511, 476. For Chærilus, conf. an. 523. Chærilus had now exhibited tragedy forty years; Phrynichus, near thirty years.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		c. 5. Xerxes in the autumn arrived at Sardis; Herod. VII. 32—37. where he wintered.
480.	Ol. 75. <i>Calliades</i> . Dions. Ant. IX. p. 1739. Herodot. VIII. 51. Diodor. XI. 1. Mar. Par. No. 52. Laërt. II. 45. <i>Callias</i> . Auct. Vit. Eurip. Laërt. II. 7.	"Αμα τῷ ἔαρι παροικουασμένοι; ὁ στρατὸς ἐκ τῶν Σαρδίων ἀνέμεινε. Herodot. VII. 37. Actions at <i>Thermopylae</i> and <i>Artemisium</i> , at the time of the Olympic games. ἢ γὰρ κατὰ ταῦτ' ὀλυμπιάς τοῖσι τοῖσι πρὸς ἡμέρας συμπεσοῦσα.—οἱ δὲ σφι ἔλεγον ὡς Ὀλύμπια ἀγοίεν. Herodot. VII. 206. VIII. 26. Ὀλύμπια δὲ καὶ Κάρνεια παροικῶναι ἦν. VIII. 72. <i>Salamis</i> : at the time of the Mysteries. Herodot. VIII. 65. περὶ τὰς εἰκάδας τοῦ βοηδρομίου.—τὴν εἰκάδα—ἢ τὸν μυστικὸν ἱαχὸν ἐξάγουσι. Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. It was in the autumn: ἔδοξε γὰρ Μαρδονίῳ—ἀντιφάνει εἶναι τοῦ ἔτους πολυμῆναι—χειμῆρας τε ἀμεινον εἶναι ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ—καὶ περὶ αὐτὰ ἄμα τῷ ἔαρι περᾶσθαι. VIII. 113. ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς ὁ εἰσέξω περιγεγόμενος, φεύγων ἐν Σαλαμίνος—χειμῆρας ἐν Κύμῳ. VIII. 130. Plutarch, therefore, is in error when he says ἐκτὴ ἡμέρᾳ τοῦ μουνυχιῶνος μηνός. Glor. Ath. p. 349. F. which would be April for the date of the battle. Corsini, Fast. Att. t. III. p. 166. defends Plutarch, by supposing him to mean a battle at Salamis in <i>Cyprus</i> , under Cimon, many years later. But the whole tenor of the sentence in Plutarch, and the context, evidently shew that no other battle could be meant than the celebrated battle of Salamis. And Plutarch has the same erroneous date elsewhere: Lysand. c. 15. where he plainly intends that battle; ἐν ᾗ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμίνι ναυμαχίαν εὗκον τὸν Βάρβαρον.—Victory of <i>Gelon</i> at <i>Himera</i> : λέγουσι ὡς συνέβη τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Γέλωνα καὶ Θήρωνα νικᾶν Ἀμίλκην, καὶ ἐν Σαλαμίνι τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὸν Πέρσην. Herodot. VII. 166. Aristotle, Poët. c. 24. in more general terms—κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους ἢ τ' ἐν Σαλαμίνι ἐγένετο ναυμαχία καὶ ἢ ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καρχηδονίαν μάχη. But Herodotus is more entitled to credit upon this point, than Diodorus, XI. 24. who makes the battle of Himera coincide with the action at Thermopylae.
479.	<i>Xanthippus</i> . Diod. XI. 27. Mar. Par. No. 53. <i>Xanthippides</i> . Plutarch. Aristid. c. 5.	Mardonius occupies Athens, ten months after its occupation by Xerxes in the preceding year. Herodot. IX. 3.— <i>Plataea</i> , <i>Mycalæ</i> , in September. Plutarch. Aristid. c. 19. ταῦτην τὴν μάχην [<i>Plataea</i>] ἡμαχίσαντο τῇ τετάρτῃ τοῦ βοηδρομίου ἰσταμένου.—Idem Camill. c. 19. Βοηδρομίου τρίτῃ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς ἄμα καὶ περὶ Μυκάλην ἡττήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Herodot. IX. 101. Τὸ μὲν ἐν Πλαταιαῖσι πρῶτ' ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ ἐν Μυκάλῃ περὶ δέιλῃ—τῆς δὲ αὐτῆς ἡμέρας συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι μὲνός τε τοῦ αὐτοῦ. In the year of <i>Xanthippus</i> : Plutarch. Aristid. c. 5. Ἐσπερίδην (sic) ἐφ' οὗ Μαρδόνιος ἡττήθη Πλαταιαῖσιν.—Siege of <i>Sestos</i> in the autumn; which surrenders in the following spring. [B. C. 478.] Thucyd. I. 89. Σηστόν ἐπολιόρουν—καὶ ἐχειμῶσαντες εἰλον αὐτήν. After the surrender of <i>Sestos</i> , κατὰ τὸ ἔτος τοῦτο οὐδὲν ἐπὶ πλέον τούτων ἐγένετο. Herodot. IX. 121.—whence we may collect that Herodotus did not compute the commencement of the year from the winter solstice. See the <i>Introduction</i> , p. xviii.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Pherecydes</i> of Athens, the historian, <i>flourished</i>. Φερεκύδης Ἀθήνιος, ἱστορικὸς, γεγονὼς πρὸ ὀλίγου τῆς οἰ' ὀλυμπιάδος. Suid. He continued in reputation till B. C. 456. Ol. 81. 1. Φερεκύδης ὁ δεύτερος, ἱστοριογράφος, ἠγνώριζετο. Euseb. in Græcis Scaligeri. Sturz, to reconcile Euseb. with Suidas, interprets γεγονὼς <i>natus</i>, and makes <i>Pherecydes</i> three years younger than <i>Herodotus</i>. But the terms of Euseb. and Suidas are too vague to be rigidly taken. It is sufficient that we suppose <i>Pherecydes</i> to have flourished between B. C. 480 and 456, by interpreting γεγονὼς <i>floruit</i>, with Vossius de Histor. Græc. and Heyne ad Apollod.—<i>Anaxagoras</i>, æt. 20, ἤρκατο φιλοσοφῆν Ἀθήνῃσι. Laërt. II. 7. Cf. a. 500. He remained at Athens thirty years. Cf. a. 450. <i>Anaximenes</i>, by whom he was taught, must have been living, at least in the 74th Olympiad; when <i>Anaxagoras</i> was only 16 or 18 years of age: which implies a period of 64 or 65 years from the ἀκμή or ἡλικία of <i>Anaximenes</i>, in the 58th Olympiad, to his death. Conf. an. 548. If these positions are true, <i>Anaximenes</i> must have lived nearly ninety years.</p> <p><i>Antipho Rhamnusius</i> γέγονε κατὰ τὰ Περσικά καὶ Γοργίαν τὸν σοφιστὴν, ὀλίγον νεώτερος αὐτοῦ. Vit. X. or. p. 832. E.—Suidas: Ἀντιφῶν ἤρξε τοῦ δικανικοῦ χαρακτήρος μετὰ Γοργίαν. Born therefore about the year of <i>Calliades</i>. Cf. a. 412.</p>	<p>Birth of <i>Euripides</i>. τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ἐβδομηκοστῆς πέμπτῃς ὀλυμπιάδος ἐγενήθη ἐπὶ Καλλιάρχου. Laërt. II. 45.—ἡμέρα καθ' ἣν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐναυμάχουν ἐν Σαλαμίνι. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1.—ἐνέχθη καθ' ἣν ἡμίαν Ἕλληνας ἐτρέφαντο τοὺς Πέρσας. Suid. Εὐριπίδ. Both authors of the life of <i>Euripides</i>, Thom. Mag. apud Musgrav. and MS. apud Elm-sleium ad calcem Bacch. ἐπὶ Καλλιάρχου [sic] ἀρχοντος κατὰ τὴν οἰ' ὀλυμπιάδα, ὅτε ἐναυμάχουν, κ. τ. λ. Eratosthenes and Philochorus confirm this date. Cf. a. 406. These testimonies outweigh the Parnian Marble, which dates his birth B. C. 485. The Marble is consistent in its dates: No. 51. ἀρχοντος Φιλοκράτους Εὐριπίδης ἐγένετο. [B. C. 485.] No. 61. ἀρχοντος Διφίλου Εὐριπίδης ἔτων ὧν τριῶν καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. [B. C. 442.] Forty-three years are the exact interval.—<i>Pindar</i>, at the battle of Salamis, had completed his 38th, and entered his 39th year. Cf. a. 518. I follow Corsini, Fast. Att. t. II. p. 64, in fixing the birth of <i>Pindar</i>, with Plutarch, at the Pythian games of Ol. 65. although Corsini places the games in the ninth month of the 3d Olympic year, rather than the first or second; and consequently shortens the age of <i>Pindar</i> by so many months. The period of 40 years, named by Suidas, κατὰ τὴν Εὐρέου στρατείαν ἔτων ὧν μ', must be understood with some latitude. For <i>Pindar</i> in B. C. 480, compare Diod. XI. 26.</p> <p>The birth of <i>Cherilus</i> of <i>Samos</i> may be probably assigned to the 75th Olympiad. He was younger than <i>Herodotus</i>; Suid. Χοιρίλ. Σάμιος. He resided at <i>Samos</i> in the time of <i>Lysander</i>, B. C. 404. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 18. τῶν δὲ πολιτῶν [i. e. citizens of <i>Samos</i>] Χοιρίλον μὲν ἀεὶ περὶ αὐτὸν εἶχε (Λύσανδρος), ὡς κοσμήσονται τὰς πράξεις διὰ ποιητικῆς. And was received at the court of <i>Arche-laous</i>; Athen. VIII. p. 345. d.—where he died; Suid. τελευτῆσαι ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ παρὰ Ἀρχελάῳ τῷ τότε αὐτῆς βασιλεῖ. When, therefore, Suidas says, that <i>Cherilus</i> ἐπὶ τῶν Περσικῶν, ὀλυμπιάδ' οἰ', ναύισκον ἦν εἶναι, he is in an error; as <i>Nækius</i>, ad <i>Cherili</i> Fragmenta, has shewn, from the preceding testimonies. But we need not wholly reject those notes of time. If Olymp. 75 was mentioned in connection with <i>Cherilus</i>, by the authors whom Suidas followed, it might be mentioned as the period of his birth: which would suppose him</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
478.	<i>Timosthenes</i> . Diod. XI. 38. Mar. Par. No. 54.	Hiero succeeds Gelon: in the year of Timosthenes. Diod. XI. 38. He reigned <i>ἐν ἑνδεκά καὶ μῆνας ὀκτώ</i> . Diod. <i>ibid.</i> —but <i>ten</i> years according to Aristot. Polit. V. 9. <i>Γέλων μὲν γὰρ ἑπτά τυραννίσας (ἔτη) τῷ ὀγδόῳ τὸν βίον ἐτελεύτησε: δέκα δ' Ἴερον</i> . Θρασύβουλος δὲ τῷ ἑνδεκάτῳ μὲν ἔξῃσε. Diodorus is consistent with himself; cf. <i>ann.</i> 467, 466. and is confirmed by Schol. Pindar. Pyth. III. from whence it may be collected that <i>king</i> Hiero was victor in the 27th Pythia, Olymp. 75. 3. [B. C. 478.] Compare also Schol. Pindar. Pyth. I. 1. <i>ἴσχε δὲ ὁ Ἴερον τὴν τῶν Συρακουσίων ἀρχὴν μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Γέλωνος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τελευτὴν τῇ ἐβδόμηκοστῇ πέμπτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι</i> .
477.	<i>Adimantus</i> . Diod. XI. 41. Mar. Par. No. 55. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 5. Moral. p. 785. A.	Commencement of the Athenian ascendancy or empire: in the year of Adimantus. Diod. XI. 41, 48.—forty-five years before the Peloponnesian war; Demosth. Olynth. III. p. 35.—sixty-five, before the ruin of the Athenian affairs in Sicily; Isocrat. Panathen. c. 19. p. 244. b.—in the seventy-third year before the capture of Athens by Lysander; Demosth. Philipp. III. p. 116.—called, in round numbers, seventy years, by Isocrates, Panegy. c. 30. p. 62. e. by Lysias, Epitaph. p. 113. Reisk. by Plato, epist. VII. p. 110. by Aristides, Panathen. tom. I. p. 170. Jebb. and by Demosthenes himself, Philipp. III. p. 117. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 6. <i>Athenian empire</i> .
476.	Ol. 76. <i>Phædon</i> . Dionys. Ant. IX. p. 1791. Diod. XI. 48. Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Reisk. Plutarch. Thes. c. 36.	Death of Anaxilaus of Rhegium. Diod. XI. 48. <i>ἐν ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Φαίδωνος—ἐτελεύτησεν Ἀναξίλας ὁ Ῥηγίου καὶ Ζάγκλης τύραννος, δυναστεύσας ἐν δεκαετίᾳ</i> . [B. C. 494—476.] τὴν δὲ τυραννίδα διεδέξατο Μίκυβος, πιστευθεὶς ὥστε ἀποδοῦναι τοῖς τέκνοις τοῦ τελευτήσαντος. Anaxilaus was reigning in B. C. 494, when the Ionian fugitives seized upon Zancle.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	five or six years younger than Herodotus, and 75 at the visit of Lysander to Samos. His death happened before the year B. C. 399, which was the last year of Archelaus.
The history of <i>Herodotus</i> terminates at the siege of Sestoa. [spring B. C. 478.] Diod. XI. 37. τὰν δὲ συγγραφήν Ἡρόδοτος, ἀρξάμενος πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν χρόνων, γέγραφε κοινὰς σχεδὸν τὰς τῆς οἰκουμένης πράξεις ἐν βίβλοις ἑνεία' καταστρέβει δὲ τὴν σύνταξιν εἰς τὴν περὶ Μυκάλην μάχην τοῖς Ἑλλήσι πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας, καὶ Σητοῦ πολιορκίαν.	<i>Pindar. Pyth. III.</i> Ἴερονι νικήσαντι κέλῃτην τὴν εἰκοστὴν ἔκτην καὶ εἰκοστὴν ἐβδόμην Πυθιάδα—ὥστε ἐπὶ ταῖς δύο νίκαις τὴν αἰδὴν συντετάχθαι. συναδὲ δὲ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν χρόνων. οὐ γὰρ ἦν βασιλευσύντος φησιν “ὅς Συρακοῦσας ἰνέει, βασιλεὺς—” καθίστατο δὲ ὁ Ἴερον βασιλεὺς κατὰ τὴν ἐβδόμηκοστὴν ἔκτην Ὀλυμπιάδα, τῆς εἰκοστῆς ὀγδόης Πυθιάδος—συγχρόνου οὖσης. ὥστε—μετὰ τὴν ὑστερον Πυθιάδα, ἥτις γέγονε περὶ τὴν 25' Ὀλυμπιάδα, συντετάχθαι τούτῳ τὸν ἐπὶ νικίον. Schol. Pyth. III. 1. In Schol. Pyth. I. 1. it is stated that Hiero was victor Pyth. 26, 27, κέλῃτη, and Pyth. 29, τεθρίπῳ. But no victory in Pyth. 28 is mentioned: wherefore in these numbers we must read καθίστατο βασιλεὺς—κατὰ τὴν 25' Ὀλυμπιάδα, τῆς εἰκοστῆς ἐβδόμης Πυθιάδος συγχρόνου οὖσης. ὥστε—περὶ τὴν 25' δλ.
<i>Xenophanes</i> still living in the reign of Hiero, according to Timæus, ap. Clem. Strom. I. p. 301. ὃν φησι Τιμαῖος κατὰ Ἴερόνα τὸν Σικελίας δυναστὴν καὶ Ἐπίχαρμον τὸν ποιητὴν γεγονέναι. Athenæus, II. p. 54. e. <i>Ξενοφάνης ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν Παροδαῖς—Πηλίκος ἦσθ' 38 ὁ Μίδος ἀφικετο</i> ;—Plutarch. Mor. p. 175. B. C. Ἴερον, ὁ μετὰ Γέλωνα τύραννος, ἔλεγε πρὸς Ξενοφάνην τὸν Κολοφώνιον, κ. τ. λ. From all these testimonies, it seems that there were two accounts, or traditions, of the time of Xenophanes: one, which was adopted by Apollodorus; and another which is pointed out by these passages of Timæus, Plutarch, and Athenæus. The text of Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 696.—ὁ Σιμωνίδης διεβίβλητο ἐπὶ φιλαργυρίᾳ καὶ τὸν Σοφοκλῆα οὖν διὰ φιλαργυρίαν οἰκίειναι τῷ Σιμωνίδῃ.—θεν Ξενοφάνης κίμβικα αὐτὸν προσαγορεῖται—can occasion no difficulty: for either another Xenophanes, λαμβανοῖς, may be understood, (cf. Laërt. IX. 20.) or the words of the scholiast may be transposed; ὁ Σιμωνίδης διεβίβλητο—θεν Ξενοφάνης κίμβικα αὐτὸν [i. e. Simonid.] προσαγορεῖται. Καὶ τὸν Σοφοκλῆα οὖν, κ. τ. λ.—Xenophanes, whatever was his time, lived in exile in Sicily: Laërt. IX. 18. οὗτος ἐκπεσὼν τῆς πατρίδος ἐν Ζάγκλῃ τῆς Σικελίας διέτριβε καὶ ἐν Κατάνῃ.	(<i>Epicharmi Nāsoi</i> . Schol. Pindar. Pyth. I. 98. ὅτι Ἀναξίλαος Λοκροῦς ἠθέλησεν ἀρθὴν ἀπολίσσαι, καὶ ἐκαλῶθαι πρὸς Ἴερονος, ἱστορεῖ Ἐπίχαρμος ἐν Νάσοις. Anaxilaus died B. C. 476. Diod. XI. 48. about two years after the accession of Hiero. This drama of Epicharmus was therefore represented at least as late as B. C. 477.) That Epicharmus flourished in the reign of Hiero, is attested by the Parian Marble, No. 56. ἀφ' οὗ Ἴερον Συρακουσῶν ἱτυράνευσεν, ἐτὴ . . . ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Χάγητος. [B. C. 472.] ἦν δὲ καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος ὁ ποιητὴς κατὰ τούτων.—and by Plutarch, Moral. p. 68. A. p. 175. C.
	<i>Phrynichus</i> victor in tragedy. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 5. Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐχορήγει, Φρύνιχος ἑδίδασκεν, Ἀδείμαντος ἤρχον. I suppose the archons of this period to have commenced at the <i>summer solstice</i> , and not in the winter: consequently the

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Herodot. VI. 22, 23. Thucyd. VI. 4. and in B. C. 480 he procured the assistance of the Carthaginians for his father-in-law Terillus of Himera against Theron. Herodot. VII. 165. Hiero married the daughter of Anaxilaus. Schol. Pindar. Pyth. I. 112. These testimonies confirm the dates of Diodorus. Bentley, Diss. Phal. p. 146—160. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 155, 156. and Larcher, Hérodote, tom. V. have fully discussed the chronology of Anaxilaus, and have proved that the Anaxilaus of Pausanias is the same person as the Anaxilaus of other authors.</p> <p>Scyros taken by Cimon. The second action of the Athenians after their accession to the command. Thucyd. I. 98. Πρῶτον μὲν Ἰδὼνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι πολιούρχία εἶλον, Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος. ἔπειτα Σκύρον τὴν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ νῆσον, ἣν οἴκουν Δάλοπες, ἠνδραποδίσαν, καὶ ᾤκισαν αὐτοί. In the archonship of Phædon: Plutarch. Thes. c. 36. Μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ, Φαίδωνος ἀρχόντος, μαντευομένοις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀνέστην ἢ Πυθίᾳ τὰ Θησεύς ἀναλαβεῖν ὁστ' αὐτὸν δὲ καὶ λαβεῖν ἀπορία—οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ Κίμων, εἰδὼν τὴν νῆσον—ἀνέσκαψεν. Bentley, Diss. Phal. p. 281—283, for Φαίδωνος corrects Ἀρφηώνος, because "Aphepsion was archon in the very year that Cimon fetched the bones;" Plutarch. Cimon. and because, otherwise, "it would be seven years before the oracle was obeyed." There is no need of altering the text. The island was actually conquered in the year of Phædon. This we know from Thucydides, I. 98. and Diodorus, XI. 41, 48. combined. Plutarch named the archon Phædon with reference to the conquest of the island; and then, by a negligence not unusual in him, connected the oracle with that fact, as a contemporary transaction, although in truth the oracle was not procured till six or seven years afterwards.</p>
475.	Dromoclides. Diod. XI. 50.	Diodorus, XI. 50. inserts a notice, under the year of Dromoclides, of the Lacedæmonians, as having already lost the ascendancy: ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Δρομοκλείδου Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν τῆς θαλάσσης ἡγεμονίαν ἀποβεβληκότες—βαρίως ἔφερον, κ. τ. λ. Consistently with his own date for this event, and with the true time. Conf. an. 477.
474.	Acestorides. Diod. XI. 51.	Naval victory of Hiero over the Tuscans; παραγενομένην πρὸς αὐτὸν πρόσθεν ἐκ Κύμης τῆς Ἰταλίας καὶ δεομένην βοηθῆσαι πολημουμένους ὑπὸ Τυρρήνων θαλαττοκρατούντων. Diod. XI. 51. In the year of Acestorides: Diod. ibid. Pindar, Pyth. I. 140. alludes to this victory.
473.	Menon. Diod. XI. 52.	
472.	Ol. 77. Chares. Diod. XI. 53. Dionys. Ant. IX. p. 1844. Mar. Par. No. 56. In the edition	Death of Theron of Agrigentum, in the year of Chares, ἀρχας ἔτη δέκα καὶ ἕξ. Diod. XI. 53. Towards the end of B. C. 472, or beginning of 471. Principio enim anni [Olymp. 77. 1.] curru victor Olympiæ laudatusque Pindar. Olymp. II. Wesseling. ad Diod. XI. 53.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<p>Dionysia of the archon Adimantus would be in spring B. C. 476. and not in spring B. C. 477. in his ninth month and not in his third. See the Introduction, p. xix.</p> <p>Simonides, æt. 80, gains the prize ἀνδρῶν χορῶ. Epigr. ap. Schol. Hermog. p. 410, et Plutarch. Moral. p. 785. A. (who gives the two last lines.) Ἦρχε μὲν Ἀδείμαντος Ἀθηναίος, ὅς' ἐνέκα Ἀντιόχης φυλῆς, κ. τ. λ.—Ἀμφὶ διδασκαλίῃ δὲ Σιμωνίδῃ ἔσπετο κύδος ὀδωκονταῖται παιδὶ Λεωπρεπείας. Mar. Par. No. 55. ἀρ' οὐ Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωπρεπείας ὁ Κεῖος—ἐνίκησεν Ἀθήνῃσι διδάσκων—ἔτη ΗΗ ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι . . . δειμάντου.</p> <p>Pindar. Olymp. XIV. Ἀσωπὶ χῶ Ὀρχομενίῳ παιδί. Οὗτος ἐνίκησε τὴν οὐ' ὀλυμπιάδα σταδίῳ. Schol.</p>
	<p>Pindar. Pyth. VII. Μεγακλεῖ Ἀθηναίῳ. νικήσαντι τὴν εἰκοστὴν ὀδὸν πυθιάδα τεθρίπῳ. [Olymp. 76. 3.] Schol.—Pyth. XI. Θρασύδαίῳ παιδί Θηβαίῳ σταδίῳ νικήσαντι τὴν κη' Πυθιάδα, καὶ λγ' ὀλυπὸν ἢ στάδιον ἄνδρας. [Olymp. 81. 3.] Schol. The former victory is here celebrated.—Pyth. IX. Τηλεσικράτει Κυρηναίῳ—νικήσαντι τὴν εἰκοστὴν ὀδὸν Πυθιάδα ὀπλίτῃ τῇ δὲ λ' στάδιον. παρὸ δὲ οὐ μνημονεύει τῆς ἐν τῷ σταδίῳ νίκης. Schol. To the same purpose, another scholiast.</p>
[Pythagoras is now ninety-nine, according to the computations of Aristoxenus and Jamblichus. Aristoxenus, apud Porphy. Vit. Pythag. s. 9. γεγονότα δὲ ἑτῶν τεσσαράκοντα (φῆσιν ὁ Ἀριστοτέλης) καὶ	Æschyli Πέρσαι. Argum. Persar. ἐπὶ Μένωνος—τραγῳδῶν ἐνέκα Φινεῖ, Πέρσαις, Γλαύκῳ Ποσειδί, Προμηθεῖ. This was the Προμηθεὺς Πυρφόρος, or Πυρκαεύς, σατυρικός.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	of Dr. Hales, the numbers of ep. 56 are defective, and the name of the archon is X...ητος. But in ed. Prideaux, the passage is thus represented—τη ΗΗΠΠΙΙΙ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι X...η. ος.	
471.	<i>Praxiergus</i> . Diod. XI. 54.	Themistocles banished by ostracism, ἐκ Πλαξίερργου. Diod. XI. 54. Six years after the Athenians had succeeded to the command: (cf. a. 477.) and five years before his flight to Persia; which happened in B. C. 466. He withdrew to Argos, and resided there when the treason of Pausanias was discovered. Diod. XI. 55. ἐξοστρακισθεὶς ἔφυγεν ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος εἰς Ἀργεῖον. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 23. ἐκπεσόντος δὲ τῆς πόλεως καὶ διατρίβοντος ἐν Ἀργεῖ, τὰ περὶ Πασανίαν συμπέσοντα καὶ κατ' αὐτοῦ παρέσχε τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ἀφορμὰς. Thucyd. I. 135. ἐτυχεν ἀοστρακισμῶνος καὶ ἔσχον δαίταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεῖ, ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον. During his exile the plans of Pausanias were communicated to him: Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 23. Πασανίας—πρότερον μὲν ἀπεκρύπτετο τὸν Θემιστοκλέα—ὡς δ' εἶδεν ἐκπεπρωκότα—ἐβάρησεν ἐπὶ τὴν κοινωσίαν παρακαλῶν. A proof that the exile of Themistocles before his flight to Persia was of some duration. Diodorus, who rightly dates his ostracism, has condensed into one narrative, and placed under one year, all the subsequent transactions. <i>Conf.</i> a. 465.
470.	<i>Demotion</i> . Diod. XI. 60.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>ἰδῶντα τὴν τοῦ Πολυκράτους τυραννίδα συντανύτερον οὐσαν οὕτω δὲ εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἀπαρῆναι ποιήσασθαι. Jamblichus, Vit. Pythag. c. 4. κατὰ τὴν Αἴγυπτον—ὡπὸ τῶν τοῦ Καμβύσου αἰχμαλωτισθεὶς εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἀνήχθη—ἄλλα τε δώδεκα συνδιατρίψας ἐτη εἰς Σάμον ὑπέστρεψε περὶ ἑκτον πον καὶ πεντηκοστὸν ἔτος ἦδη γεγονώς. Born, therefore, B. C. 570. and died in his 99th year, B. C. 472.] He died at Metapontum: Laërt. VIII. 39. The school of Pythagorās subsisted nine generations: Laërt. VIII. 46. αὐτοῦ τὸ σύστημα διήμεινε μέχρι γενεῶν ὀνεία, ἥ καὶ δέκα· τελευταῖοι γὰρ ἐγένοντο τῶν Πυθαγορείων, οὓς καὶ Ἀριστόξενος εἶδε, Ξενοφίλος τε ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς ἀπὸ Θράκης καὶ Φάντων ὁ Φλιάσιος καὶ Ἐχέκράτης καὶ Διοκλῆς καὶ Πολύμναστος Φλιάσιοι. As Aristoxenus flourished about B. C. 320, these nine or ten generations included Pythagoras himself: from whose birth, or rather ἀκμῇ, in B. C. 570, to Aristoxenus, was a period of 250 years.</p> <p>Birth of Thucydides. <i>Cf.</i> a. 496.</p>	<p><i>Pindar. Olymp. II.</i> γίγρακται Θήρωνι Ἀκαγατίνῳ ἀρματι νεικηκῶτι τὴν ἰβδομηκοστὴν ἰβδόμην ὀλυμπιάδα—ἦν δὲ ὁ Θήρων υἱὸς Αἰησιδάμου. Schol. <i>Olymp. XII.</i> Ἐργαστέλει—ὡς ἡγωνίσαστο ἰβδομηκοστὴν ἰβδόμην ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ τὴν ἐξῆς πυθιάδα εἰκοστὴν ἐνάτην. Schol.</p> <p><i>Timocreon of Rhodes</i>, the lyric poet, flourished, in the time of Themistocles. Suidas—Τιμοκρίων Ῥόδιος—διεφίετο πρὸς Σιμωνίδην τὸν τῶν μελῶν ποιητήν (<i>Cf. Laërt. II.</i> 46.) καὶ Θემιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 21. Τιμοκρίων ὁ Ῥόδιος μελοποιὸς ἐν ᾧσματι καθάπτεται τοῦ Θემιστοκλέους, κ. τ. λ. One of his satires was written after the exile of Themistocles: ὡς ὁ Θემιστοκλῆς αἰτίαν ἔσχε μὴδίζεν, ταῦτ' ἐποίησε πρὸς αὐτὸν, κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. <i>ibid.</i> He was therefore still living at this period. If Simonides was the author of his epitaph, apud Athen. X. p. 415. f. as Fabricius, B. Gr. lib. II. c. 15, supposes, either Timocreon died before B. C. 467, which is hardly probable, or the epigram was composed as a satire upon him in his lifetime. Timocreon is classed by Suidas among the poets of the old comedy: but apparently without reason. He is not so described by Plutarch; or by Athenæus, X. p. 415. f. by whom he is called Τιμοκρίων ὁ Ῥόδιος, ποιητὴς καὶ ἀθλητὴς πάνταλλος. or by Schol. Aristoph. by whom he is mentioned in one place (Acharn. 531.) as Τιμοκρίων—μελοποιός. and in another, (Ran. 1337.) as Τιμοκρίων—ἰποποιός. which should perhaps be corrected from the former passage into μελοποιός.</p> <p><i>Pindar. Pyth. I.</i> Ἴέρωνι.—ἐνίκησε δὲ ὁ Ἴέρων τὴν μὲν εἰκοστὴν ἑκτὴν πυθιάδα καὶ τὴν ἐξῆς κέλῃτι. (<i>Conf. Schol. Pyth. III.</i> 1.) τὴν δὲ εἰκοστὴν ἐνάτην [<i>Olymp. 77. 3.</i>] ἀρματι. εἰς ἣν ὁ ὑποκείμενος ἐπινίκιος τέτακται. Schol.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
469.	<i>Apsephion</i> . Mar. Par. No. 57. <i>Aphepsion</i> . Plutarch. Cimon. c. 8. <i>corrupte</i> 'Αψίανος, apud Laert. II. 44. — Φαίανος, apud Diod. XI. 63.	Pericles begins to have a share in public affairs. <i>Conf. an.</i> 429.
468.	Ol. 78. <i>Theagenides</i> . Dionys. Antiq. IX. p. 1897. Diod. XI. 65. Mar. Par. No. 58. <i>Theogenides</i> . Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. A.	Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives: Diod. XI. 65. ἀρχων Θεαγενίδης.—'Αργείοι καὶ Μυκηναῖοι ἐνίστη πόλεμος.—οἱ δὲ 'Αργεῖοι τοὺς Μυκηναίους ἀνδραποδισάμενοι—τὰς Μυκῆνας κατέκαψαν. Attested by Strabo, VIII. p. 571. C. κατεσκήσαν ὑπ' 'Αργείων ὥστε νῦν μὲδ' ἔχουσ εὐρίσκεισθαι τῆς Μυκηναίων πόλεως.
467.	<i>Lysistratus</i> . Diod. XI. 66.	The sons of Anaxilaus of Rhegium receive possession of their inheritance. Diod. XI. 66. ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος 'Αθήνησι Λυσιστράτου.—Ἰέρων ὁ τῶν Συρακουσίων βασιλεὺς τοὺς 'Αναξίλα παῖδας μεταπεμψάμενος—συνεβόλευν αὐτοῖς ἀπαιτῆσαι λόγον παρὰ Μικίου τοῦ ἐπιτροπέου.—ὁ δὲ Μίκιος, ἀνὴρ ὦν ἀγαθός, τὸν λόγον καθαρῶς ἀπίδωκεν. Death of Hiero, in the year of Lysistratus. Diod. <i>ibid.</i> confirmed by Schol. Pindar. Olymp. I. 1. συνέβη δὲ αὐτὸν νικήσαντα τιθεῖσθαι τὴν σὴ Ὀλυμπιάδα ἐν ταύτῃ τελευτῆσαι. <i>Lysistratus</i> is the twelfth archon from <i>Timosthenes</i> ; and Diodorus ascribes to Hiero a reign of eleven years and eight months. As he survived the 78th Olympic games, his death seems to be rightly dated by Diodorus.
466.	<i>Lysanias</i> . Diod. XI. 67.	Thrasybulus of Syracuse ἤρξε Συρακουσίων ἐναυτὸν ἑνα. Diod. XI. 66. —ἔξευσε τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπὶ Λυσανίου. Diod. XI. 67.—ἡδεκάτῃ μηνί. Aristot. Polit. V. 9, 23. Schneid. The Syracusans διεφύλαξαν τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἐτη σχεδὸν ἑξήκοντα μέχρι τῆς Διονυσίου τυραννίδος. Diod. XI. 68. See Appendix, c. 10. <i>Syracuse</i> . Naxos besieged: Thucyd. I. 98. During the siege, Themistocles passed through the Athenian fleet: Thucyd. I. 137. Plutarch. Themistoc. c. 25. Battles at the Eurymedon; after the reduction of Naxos,—Thucyd. I. 100. ἐγένετο μετὰ ταῦτα.—and before the revolt of Thasos.—Thucyd. <i>ibid.</i> χρόνῳ δὲ ὅστερον συνέβη Θασίους ἀποστῆναι.
465.	<i>Lysitheus</i> . Diod. XI. 69.	Revolt of Thasos: at the time of an expedition to Amphipolis.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Birth of <i>Socrates</i> . Laert. II. 44. ἐγενήθη, κατὰ φησιν Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς, ἐπὶ Ἀψίανος [i. Ἀψερφίανος] ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ἐτεῖ τῆς ἑβδομηκοστῆς ἑβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος, Θεαργηλιάδος ἑκτῇ, ὅτε καθαίρουσι τὴν πόλιν 'Αθηναῖοι. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1. τῇ ἑκτῇ τοῦ Θεαργηλιάδος ἰσταμένου τῆς Σακράτους ἀγαγόντες γενέθλιον. <i>Ælian</i> . V. H. II. 25. αὐτίκα γούνη Σακράτης ἐν ταύτῃ [6. <i>Thargelion</i>] γένετο. Born, therefore, April or May B. C. 468, in the eleventh month of the archon Apsephion; but according to those who fix the beginning of the year at Gamelion, in April or May B. C. 469, and in the fifth month of Apsephion. See this question examined in the <i>Introduction</i> , p. xviii.	First tragic victory of <i>Sophocles</i> . Mar. Par. No. 57. ἀρ' οὗ Σοφοκλῆς Σοφίλλου ὁ ἐκ Κολωνοῦ ἐνίκησε τραγῳδίᾳ, ἐτῶν ὧν ΔΔΠΠΠ, ἑτῇ ΗΗΠΠ, ἀρχοντος 'Αθήνησιν 'Αψερφίανος. Plutarch. Cimon. c. 8. πρώτην εἰδασκαλίαν τοῦ Σοφοκλέους ἐτεῖ νέου καθέντος, 'Αρεφίαν ὁ ἀρχων—κρίτὰς μὲν οὐκ ἐκλήρωσε τοῦ ἀγῶνος; ὡς δὲ Κίμων μετὰ τῶν συστρατῆγγαν προελθὼν—ἐποίησάτο τὰς νομομισμένας σπονδὰς—ὁρκώσας αὐτοὺς ἠνάγκαζε καθίσαι καὶ κρίναι.—νικήσαντος δὲ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους, λέγεται τὸν Αἰσχύλον βαρύνει ἐνεγκόντα χρόνον οὐ πολλὸν 'Αθήνησι διαγαγῖν, κ. τ. λ. These were the greater <i>Dionysia</i> , or the <i>Διονύσια</i> τὰ ἐν ἄστει, in the month Antheaterion; because the archon <i>Eponymus</i> , Apsephion, presided; and, ὁ μὲν ἀρχων διατίθησι Διονύσια, ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς προίστημι Ληναίων. Pollux, VIII. 89, 90. Perhaps one of the pieces exhibited was the <i>Τριπτόλεμος σατυρικός</i> . Plin. H. N. XVIII. 7. <i>Sophocles Triptolemus ante mortem Alexandri annis fere 145</i> . But B. C. 323 + 145 = B. C. 468, for the date of the <i>Triptolemus</i> .
Birth of <i>Andocides</i> the orator. Vit. X. or. p. 835. A. ἀρχὴ δὲ αὐτῶ τῆς γενέσεως Ὀλυμπιάς μὲν ἑβδομηκοστῇ ἐτῷ ἀρχων δὲ 'Αθήνησι Θεογενίδης; ὥστ' εἶναι πρεσβύτερον αὐτὸν Λυσίου ἐπὶ σὴν ἑνία. His grandfather, Leogoras, had a share in the expulsion of the tyrants, B. C. 510; Andocid. de Myster. p. 14, 24. His grandfather, Andocides, assisted in negotiating the thirty-years' truce, B. C. 445. Andocid. de Pace p. 24, 14. <i>Æschin.</i> fals. Leg. p. 51, 23.	Death of <i>Simonides</i> , æt. 90. Mar. Par. No. 58. ἀρ' οὗ—Σιμωνίδης ὁ ποιητὴς ἐτελεύτησε βίους ἐτῇ [Δ] ΔΔΔΔ, ἑτῇ ΗΗΠΠ ἀρχοντος 'Αθήνησι Θεαγενίδου. Confirmed by the testimonies quoted at B. C. 476. His death would happen nine years after his prize obtained in the year of Adimantus; or towards the end of the archonship of Theagenides, when he had entered his ninetieth year. <i>Panyasis</i> flourished:—ἐγένοντο κατὰ τὴν σὴ Ὀλυμπιάδα. Suid. Cf. a. 489.
<i>Diagoras of Melos</i> flourished. Suidas—Διαγόρας Μήλιος, φιλόσοφος, καὶ ῥημάτων ποιητής.—τοῖς χρόνοις ὧν μετὰ (leg. κατὰ <i>cum</i> Kust.) Πίνδαρον καὶ Βακχυλλῆν, Μελαμππιδου δὲ πρεσβύτερος. ἡμαρτε τοῖνυν σὴ Ὀλυμπιάδι. ἐπεκλήθη δὲ ἄδιος. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 323. ἦν τὸν χρόνον κατὰ Σιμωνίδην καὶ Πίνδαρον. He is mentioned by Lysias adv. Andocid. p. 104, 39.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Thucyd. I. 100. ἐπὶ δὲ Στρυμόνα πέμψαντες (οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι) μυρίους οἰκίτορας αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ὑπὸ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρόνοις—διεβλήθησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ. Thuc. IV. 102. τὸ δὲ χωρίον τοῦτο, ἐφ' οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις ἐστίν, (Amphipolis) ἐκείσασε μὲν πρότερον καὶ Ἀρισταγόρας ὁ Μιλήσιος φεύγων βασιλείᾳ Δαρείου κατοικίσαι, ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ Ἡλίων ἐξικρούσθη. ἔπειτα δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπειτα δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ὕστερον, ἑκατομύς μυρίους πέμψαντες, οἱ διεβλήθησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ ὑπὸ Θερσίου. See B. C. 437, and Appendix, c. 9. Amphipolis.—Death of Xerxes; in the year of Lysitheus. Diod. XI. 69. Ξέρξης μὲν οὖν τὸν εἰρημὸν τρόπον ἐτελεύτησεν (assassinated by Artabanus) βασιλεύσας τῶν Περσῶν ἑτὶ πλείω τῶν εἴκοσι. According to the Canon, he died N. E. 283. that is, after Dec. 17, B. C. 466, and before Dec. 17, B. C. 465. which coincides with the year of Lysitheus. Diodorus, therefore, and the Canon agree. Themistocles arrives in Persia soon after the death of Xerxes, in the year B. C. 465, during the influence of Artabanus: by whom he was introduced to the king. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 27. ὁ δ' οὖν Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐντυγχάνει πρῶτον Ἀρταβάνῳ τῷ χιλιάρχῳ.—Θουκυδίδης μὲν οὖν [I. 137, 138.] καὶ Χάρων ὁ Λαμψακηνὸς ἱστοροῦσι, τεθνηκότος Ξέρξεω, πρὶς τὸν οὖν αὐτοῦ γενέσθαι τὴν ἐντυξιν Ἐφορος δὲ καὶ Δίων καὶ Κλείταρχος—καὶ ἄλλοι πλείονες πρὶς αὐτὸν ἀρξίσθαι τὸν Ξέρξην. This seeming contradiction happened, because the seven months of Artabanus were by some added to the last year of Xerxes, and by others were included in the reign of Artaxerxes: as Dodwell has well solved the difficulty. Ann. Thuc. p. 78—80.</p>
464.	Ol. 79. Archidemides. Dionys. Antiq. IX. p. 1915. Diod. XI. 70. Archimedes. Pausan. IV. 24, 2.	<p>Revolt of the Helots. Pausan. IV. 24, 2. Μεσσηνίους—ἐπίλαβεν ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ὕστερον ἀποστῆναι κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην Ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ εἰκοστὴν, [leg. ἑβδομηκοστὴν] ἢ Κορίνθιος ἐνίκᾳ Ξενοφῶν, [Conf. Diod. XI. 70.] Ἀρχιμήδους [sic] Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχόντος. Consistently with Thucydides, I. 101. who states the earthquake at Sparta and revolt of the Helots to have happened after the Thasian revolt, and with some interval. According to Plutarch, Cimon. c. 16. the earthquake happened Ἀρχιμήδου τοῦ Ζωξιδάμου τέταρτον ἔτος βασιλεύοντος, which also coincides with the year of Archidemides. See Appendix, c. 3. Kings of Sparta. The war lasted ten years. Thucyd. I. 103. Diodorus, XI. 64. though he places this Messenian war, as he had done the reign of Archidamus, six years too high, yet rightly states its duration at ten years. Cimon marches to the assistance of the Lacedaemonians; Plutarch. Cimon. c. 16.—with 4000 men: Aristoph. Lysistrat. 1140—1147.—Ἐλθὼν δὲ τὸν ἐπὶ ταῖσι τετρακισχιλίοις Κίμων ὅλην ἔσσωσε τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα.</p>
463.	Theropolemus. Diod. XI. 71.	<p>The Thasians are reduced, τρίτῳ ἔτει πολιορκούμενοι. Thucyd. I. 101. The whole Thasian war is placed by Diodorus, XI. 70, in one year, the year of Archidemides.—ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Ἀρχιμήδου—ἀποστάντες Θάσιοι ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ἐκπολιορκηθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἠναγκάσθησαν πάντες ὑπὸ ἐκείνους τὰττισθαι. Since the war was chiefly carried on in the year of that archon, he has included in one narration the transactions which commenced a little before, and were continued a little after, the archonship of Archidemides. For the errors of Diodorus in the date of the Messenian war—the Egyptian war—the five-years' truce—the</p>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>Charon of Lampsacus still wrote history, after the death of Xerxes: Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 27. Θουκυδίδης καὶ Χάρων ὁ Λαμψακηνὸς ἱστοροῦσι, τεθνηκότος τοῦ Ξέρξεω, x. τ. λ. Creuzer, p. 95, rejects the earlier date of Suidas, v. Χάρων, (Olymp. 69 = B. C. 504) as not reconcileable with this date, B. C. 464: because quo tempore Artaxerxes imperium suscepit pene nonagenarius fuisset Charon. This conclusion is not necessary. There is no difficulty in supposing Charon to be employed in history forty years. Herodotus was engaged in composing history upwards of forty-five years. Cf. an. 409. Zeno of Elea flourished. Laërt. IX. 29. Ζήνων Ἐλεάτης—ἤματι κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ ἑβδομηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Suidas—Ζήνων Ἐλεάτης.—ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς 9ῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. [B. C. 468.] μαθητὴς Ξενοφάνους ἢ Παρμενίδου.</p>	<p>Pindar. Olymp. XIII.—Ξενοφῶντι Κορινθίῳ—νικήσαντι τὴν 9ῇ Ὀλυμπιάδα. Ode inscription.—τῷ Ξενοφῶντι δύο Ὀλυμπιακαὶ νίκαι κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ἡμέραν ἐγένοντο, πεντάθλου καὶ σταδίου, κατὰ τὴν 9ῇ Ὀλυμπιάδα νικήσαντι. Schol. For the stadium, cf. Pausan. IV. 24, 2. Diod. XI. 70.</p>
<p>Xanthus of Lydia still continued to write history, in the reign of Artaxerxes. Strabo, I. p. 49. c. = 85. A.—τοῦ Ξάνθου λέγοντος ἐπὶ Ἀρταξέρξεω γενέσθαι μέγαν αὐχμὸν, x. τ. λ. Xanthus is reckoned by Dionys. de Thucyd. p. 818, among the historians, who were ὀλίγω προσβότεροι τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν, καὶ μέχρι τῆς Θουκυδίδου παρεκτείναντες ἡλικίας. He published history before Herodotus, who profited by Xanthus. Athen. XII. p. 515. e. Ἐφορος ὁ</p>	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		Corinthian war—see the Appendix, c. 8. Summary of Thucydides.
462.	Conon. Diod. XI. 74.	Third year of the Messenian war.
461.	Euippus. Diod. XI. 75. Euthippus. Mar. Par. No. 59.	Cimon marches a second time to assist the Lacedæmonians: Thucyd. I. 102. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ, ὡς αὐτοῖς ἐμνήνετο ὁ πόλεμος—ἐπικαλίσαντο Ἀθηναίους. οἱ δ' ἦλθον, Κίμωνος στρατηγούσης. Plutarch. Cimon. c. 17. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους αὐδὲς ἐκάλουν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐν Ἰθάμῃ Μεσσηνίους καὶ Εἰλατάς· ἐλθόντων δὲ—ἀπεπέμψαντο μόνους τῶν συμμάχων ὡς νεωτεριστάς. οἱ δὲ πρὸς ὀργὴν ἀπελθόντες—τὸν Κίμωνα, μικρὰς ἐπιλαβόμενοι προφασίας, ἐξωστράχισαν εἰς ἑτὴ δέκα.
460.	Ol. 80. Phrasiclides. Diod. XI. 77. Phrasicles. Dionys. Ant. X. p. 1981. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. C.	Revolt of Inarus, and first year of the war in Egypt. For it lasted six years, and ended in the year B. C. 455. Conf. an. 455.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
συγγραφεὺς μνημονεύει αὐτοῦ (<i>Xanth.</i>) ὡς παλαιότερου ὄντος, καὶ Ἡρόδοτος τὰς ἀφορμὰς δεικνύσας.	
	<i>Pindar. Pyth. IV, V.</i> —'Ἀρκεσίλαος Κυρηνάιος νικήσαντι τὴν λα' πυθιάδα. [<i>Ol. 79, 3.</i>] <i>Schol. Pyth. IV. 1.</i> —Γέγραπται καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ ἀρχὴ νικήσαντι τῷ αὐτῷ Ἀρκεσίλαῳ ἀρματι τὴν τριακοστὴν πρώτην πυθιάδα. [<i>male legebatur ὀλυμπιάδα.</i>] <i>Schol. Pyth. V. 1.</i>
Birth of Democritus. Laërt. IX. 41. γέγονε τοῖς χρόνοις, ὡς αὐτός φησιν ἐν τῷ μικρῷ διακόσμῳ, νῖος κατὰ προσβύτην Ἀναξαγόραν, ἔτεσιν αὐτοῦ νεώτερος τετταράκοντα. Id. IX. 34. Λευκίππῳ παρέβαλε καὶ Ἀναξαγόρῃ, κατὰ τινὰς, ἔτεσιν αὐτοῦ νεώτερος τετταράκοντα. Id. IX. 41. γέγονεν αὐτός, ὡς Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν χρονικοῖς, κατὰ τὴν ὀδοκοστὴν ὀλυμπιάδα. Others made him older than Socrates, and born Ol. 77. 3. Cf. Thrasyllum ap. Laërt. IX. 41. Gellium XVII. 21. But Apollodorus is confirmed by Democritus himself: and that the reading τετταράκοντα is genuine appears from the age of Hippocrates. Cf. <i>an. 357.</i> and from Aristot. <i>Meteorol. II. 7.</i> who makes Democritus later than Anaxagoras: Ἀναξαγόρας—καὶ πρότερον Ἀναξίμενης, καὶ τούτων ὕστερος Δημόκριτος. Wesseling, ad Diod. XIV. 11. has fallen into the error of supposing the Trojan era of Eratosthenes to be a fixed and acknowledged epoch, by which the texts of preceding writers are to be tried. Id. <i>mihi satis apparet, natum esse non posse Democritum Ol. 80. quæ Apollodori sententia, aut Ol. 77. 3. ut opinabatur Thrasyllus, ipse enim professus erat se μικρὸν suum διάκοσμον composuisse anno ab eversa Troja 730. sive circa Olymp. 80. exeuntem.</i> And Corsini, <i>Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 139.</i> Democritus ipse parvum Diacosmum anno post Trojæ excidium 730 edidisse dicitur: hoc est, subducto ex Eratosthenis opinione calculo, Ol. 84. 1. But this is upon the groundless assumption that Democritus acknowledged B. C. 1183 as the Trojan era. See the <i>Introduction</i> , p. vi, vii. The computation of Democritus, συντεταχθῆναι τὸν μικρὸν διάκοσμον ἔτεσιν ὕστερον τῆς Ἰλίου ἀλώσεως τριακοντα καὶ ἑπτακοσίους, (Laërt. IX. 41.)	<i>Pindar. Olymp. VIII.</i> Ἀλκιμῶντι παιδὶ παλαι- στῇ νικήσαντι τὴν ὀδοκοστὴν ὀλυμπιάδα. <i>Schol.</i>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
459.	<i>Philocles</i> . Diod. XI. 78. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. C. Arg. Agamemn. Æschyl.	Sixth year of the Messenian war, second, of the war in Egypt.
458.	<i>Bion</i> . Diod. XI. 79. <i>Ἀβίων</i> , Thom. Mag. Vit. Pindar.	Seventh year of the Messenian, third, of the Egyptian war.
457.	<i>Mnesithides</i> . Diod. XI. 81. <i>Mnesitheus</i> . Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 10.	Battles in the Megarid, between the Athenians and Corinthians: and campaign of the Lacedæmonians in Doris. Thucyd. I. 105—107. In their return, the Lacedæmonians were intercepted by the Athenians, who were now in possession of the passes of the Isthmus. The battle of Tanagra followed: rightly placed by Diodorus, XI. 81, in the year of Mnesithides. The Lacedæmonians, after that action, retired into Peloponnesus. Thucyd. I. 107, 108. The ancient inscriptions, published by Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 159, refer to those actions in the Megarid. Eighth year of the Messenian, and fourth of the Egyptian war. For the transactions of this year, see <i>Appendix</i> , c. 8. <i>Summary of Thucydides</i> .
456.	Ol. 81. <i>Callias</i> . Dionys. Ant. X. p. 2057. Diodor. XI. 84. Schol. Ari-	Sixty-two days after the battle of Tanagra, which happened about November B. C. 457,—(see <i>Appendix</i> , c. 8.)— <i>Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς, Μυρμιδόνων στρατηγούτους. καὶ μάχη ἐν Οἰνιφύταις τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
if we suppose him to have written that work at forty years of age, (a very vague conjecture,) would give B. C. 1150 for the era of the Trojan war. Birth of <i>Hippocrates</i> : κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ὀγδοηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. Soran. in vit. Cf. a. 431.	
<i>Gorgias</i> flourished, Ol. 80. Suidas. <i>Γοργίας Χαρμαντίδου Λεοντίνος, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Ἐμπεδοκλέους, διδάσκαλος Πάλου Ἀκραγαντίνου καὶ Περικλέους καὶ Ἰσοκράτους καὶ Ἀλκιδάμαντος</i> .—Περφύριος δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῆς π' Ὀλυμπιάδος τίθειν. ἀλλὰ χεῖρ νοεῖν προσβόταρον αὐτὸν εἶναι. Philostrate. in vita. διαλεχθεὶς Ἀθήνησιν ἤδη γηράσκων—ἀνηρτήσατο Κριτίαν μὲν καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην νῦν ὄντι, Θουκυδίδην δὲ καὶ Περικλέα ἤδη γηράσκοντες. He was a little older than Antipho; cf. a. 479. who was now in his twentieth year. Suidas seems to have misunderstood Porphyry, and to have supposed him to date the birth of Gorgias at Ol. 80. whereas Porphyry intended to express his ἀκμή, or ἡλικία. He might have taught Alcibiades and Critias at his visit to Athens in B. C. 427. But Pericles heard him at an earlier period. Gorgias might now be twenty-six years of age.	
Birth of <i>Lysias</i> . Vit. X. or. p. 835. C. <i>γενόμενος Ἀθήνησιν ἐπὶ Φιλοκλέους ἀρχόντος τοῦ μετὰ Φρασικλῆ, κατὰ το δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς πβ' Ὀλυμπιάδος</i> . He was born towards the end of the year of Philocles, a little before midsummer, B. C. 458, because he was twenty-two years older than Isocrates, who was born after midsummer, B. C. 436. See the <i>Introduction</i> , p. xix. and cf. a. 436.	<i>Æschylus</i> 'Ορεστία.—Arg. Agamemnon. <i>ἰδὲ δέχθη τὸ δράμα ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Φιλοκλέους Ὀλυμπιάδι ὀγδοηκοστῇ (sic legendum) ἔτει δευτέρῳ πρώτος Λισχύλος Ἀγαμέμνονι, Χοηφόροις, Εὐμενίσι, Πρωταῖ σατυρικῶ. ἐχορήγει Ξενοκλῆς Ἀφιδνεύς</i> . Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1155. <i>τετραλογίαν φέρουσι τὴν Ὀρεστίαν αἱ διδασκαλαί, Ἀγαμέμνονα, Χοηφόρους, Εὐμενίδας, Πρωτία σατυρικὴν. Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος τριλογίαν λέγουσι, χωρὶς τῶν σατυρικῶν</i> .
	<i>Panyasis</i> is put to death by Lygdamis, probably about the time of the removal of Herodotus from Halicarnassus. Suidas, <i>Ἡρόδοτος</i> .— <i>μετίσθη ἐν Σάμῳ διὰ Λύγδαμιν τὸν ἀπὸ Ἀρτεμισίας τρίτον τύραννον γενόμενον Ἀλικαρνασσοῦ. Πισινδηλὶς γὰρ ἦν υἱὸς Ἀρτεμισίας τοῦ δὲ Πισινδήλιδος Λύγδαμις</i> . At the battle of Salamis, B. C. 480, the father of Lygdamis was nearly grown to manhood. Herodot. VII. 99. <i>αὐτὴ τε [Artemisia] ἔχουσα τὴν τυραννίδα, καὶ παῖδες ὑπάρχοντες νεπύεω</i> . which is consistent with the period of the tyranny of Lygdamis. For Panyasis, cf. a. 489.
<i>Herodotus</i> æt. 28, <i>Thucydides</i> æt. 15.—Herodotus recited his history at the Olympic games, when Thucydides was a boy. Suidas. <i>Θουκυδίδης</i>	Death of <i>Æschylus</i> , æt. 69. Mar. Par. No. 60. <i>ἀφ' οὗ Λισχύλος ὁ πο. τῆς βιώσεως ἐτη [Δ]ΔΠΠΠΠ ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν . . . α. τῆς . . . κελίας ἐτη [Η]ΔΔΔΔΔΠΠΠ ἀρ.</i>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	stoph. Acharn. 10. Mar. Par. No. 60. Auctor Vit. Euripid.	νικήσαντες, τῆς τε χώρας ἐκράτησαν τῆς Βοιωτίας καὶ Φωκίδος, καὶ Ταναγραίων τὸ τεῖχος περιέειλον. Thucyd. I. 108. The battle of Œnophyta had important consequences to the Thebans; Aristot. Polit. V. 2, 6. ἐν Θήβαις, μετὰ τὴν ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις μάχην κακῶς πολιτευμένων ἡ δημοκρατία διεσάφη. Recal of Cimon from exile: Plutarch. Cimon. c. 17. νενικημένοι ἐν Τανάγρα μάχῃ μεγάλῃ—ἐκάλουν ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς τὸν Κίμωνα, καὶ κατήλθε, τὸ ψήφισμα γράψαντος Περικλέους. The Athenians complete their long walls: Thucyd. I. 108. τὰ τεῖχη τὰ μακρὰ ἀπετέλεισαν.—between the battle of Œnophyta and the campaign of Tolmides. The work was begun in B. C. 457, about the time of the actions in the Megarid. Thucyd. I. 107. ἤρξαντο κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη οἰκοδομεῖν.
455.	Sisistratus. Diod. XI. 85.	Tolmidis στρατηγία. Thucyd. I. 108. compare Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 38, 1. He gave Naupactus to the expelled Messenians. Diod. XI. 84. Therefore his campaign was in the year in which Ithomē surrendered; which was in the tenth year of the war. Thucyd. I. 103. that is, in B. C. 455. for the first year was B. C. 464. Cf. a. 464. End of the Egyptian war. When Tolmides sailed, the Athenians still held out. ἐτι ἐπέμενον. Thucyd. I. 109. The war therefore lasted till this year. ἐσθάρη ἐξ ἑτη πολέμουσαντα. Thucyd. I. 110.—began, consequently, in B. C. 460. All Egypt was reduced by the Persians, except the marshes, under Amyrtæus; πλὴν Ἀμυρταίου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἑλεσι βασιλέως. τοῦτον δὲ διὰ μέγεθος τοῦ ἔλους οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν. Thucyd. I. 110. Amyrtæus was afterwards succeeded by his son Pausiris; but, apparently, with the consent of the Persian government. Herodot. III. 15.—τῷ Ἀμυρταίου Πασίρι· καὶ γὰρ οὗτος ἀπέλαβε τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς ἀρχήν. Compare Herodot. II. 140. for the retreat of Amyrtæus.
454.	Ariston. Diod. XI. 86.	Campaign of Pericles at Sicily, and in Acarnania. Thucyd. I. 111. Χίλοι Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες κατέπλευσαν ἐς Σικυώνα, Περικλέους τοῦ Ξανθίου στρατηγούσης. καὶ ἀποβάντες Σικωνίων τοὺς προσμύξαντας μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν, καὶ εὐθὺς παραλαβόντες Ἀχαιοὺς—τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ἐς Οἰνιάδας ἐστράτευσαν. Fixed to the twenty-third year before the Peloponnesian war by the dates of Thucydides. (See the series of

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
—ἤκουσεν ἐν παῖς τυγχάνων Ἡροδότου, ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλυμπίας τὰς ἱστορίας αὐτοῦ διερχομένου. Photius, cod. 60.—κομίδῃ νέον ὄντα Θουκυδίδην. Marcellin. Vit. Thuc. p. xxxii. λέγεται—ὡς ποτε τοῦ Ἡροδότου τὰς ἱδίας ἱστορίας ἐπιδεικνυμένου παρὼν τῇ ἀκροάσει Θουκυδίδης καὶ ἀκούσας ἰδὲκρυσεν, κ. τ. λ. Probably that recitation was in Olymp. 81, when Thucydides was 15 years of age, and not later than Olymp. 82, [B. C. 452] when he was 19. Hence, perhaps, Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 203, fixes it to this date, Olymp. 81. According to Lucian, Herodotus brought his history from Caria straight into Greece, and read it at Olympia: Ἡρόδοτ. c. 1.—πλεῖστας οἰκίδεν ἐκ τῆς Καρίας εὐθὺ τῆς Ἑλλάδος.	χροντος Ἀθήνησ. Καλλ. οὐ τοῦ προτέρου. Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 10. ἰτελεύτησεν ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Καλλίου τοῦ μετὰ Μνησθεον. (sic.) τούτοις [f. τούτων] πρότερον ἐνιαυτῷ λ'. [sic leg. cum Palmer.] that is, 30 years before the year of Euthydemus, B. C. 426. Æschylus was twenty-five in B. C. 500, cf. a. 499. which would make him 69 in B. C. 456. and thirty-five in October B. C. 490. cf. a. 490.—which would also be 69 in B. C. 456. He was therefore born in B. C. 525. The corrupt reading, γαγοῶς κατὰ τὴν τεσσαρακοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα, apud Auct. Vit. Æschyl. had been already rightly corrected by Casaubon, de Satyr. Poes. I. 5, into γέτην καὶ ἐξηκοστὴν. And there was no need for Peditus, Miscell. III. 14. to alter καὶ in Suid. v. Αἰσχύλ. into κα'.
Ol. 81. 1. Empedocles et Parmenides physici philosophi notissimi habentur. Zeno, et Heraclitus tenebrosus agnoscitur. Euseb. For Heraclitus and Parmenides, cf. a. 503. Heraclitus could scarcely have been still living. Parmenides in his old age was heard by Socrates when a youth: Plato Theætet. p. 183. e. συμπροσέμιξα γὰρ δὴ τῷ ἀνδρὶ πᾶν νῆος πᾶν προσβύτη. Id. Sophist. p. 217. c. οἷόν ποτε Παρμενίδην—διεξιόντι λόγους παγκάλους παρεγνόμην ἐγὼ νῆος ὅν ἐκείνου μάλα δὴ τότε ὄντος προσβύτου. Parmenides, therefore, lived beyond this period. For Zeno, cf. a. 464. and for Empedocles, cf. a. 444. Zeno, the disciple of Parmenides, instructed Pericles:—Plutarch. Pericl. c. 4. εὐχόουσι Περικλῆς καὶ Ζήνωνος τοῦ Ἐλεάτου πραγματευομένου περὶ φύσιν αἰς Παρμενίδης. (compare c. 5.)—and flourished, with Empedocles, through the whole of this period, to the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Cf. a. 435.	Euripides ἤρξατο διδάσκειν γονόμενος ἐτῶν εἰκοσι-ἑξ. (melius Thom. Mag. ἐτῶν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι) ἐπὶ Καλλίου ἀρχοντος [κατὰ] Ὀλυμπιάδα ἐγδοηκοστὴν πρώτην. πρῶτον δὲ ἰδίδασκε τὰς Πελοποννησίων ἐπὶ καὶ τρίτος ἐγένετο. Vita ab Elmsleio edita e cod. Coll. Ambros. This life, now first edited by Mr. Elmsley, is a valuable addition to our knowledge upon the literary chronology, and upon other points. Callias being the 25th archon, including both, from Calliades, the number twenty-five, in Thom. Mag. is more correct than twenty-six. But these dates confirm the position that Callias commenced at the summer solstice: had he commenced at Gamelion, the Πελοποννησίων would have been presented in his third month, in Olymp. 80. 4, and when Euripides was only twenty-three complete. See the Introduction, p. xix.
	Ol. 81. 2. Aristarchus tragicædiographus agnoscitur. Euseb. Suidas—Ἀριστάρχης Τρυγιάτης—σύγχρονος ἦν Εὐριπίδῃ καὶ ἰδίδασκε μὲν τραγῳδίας ἐβδόμηκοντα ἐνίκουσε δὲ δύο βίους ὑπὲρ ἑτη ρ'. Ol. 81. 2. Cratinus [et Plato] comædiarum scriptores clari habentur. Euseb. Cratinus followed

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		dates, <i>Appendix</i> , c. 8.) Consequently this expedition happened in B. C. 454.
453.	<i>Lysicrates</i> . Diod. XI. 88.	As three full years intervened between the campaign of Pericles, and the five-years' truce, which was concluded not later than Anthe-stion of B. C. 450, (<i>cf.</i> a. 445.) the campaign of Pericles may be fixed to autumn of B. C. 454, the autumn of the archon Ariston.
452.	Ol. 82. <i>Chærephanes</i> . Dionys. Antiq. X. p. 2131. Hiatus in Diodoro. <i>cf.</i> Wess. ad Diod. XI. 91.	
451.	<i>Antidotus</i> . Diod. XI. 91.	
450.	<i>Euthydemus</i> . Diod. XII. 3.	First year of the five-years' truce. Thucyd. I. 112. ὕστερον, (<i>after the campaign of Pericles</i>), διαλείποντων ἑτῶν τριῶν, σπονδαί γίνονται Πελοποννησίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πενταετίς. In the beginning of B. C. 450, towards the seventh month of the year of Antidotus: since the invasion of Attica by Pleistoanax was in the beginning of B. C. 445. This peace was made through the intervention of Cimon: Plutarch. Cimon. c. 18.—ὁ Κίμων καταλὼν ἔλυσεν τὸν πόλεμον καὶ διέλλαξε τὰς πόλεις. Theopomp. Fragmentum, c. Schol. MS. Aristid. (apud Marx. Ephori Fragm. p. 224.) Θεόπομπος ἐν τῇ ἰ' τῶν Φιλιστικῶν περὶ Κίμωνος: "Οὐδέποτε δὲ πέντε ἑτῶν παρεληλυθότων, πολέμου συμβάντος πρὸς Λακεδαιμόνους, ὁ δῆμος μεταπέμψατο τὸν Κίμωνα, νομίζαν δια τὴν προξενίαν ταχίστην "ἂν αὐτὸν εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι. ὁ δὲ παραγενόμενος τῇ πόλει τὸν πόλεμον καταλὼν." The <i>five years</i> , mentioned by Theopompus, describe the period of the exile of Cimon. Nepos, Vit. Cim. c. 3. <i>Post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, in patriam revocatus est</i> . Cimon was banished towards the end of B. C. 461; he was recalled in the beginning of B. C. 456, οὕτω πέντε ἑτῶν παρεληλυθότων. (<i>Confer annos.</i>) But the peace was not concluded till seven years after his return: unless we understand, with Dodwell, Annal. Thucyd. p. 98. the <i>three years</i> of Thucydides, which preceded the five-years' truce, to have been an interval of suspended hostility, through the influence of Cimon. <i>Hoc</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<i>Magnes</i> . Aristoph. Equit. 524—530.—who came between Epicharmus and Cratinus: ἐπιβάλλει Ἐπιχάρμου νῖος ὃν πρὸς βίτην. Suid. Eudoc. v. <i>Μάγνης</i> . As Cratinus was born B. C. 519, he was only six years younger than Æschylus, and probably as old as Chionides; at whose first exhibitions, B. C. 487, he would be 32 years of age. As he succeeded Magnes, he must have applied to comedy late in life.— <i>Plato</i> , who exhibited comedy in B. C. 392, is improperly placed here; and seems disjoined from his true situation at Olymp. 88. <i>cf.</i> a. 428.
	<i>Pindar</i> . Olymp. IV. V. Ψαύμιδι Καμαρναίῳ νικήσαντι τὴν πρῶν Ὀλυμπιάδα τεθρίππων. Schol. Ol. IV. 1. Τὸ αὐτῷ Ψαύμιδι—νενικηκέναι τὴν πρῶν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Schol. Ol. V. 1. Heyne without reason supposes that these two odes refer to two different Olympic victories.
	<i>Ion of Chios</i> began to exhibit. Suidas.—Ἴων Χίος, τραγικός καὶ λυρικός καὶ φιλόσοφος, υἱὸς Ὀρθομένους—ἤρξατο δὲ τὰς τραγωδίας διδάσκειν ἐπὶ τῆς πρῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. Δράματα δὲ αὐτοῦ ἱβ'. οἱ δὲ, λ'. ἄλλοι δὲ, μ' φασίν.
<i>Anaxagoras</i> , æt. 50, withdrew from Athens, after residing there thirty years. Laert. II. 7. ἤρξατο φιλοσοφεῖν Ἀθήνῃσιν ἐπὶ Καλλίου, (<i>cf.</i> a. 480.) ἑτῶν εἰκοσὶν ὃν, ὡς φησὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Φαλκρῆς—ἔλθει καὶ φασὶν αὐτὸν [χρόνον] ἑτῶν διατρέψαι τριάκοντα. His disciples had been <i>Archelaus</i> , <i>Euripides</i> , and <i>Pericles</i> . Strab. XIV. p. 645. D. διήμουν δὲ τοῦτον Ἀρχέλαος ὁ φυσικός καὶ Σειράσιος ὁ ποιητής. Euseb. Præp. X. 14. Ἀναξαγόρου δὲ ἐγένοντο γνώριμοι τρεῖς: Περικλῆς, Ἀρχέλαος, Εὐριπίδης. During this absence of Anaxagoras from Athens, <i>Archelaus</i> taught <i>Socrates</i> . Laert. II. 16. Ἀρχέλαος Ἀθηναῖος, μαθητὴς Ἀναξαγόρου, διδάσκαλος Σωκράτους. Porphyry. apud Theodoret. Ἑλληνικῶν παθημάτων θεραπευτ. Serm. XII. p. 175. ed. Sylburg. Ταῦτα περὶ τοῦ βίου Σωκράτους ὁ Πορφύριος ἔφη—"ᾧ δὲ "περὶ τὰ ἐπτακαίδεκα ἔτη, προσελεδίην αὐτῷ Ἀρχέλαον "τὸν Ἀναξαγόρου μαθητὴν—τὸν δὲ Σωκράτην γενέσθαι "παρ' αὐτῷ ἐπὶ συχνά, καὶ οὕτως ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀρχελάου "προτραπήναι (εἰς) τὰ φιλόσοφα." But the 17th year of Socrates, B. C. 451, corresponds with the pe-	<i>Crates</i> the comic poet, and <i>Bacchylides</i> flourished. Euseb. Ol. 82. 2. <i>Crates comicus</i> [<i>et Telesilla</i>] ac <i>Bacchylides lyricus clari habentur</i> . Crates intervened between Cratinus and Aristophanes. Aristoph. Equit. 537—540.—Bacchylides was the nephew of Simonides; Steph. Byz. v. Ἰουλῆς.—and the rival of Pindar, who alludes to him in the 77th Olympiad, B. C. 472. Schol. Olymp. II. 154. ἀποτίθεται πρὸς τὸν Βακχυλίδην. γέγονε γὰρ αὐτῷ ἀνταγωνιστὴς τρέπον τινα καὶ εἰς τὰ αὐτὰ καθήμεν αὐτοῦ. Alius Scholiastes, ad v. 155. λέγει διὰ τὸν Βακχυλίδην, οὗτος γὰρ ἀντήριξεν αὐτῷ. Suidas. Βακχυλίδης, Κεῖος, ἀπὸ Κέου τῆς νήσου, πόλεως δὲ Ἰουλίδος—Μέδωνος υἱὸς τοῦ Βακχυλίδου τοῦ ἀθηναίου παιδός. συγγενὴς Σιμωνίδου τοῦ λυρικοῦ, καὶ αὐτὸς λυρικός. For Telesilla, <i>cf.</i> a. 510.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<i>triennio inextinguibilem quandam, sive armistitium quoddam inter Græcos consecutus videtur Cimon, ex mutuo partium sed tacito consensu.</i>
449.	<i>Pedieus.</i> Diod. XII. 4.	Death of Cimon, and victory of the Athenians at Salamis in Cyprus. Thucyd. I. 112. Κίμωνος ἀποθανόντος, ἀπεχώρησαν ἀπὸ Κιτίου, καὶ πλεῖσταντες ὑπὲρ Σαλαμῖνος τῆς ἐν Κύπρῳ Φοίνιξι καὶ Κυπρίοις καὶ Κίλιξι ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ ἐπεζεύχθησαν ἅμα, καὶ νικῆσαντες ἀμφοτέρω ἀπεχώρησαν ἐκ οἴκου. Diodorus, XII. 3, rightly places the Cyprian expedition in the archonship of Euthydemus.
448.	Ol. 83. <i>Philiscus.</i> Diod. XII. 5. Dionys. Ant. X. p. 2155.	
447.	<i>Timarchides.</i> Diod. XII. 6.	Battle of Coronea: ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Τιμαρχίδου. Diod. XII. 6. This date is confirmed by the course of events in Thucydides. The battle was fought towards the autumn of B. C. 447. Thucyd. I. 113. Ἀθηναῖοι—ἰσθράτευσαν—Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγούντος. καὶ Χαϊρώνειαν ἰδόντες καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες ἀπεχώρουν, φυλακὴν καταστήσαντες πορευομένοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐν Κορωνείᾳ ἐπιτίθενται οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ὀρχομένης φυγάδες—καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες, τοὺς μὲν διέφθειραν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον. καὶ τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἐξέλιπον Ἀθηναῖοι πᾶσαν. Tolmides fell in the action. Diod. XII. 6. Τολμίδης μαχόμενος ἀνέβη.—and the father of Alcibiades: Plutarch. Alcib. c. 1. confirmed by Plato—τοῖς ἐν Κορωνείᾳ, ἐν οἷς καὶ ὁ σὸς πατὴρ Κλινίας ἐτελεύτησεν. Alcib. I. p. 112. c. and by Isocrates, de Bigis c. 11. p. 352. b. ὁ γὰρ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ μαχόμενος ἐν Κορωνείᾳ τοῖς πολέμοις ἀπέθανεν. Clinias had commanded a trireme at Artemisium; Plutarch. Alcib. c. 1. Herodot. VIII. 17. in B. C. 480, thirty-three years before. These disasters in Boeotia produced the revolt of Eubœa and Megara, about eighteen months after, in Anthesterion B. C. 445; and the Peloponnesian invasion of Attica, upon the expiration of the five-years' truce.
446.	<i>Callimachus.</i> Diod. XII. 7.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
riod of 30 years ascribed to Anaxagoras, and confirms the preceding positions. Archelaus—Ἀρχέλαος Ἀπολλοδώρου Ἀθηναῖος. Plutarch. Placit. I. 3.—was the first Athenian who taught philosophy at Athens: which may explain the seeming contradiction—Clemens, Strom. I. p. 301. οὗτος (Anaxagoras) μετέγαγεν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰωνίας Ἀθήναζε τὴν διατριβήν. Laërt. II. 16. οὗτος (Archelaus) πρῶτος φιλοσοφίαν μετέγαγεν Ἀθήναζε. Anaxagoras visited Athens a second time, and a second time withdrew from it. Conf. a. 432.	
	(Cratini Ἀρχιλοχοί. Soon after the death of Cimon. Plutarch. Cimon. c. 10. ὃν ἐξ (the liberality of Cimon) Κρατίνος ὁ καμικὸς ἐν Ἀρχιλόχοις ἵσκει μεμνησθαι διὰ τούτων. Κάτω γὰρ ᾄχον—Σὺν ἀνδρὶ θείῳ καὶ φιλοξενωτάτῳ, καὶ πάντ' ἀρίστῳ τῶν πανελλήνων πρῶτῳ, Κίμωνι, λιπαρὸν γῆρας εὐσχοῦμενος Ἀλῶνα πάντα συνδιατρίβειν ὁ δὲ Λικῶν βίβηκε πρότερος—)
	Achæus and Sophocles exhibit tragedy—ἐπεδείκνυντο κοινῇ σὺν Εὐριπίδῃ ἀπὸ τῆς πρὸς Διωματίδος. Suid. Ἀχαιοί. Achæus was about 36 years of age, and four years older than Euripides. Cf. a. 484. δράματα ἐδίδαξε μὲν. οἱ δὲ τριάκοντα ἱστορήκασιν. ἄλλοι, κῆ. ἐνίκησε δὲ ἔν. Suid. Ἀχαιοί. Ἐξετρ.
	Pindar. Pyth. VIII. γέγραπται Ἀριστομένει Αἰγινήτῃ, παλαιστῇ, νικῆσαντὶ τὴν τριακοστὴν πύμπτην πυθιάδα. [Ol. 83. 3.] Schol. Pindar was now 72 years of age. Cf. a. 518.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
445.	<i>Lysimachides.</i> Diod. XII. 22. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 716.	Revolt of Eubœa and Megara. Thucyd. I. 114. Εὐβοία ἀπίστη—καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκὸς ἦδ' Ἀθηναίων στρατιῇ. Ἀθηναίων, ἀγγέλλει αὐτῷ ὅτι Μίγαρα ἀφίστησι, καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι μέλλουσιν ἰσβάλλειν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν—ὁ δὲ Περικλῆς κατὰ τάχος ἐκώμισε τὴν στρατιάν ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι—ἐς Ἐλευσίνα ἰσβαλόντες ἐδήσαν, Πλειστοάνακτος ἡγουμένου. The invasion led by Pleistoanax was fourteen years before the Peloponnesian war; πρὶ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα ἔτεσιν. Thucyd. II. 21. These events happened about February.—Pericles returns to Eubœa, and recovers the whole island. Thucyd. I. 114. Then followed the thirty-years' truce. Id. I. 115. The treaty was concluded before the end of Munychion, or the tenth month of Ol. 83. 3. Cf. a. 431. Pausanias, V. 23, 3. agrees in the year;—ταύτας ἐποιήσαντο Ἀθηναῖοι παραστησάμενοι τὸ δεύτερον Εὐβοίαν, ἔτι τρίτῃ τῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἢν Κρίσαν Ἰμεραῖος ἰνίκα στάδιον. Diod. XII. 5. Ὀλυμπιάδα ΤΡΙΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΑΙΣ ΟΓΔΟΗΚΟΝΤΑ, καὶ ἢν ἰνίκα στάδιον Κρίσαν Ἰμεραῖος. Consult and compare, upon the thirty-years' truce, Andocid. de Pace, p. 24, 14. Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 51, 23.
444.	Ol. 84. <i>Praxiteles.</i> Diod. XII. 23. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. D.	Pericles begins to have the sole direction of affairs. Cf. a. 429.
443.	<i>Lysanias.</i> Diod. XII. 24.	The Athenians send a colony to Thurium, ἐπὶ Πραξίτιδους ἀρχοντος. Vit. X. or. p. 835. D.—δωδεκάτῳ πρότερον ἔτι τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου. Dionys. Lysia. p. 453. Consequently towards the end of the year of <i>Praxiteles</i> , between whom and <i>Pythodorus</i> are eleven archons: and in the spring of B. C. 443. another argument that the archon commenced at midsummer. See <i>Introduction</i> , p. xvii—xx. Plin.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Melissus</i>, the disciple of Parmenides and Heraclitus, flourished. Laërt. IX. 24. φησὶν Ἀπολλόδορος ἡμακέναι αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν τετάρτην καὶ ὀγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα.—And <i>Protagoras</i>: Laërt. IX. 56. Ἀπολλόδορος φησι τελευτῆσαι αὐτὸν βιώσαντα ἑτὴ ἑβδομήκοντα, σοφιστῆσαι δὲ τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη, (from Plato, Menon. p. 91. E.—ἀποθανεῖν ἑγγὺς ἑβδομήκοντα ἑτὴ γεγονότα, τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ ὄντα—) καὶ ἡμαρξεν κατὰ τὴν τετάρτην καὶ ὀγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. According to this chronology, his death might have happened about B. C. 404. a little before the death of Socrates. But see <i>Appendix</i>, c. 21, for the difficulties which occur in the date of the death of Protagoras. He was settled at Athens in B. C. 422. Cf. a. 422.</p> <p><i>Empedocles</i> flourished: Laërt. VIII. 74. ἡμαρσε κατὰ τὴν πρὶ Ὀλυμπιάδα. Apollodorus ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς, ap. Laërt. VIII. 52.</p> <p>ἢν μὲν Μίτωνος υἱός, εἰς δὲ Θωρίους αὐτὸν νεωστὶ παντὲς ἐκτιμώμενος Γραῖκος . . . ἔλθειν φησὶν— οἱ δ' Ἰστωρῆτες ὡς πεφηνγὰς εὐθεὶν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας μετ' ἐκείνου ἐπαιλεμὶ πρὶς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τέλος ἀγνοεῖν ἐμοὶ δοκεῖσιν· ἢ γὰρ οὐκ ἔτ' ἦν, ἢ παντὲς ὑπεργεγραμμένους ἔκαστος ἐλχὶ φαίνεται. Ἀριστοτέλης γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐξέκωτ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ, ἔτι τ' Ἠράκλειτον, φησὶ τετελευτηκέναι.</p> <p><i>Herodotus</i>, vet. 41. went to Thurium: Strab. XIV. p. 656. C. Θούριον ἐκάλεσαν διὰ τὸ κοινοῦ ἵσσαι τῆς εἰς Θούριον ἀποικίας. Suidas. Ἐλθὼν εἰς Ἀλκακρασσὸν, καὶ τὸν τύραννον ἐξέλασας, ἐπειδὴ ὕστερον εἶδεν αὐτὸν φθονοῦμενον ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν, εἰς τὸ Θούριον, ἀποικιζόμενον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ἰδελοντῆς ἦλθε. Con-</p>	

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		Hist. Nat. XII. 4. <i>Urbis nostræ trecentesimo decimo anno: tunc enim auctor ille (Herodotus) historiam condidit Thuriis in Italia.</i> But U. C. Varr. 310 corresponds with the year B. C. 444, confirming the dates of Dionysius and the author of the <i>Bioi τῶν δέκα ῥητόρων</i> .
442.	<i>Diphilus.</i> Diod. XII. 26. Dionys. Ant. XI. p. 2305. Mar. Par. No. 61.	
441.	<i>Timocles.</i> Diod. XII. 27. Oderici Marm. Didasc.	
440.	Ol. 85. <i>Myrichides.</i> Diod. XII. 29. <i>Morychides</i> , Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 67. <i>Morichides</i> , Oderici Marm. Didasc.	The Samian war: <i>ἔκτω ἔτη</i> . Thucyd. I. 115—117. This war, therefore, is rightly dated by Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 283. <i>τὰ περὶ Σάμου ἑντακαίδεκάτῳ ἔτει πρότερον γέγονε</i> . For <i>Ameinias</i> , of whose year he speaks, was the nineteenth archon from <i>Timocles</i> . Samos was besieged by sea and land, and surrendered in the ninth month. <i>ἔξιντο λογίζεσθαι ἐν ἑνὶ μηνί</i> . Thucyd. I. 117.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
fer Aristot. Rhet. III. 9. Herodot. IV. 99. Plin. H. N. XII. 4. <i>Lysias</i> went to Thurium, <i>ὁὐ τῷ πρεσβυτάτῳ ἀδελφῷ Πολυμάχῳ, τοῦ πατρὸς ἤδη τετελευτηκότος, ὡς ποιωνήσαν τοῦ κλήρου, ἐπὶ γεγονῶς πεντεκαίδεκα, ἐπὶ Πραξιτέλους ἀρχόντος. καὶ αὐτὸς διέμεινε (παίδευόμενος παρὰ Τισία καὶ Νικίαν τοὺς Συρακοσικοὺς) — ὡς Κλειοκρήτου. [B. C. 413.] Vit. X. or. p. 835. D. Cephalus, the father of Lysias, resided at Athens thirty years—Οὐμὸς πατὴρ Κέφαλος ἐπέσθη μὲν ὑπὸ Περικλέους εἰς ταύτην τὴν γῆν ἀφικέσθαι, ἐπὶ δὲ τριάκοντα ἔτη. Lys. adv. Eratosth. p. 120, 26. As he was now dead, he must have settled there about B. C. 473.</i>	
	<i>Euripides</i> gains the prize in tragedy: <i>ἀφ' οὗ Εὐριπίδης—τραγῳδία πρῶτον ἐνίκησεν ἐπὶ Η[Ε]Δ[Α].... ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Διφίλῳ... Mar. Par. No. 61.</i> This, therefore, was the first prize: <i>πρῶτος ἦν</i> . He gained the third prize, <i>τρίτος ἦν</i> , with the <i>Πελοπιδίς</i> , in B. C. 455. The Marble adds— <i>ἐτῶν ἂν ΔΔΔΔΙΙΙ</i> . But other authorities compute his age differently, and make him at this time 38. Cf. a. 480.
<i>Melissus</i> the philosopher— <i>Μέλισσος ὁ Ἰθαγί- νους, ἀπὸ φιλόσοφος, στρατηγὸν τότε τῆς Σάμου—de- fends Samos against Pericles. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 26, 27.</i> This agrees with the chronology of Apollodorus, who refers Melissus to the 84th Olympiad. Cf. a. 444.	A decree to prohibit comedy. Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 67. <i>ἄριστον τοῦ μὴ καμάρειν, γραφὴν ἐπὶ Μορυχίδου καὶ Ἰσχυρῶν ἐκείνῳ τε τὸν ἑαυτὸν καὶ δύο τοὺς ἑξῆς, ἐπὶ Γλύνου τε (leg. ἐπὶ Γλαυκίδου τε) καὶ Θεοδώρου.</i> But, two exhibitions are recorded in the Marble of M. Oderico within this prohibited period: ἐπὶ Θεοδώρου Σάτυροις --- ἐπὶ Μορυχίδου --- υς Κολοφόροις --- The <i>Dionysia</i> of <i>Morychides</i> were in spring B. C. 439. and the <i>Dionysia</i> of <i>Theodorus</i> , spring B. C. 437. Oderici Epistol. p. xlv. <i>Scholiassem Didascaliam hac nostra aperte refellit, nam et Morychide et Theodoro—comœdias actas ostendit. Alterutrum statuas necesse est, aut nostræ didascalie auctorem errasse, aut errasse scholiassem.</i> But we are not acquainted with the form or nature of those dramas, the <i>Σάτυροι</i> , and the <i>Κολοφόροι</i> . They might have been so written as to elude the law: and the Scholiast and the Marble might both be in the right. Larcher, Herodot. tom. VII. p. 562, has offered this explanation with respect to one of the pieces, the <i>Σάτυροι</i> , and it may be equally true of the other.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
439.	<i>Glaucides</i> . Diod. XII. 30. corrupte ἐπὶ Γλίνου pro ἐπὶ Γλαυκίδου apud Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 67. ed. Ald.	
438.	<i>Theodorus</i> . Diod. XII. 31. Schol. Acharn. 67. Oderici Marm. Didasc.	
437.	<i>Euthymenes</i> . Diod. XII. 32. Schol. Acharn. 67. Aristoph. Acharn. 67. Schol. Acharn. p. 755. Reisk.	Colony of Agnon to Amphipolis. In the year of Euthymenes: Diod. XII. 32. (ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Εὐθυμίνου).—Ἀθηναῖοι συνήμισαν Ἀμφίπολιν. Schol. Acharn. p. 755. Reisk. τὰς ἑνεία Ὀδοὺς Ἀγνων συνοικίας Ἀθηναίος Ἀμφίπολιν ἐκάλεσεν ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήγησιν Εὐθυμίνου.—And in the twenty-ninth year after the failure at Drabescus. Thucyd. IV. 102. καὶ αὐτοῖς, ἐνὸς διόντος τριακοστῶ ἔτει, ἰδόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀγνων τοῦ Νικίου οἰκιστοῦ ἐκπεφθόντος—ἐκτίσαν τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο. Whence the failure at Drabescus is fixed to B. C. 465, and the death of Aristagoras, thirty-two years earlier, to B. C. 497. Confer annos.
436.	Ol. 86. <i>Lysimachus</i> . Dionys. Isocrat. p. 534. Reisk. Plutarch. Mor. p. 836. E. Laërt. III. 3. Oderici Marm. Didasc. <i>Nausimachus</i> , Diod. XII. 33.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<i>Sophocles</i> was employed in the Samian war. Strab. XIV. p. 638. C. Ἀθηναῖοι πέμψαντες στρατηγὸν Περικλέα, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Σοφοκλέα τὸν ποιητὴν, πολιορκίᾳ κακῶς διέθηκαν τοὺς Σαμίους.
	<i>Pindar</i> , according to some, completed his 80th year. Anon. apud Scholiast. Κάτηνεν ὀγδόκοντα τελειομένην ἑαυτῶν. Thom. Mag. Vit. Pind. τέθηκεν ἑτῶν γεγονῶς, ὥς τινες, ὀγδοήκοντα. Other accounts made him sixty-six: ἕξ καὶ ἐξήκοντα ἑτῶν γεγονῶς. Thom. Mag.—or fifty-five: ἀποθανεῖν ἑτῶν νε'. Suid. Eudoc. But these accounts are less probable; since Pindar survived the 35th Pythia. Conf. a. 446. The text of Thom. Mag. may be thus reformed. τέθηκεν—ἐξήκοντα ἑτῶν γεγονῶς ἐπὶ Βίανος. [B. C. 458.] ἢ, ὥς τινες, ὀγδοήκοντα, κατὰ ἔκτην καὶ ὀγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. [in exact computation, Olymp. 85. 3.]
	<i>Sophocles</i> πενήκοντα ἑτῶν ὦν στρατηγός. πρὸ τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν ἔτεσιν ἑτά. Auctor Vitae. These numbers confirm the date, B. C. 495, for the birth of Sophocles.
	The prohibition of comedy is repealed, in the year of <i>Euthymenes</i> . οὗτος ὁ ἀρχων, ἐφ' οὗ κατελύθη τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦ μὴ κωμῶδειν. Schol. Acharn. 67. After subsisting three years, this law ἐπ' Εὐθυμίνου κατελύθη. Schol. ibid. M. Oderico, p. xliiii. has inadvertently misrepresented the sense of the habitual and customary phrases, ἐπὶ Μορχιδίου—ἐπ' Εὐθυμίνου, (used to denote the year of the transaction,) as if they were meant to express that the law was passed by the authority of Morychides, and repealed by the authority of Euthymenes: ab Euthymene abrogatum est;—agere iterum (Euthymenes) permisit. And Larcher, Herodot. tom. VII. p. 562, has been partly led into the same oversight.
Birth of <i>Isocrates</i> . Dionys. Isocrat. p. 534. ἐπὶ τῆς ὀγδοηκοστῆς καὶ ἑκτῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Λυσιμάχου, πέμπτῳ πρότερον ἔτει τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου, δυοὶ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτεσι νεώτερος Λυσίου. Vit. X. orat. p. 836. E. γενόμενος κατὰ τὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν ἔκτην Ὀλυμπιάδα ἐπὶ Λυσιμάχου (Λυσίου μὲν νεώτερος)—[sic supplendum]—δυοὶ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτεσι, πρεσβύτερος δὲ Πλάτωνος ἑτά. Plato was, according to Laërt. III. 3. Ἰσοκράτους νεώτερος ἔτεσιν ἕξ. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ Λυσιμάχου, Πλάτων δὲ ἐπὶ Ἀμεινίου γέγονε. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 68. diss. IX. thus fixes the birth of Isocrates. "He died Me-	<i>Cratinus</i> , the comic poet, νικᾷ μετὰ τὴν πέ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Schol. Aristoph. Prolegom. p. xxviii. Beck. That is, after the repeal of the decree to prohibit comedy, which was in force during that Olympiad. Three victories of Cratinus are upon record, after Olymp. 85. He gained the second prize with the Χειμαζόμενοι, B. C. 425, and with the Σάτυροι, B. C. 424. And the first prize with the Πιρύν, B. C. 423.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
435.	<i>Antiloehides</i> . Diod. XII. 34. <i>Antiochides</i> , Oderici Marm. Didasc.	Sea fight of the Corinthians and Corcyreans. Thucyd. I. 29.— <i>χρῆμας, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ οἴκου ἐκείνου</i> . Id. I. 30.
434.	<i>Chares</i> . Diod. XII. 35.	Preparations of Corinth: <i>τὸν ἑαυτὸν πάντα τὸν μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὸν ὅστερον</i> . Thucyd. I. 31.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>"tagitnion B. C. 338. when he had entered his 99th year. Born, therefore, before Metagitnion, i. e. Hecatombeon, B. C. 436. The Peloponnesian war began Thargelion B. C. 431, and he was born the fifth year before: therefore, before Thargelion B. C. 435. Hecatombeon B. C. 436 would be four years and ten months before the war. Plato was born Thargelion B. C. 429, or Thargelion B. C. 428. In the one case, Isocrates was six years and ten m. in the other, seven years and ten m. older." These calculations perhaps attempt too much precision. It is sufficient, that Isocrates was born in the beginning of Ol. 86. 1. in the early part of the year of Lysimachus.</p> <p>'Ογδοηκοστῇ ἔτει Ὀλυμπιάδι γενέσθαι φασὶ τὸν Ἀβδηρίην Δημόκριτον, Ἐμπεδοκλῆα τε καὶ Ἰπποκράτην, καὶ Πρωδικόν, Ζήνωνα καὶ [Παρμενίδην.] Cyrill. Julian. I. p. 13. Eusebius, reciting these names at Ol. 86. 1. has also <i>Parmenides</i>. We may therefore suppose it to be the error of Eusebius himself, rather than of the transcriber: otherwise, for <i>Παρμενίδην</i> we might substitute <i>Πρωταγόραν</i>. <i>Democritus</i> and <i>Hippocrates</i>, (æt. 25,) <i>Prodicus</i>, <i>Zeno of Elea</i>, and <i>Protagoras</i>, were all living in Ol. 86. But <i>Parmenides</i> flourished with <i>Heraclitus</i>, 70 years earlier. Cf. a. 503. For <i>Empedocles</i>, cf. a. 444.—for <i>Zeno</i>, cf. a. 464.—for <i>Protagoras</i>, cf. ann. 444, 422. <i>Prodicus of Ceos</i> was φιλόσοφος φυσικὸς καὶ σοφιστής, σύγχρονος Δημοκρίτου τοῦ Ἀβδηρίτου καὶ Γοργίου, μαθητὴς Πρωταγόρου τοῦ Ἀβδηρίτου. Suid. <i>Πρωδικος</i>.</p>	<p>[<i>Phrynichus</i> the comic poet first exhibited. Suidas, v. Φρύνιχος. Φρύνιχος Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικὸς, τῶν ἐπιδευτέρων τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῶδίας· ἰδὲ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπὶ τῆς πρῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. It seems probable that we should read πρῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, as in Suid. v. Ἀριστομένης—τῶν ἐπιδευτέρων τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῶδίας—Ὀλυμπιάδι πρῆς. [B. C. 431.] Confer a. 429.]</p> <p><i>Lysippus</i> the comic poet <i>ἰνίκα</i>. at the <i>Dionysia</i> of the archon <i>Antiloehides</i>. Oderici Marmor. ἐπὶ Ἀντιοχίδου . . . ὁσπερ· ἰνίκα μὲν . . . που Καταχύναις. <i>Lysippus</i> in the <i>Βάκχαι</i> ridiculed <i>Lampon</i>; Athen. VIII. p. 344. f. which confirms his station in this age. <i>Λύσιππος ἐν Βάκχαις</i> is quoted, Athen. III. p. 124, d. Pollux, VII. 77. 89. X. 50. 154. This comic poet is likewise quoted by Hesych. v. Βούδιος.—Dicaearch. p. 17, 18. ed. H. Steph. οἱ στίχοι Λυσίππου. Εἰ μὴ ταῖσται τὰς Ἀθήνας, στίλεχος εἰ, κ. τ. λ. See also Suid. v. Λύσιππος.</p> <p><i>Lysippus</i>, mentioned in another inscription, produced by Oderico, p. lxxii, in which a choral victory is recorded, ἐπὶ Πυθαγόρου, [B. C. 271.] is a different person; not only on account of the remoteness of the times, but also because mention is there made of a flute player, and not of a comic poet.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
433.	<i>Apsudes</i> . Diod. XII. 36. corrupte <i>ψυδᾶς</i> , Schol. Aristoph. Av. 998.	Corcyrean embassy to Athens. Thucyd. I. 31.
432.	Ol. 87. <i>Pythodorus</i> . Diod. XII. 37. Thucyd. II. 2. Arg. Medea. Schol. Avium, 998.	Sea fights off Corcyra, in the <i>spring</i> . Thucyd. I. 46—55. Πορταία ἀπὸς τῆς, about <i>midsummer</i> . Id. I. 61—63. Congress at Lacedaemon, in the <i>autumn</i> . I. 67. ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει τῶν τριακοντούτων σπονδῶν. I. 87.
431.	<i>Euthydemus</i> . Diod. XII. 38. Athen. V. p. 217. b.	The Thebans attempt Plataea, τῷ πέμπτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, two months before midsummer. Thucyd. II. 2.—μετὰ τὴν ἐν Πορταίᾳ μάχην μὲν ἔκτω, ἅμα ἤδη ἀρχομένου. Ibid.—in the <i>tenth</i> month, or <i>Munychion</i> , of the archon Pythodorus: towards the end of the month.—τελευταῖοντος τοῦ μηνὸς τὰ γινόμενα ἦν. Thucyd. II. 4.—Invasion of Attica, eighty days after. II. 19. Consequently in Hecatombeon of the archon Euthydemus. An eclipse is noticed, Thucyd. II. 28, which happened Aug. 3.—Alliance between the Athenians and Sitalces, king of Thrace, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτει. Thucyd. II. 29. Both the 14th and the 15th years of the thirty-years' truce fell, in part, within the year of Pythodorus. compare Thucyd. I. 87. II. 2. And the 15th year was commenced at the end of Munychion. The fourteenth year was therefore completed about the beginning of Munychion, or April, B. C. 431. And the thirty-years' truce was made in the beginning of Munychion, or April, B. C. 445.
430.	<i>Apollodorus</i> . Diod. XII. 43. Athen. V. p. 217. b. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxix. Beck.	Second invasion of Attica. τοῦ θέρος αὐτοῦ ἀρχομένου. Thucyd. II. 47. Plague at Athens. Thucyd. II. 47. ὅταν αὐτῶν οὐ πολλὰς περὶ ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἡ νόσος πρῶτον ἤρξατο γίνεσθαι. The Peloponnesians in this campaign remained forty days in Attica. Thucyd. II. 57. ἡμέρας τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα ἐν τῇ γῇ τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἐγένοντο.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Andocides</i> the orator προεχειρίσθη μετὰ Γλαύκωνος σὺν ναυτοῖν εἰκοσι Καρυφαῖσι βοηθήσαν. Vit. X. or. p. 834. C.—Thucydides, I. 51. εἰκοσι νῆες—ὧν ἔρχετο Γλαύκων τε ὁ Λατίργου καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης ὁ Λαωγράφου. In the spring of B. C. 432.</p> <p><i>Anaxagoras</i>, after his second visit to Athens, is prosecuted for impiety; at the time of the prosecution of Aspasia and Phidias. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 32.—Diod. XII. 39. ἐν ἄρχοντος Εὐδότου, [B. C. 431.]—Ἀναξαγόραν τὸν σοφιστὴν, διδάσκαλον ὄντα Περικλίου, ὡς ἀσεβοῦντα εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς ἐνοχοφάντων. which nearly accords with the date of Plutarch. He withdrew to Lampsacus; where he died about four years afterwards. Suidas. Ἀναξαγόρας—ἐφυγεν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, Περικλίου αὐτῷ συνειπόντος, καὶ ἐλθὼν ἐν Λαμψάκῳ ἐκεῖ καταστρέφει τὸν βίον. Cf. a. 428.</p> <p><i>Melton</i>, ἐν ἄρχοντος Ἀφειδίου—ἐξέθηκε τὴν νομοθεσίαν ἐννεακαιδεκάτην, τὴν ἀρχὴν ποιησάμενος ἀπὸ μηνὸς σκιροφορίου; τρισκαίδεκάτης. Diod. XII. 36. [June B. C. 432.] Compare Schol. Aristoph. Av. 998.</p>	<p><i>Hermippus</i> prosecuted Aspasia. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 31, 32. περὶ τούτων τὸν χρόνον [about the time of the prosecution of Phidias, and a little before the beginning of the war] Ἀσπασία δίκην ἔφηνεν ἀσεβείας, Ἐρμίππου τοῦ καυοδιοποίου διάκοντος. (Callie Γραμματικὴ Τραγῳδία. Before the <i>Medea</i>. Athen. VII. p. 276. a. Καλλιαν—γραμματικὴν συνθεῖναι τραγῳδίαν, ἀπ' ἧς ποιῆσαι τὰ μέλη καὶ τὴν διάθεσιν Εὐριπίδην ἐν Μήδειᾳ καὶ Σοφοκλῆα τὸν Ὀιδίπουν.) In this comic piece, (for such it was), πρόλογος μὲν ἐστὶν ἐκ τῶν στοιχείων, ὁ χορὸς δὲ γυναικῶν. Athen. X. p. 453. c. d. The <i>Theseus</i> of Euripides was later than this piece: Athen. X. p. 454. b. ὅταν ὕστερον—Εὐριπίδης τὴν ἐν τῷ Θησέϊ τὴν ἐγγράμματον εἴκοι ποιῆσαι ἔβην. [Cf. <i>Musgrav. Fragm. Eur.</i> p. 592.] Callias, in the <i>Πεῖσται</i>, ridiculed <i>Lampon</i> the soothsayer: Athen. VIII. p. 344. e.—<i>Sacas</i>; Schol. Av. 31.—<i>Melanthius</i>; Schol. Av. 151. who are subjects of ridicule in the comedies of Aristophanes.</p>
<p><i>Hellanicus</i>, æt. 65. <i>Herodotus</i>, æt. 53. <i>Thucydides</i>, æt. 40. Cf. a. 496.</p> <p><i>Hippocrates</i> flourished. Auctor Vitæ. γένει μὲν ἦν Κῶος, υἱὸς Ἡρακλείδου—μαθητὴς δὲ γέγονεν Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Ἰβίου πατρὸς, εἰτα Ἡροδίου, κατὰ δὲ τινὰς καὶ Γεργίου τοῦ Λοντίνου ῥήτορος, φιλοσόφου δὲ Δημοκρίτου Ἀβδηρίτου. κατὰ δὲ τοὺς Πίλοποννησιακοὺς ἡκμασε χρόνους. At the beginning of the war, he was about 28 years of age. Cf. <i>ann.</i> 460, 357.</p>	<p><i>Euripides</i> <i>Mēdea</i>. Arg. Med. ἐδιδάχθη ἐπὶ Πυθόδωρου ἀρχοντος κατὰ τὴν ἐγδοκοστὴν ἐβδόμην Ὀλυμπιάδα. πρῶτος Εὐφορίων· δεύτερος Σοφοκλῆς· τρίτος Εὐριπίδης, Μήδεια, Φιλοκτήτης, Δίκτυς, Θερυσταὶ σάτυροι. The <i>Philoctetes</i> is noticed by Aristoph. <i>Acharn.</i> 424. <i>Musgrave</i>, <i>Chron. Scen.</i> Ol. 85. 4. 87. 1, has remarked this. It is strange that he should not at the same time have perceived that the <i>Αχαρνεῖς</i>, on this very account, could not have been exhibited five years before the <i>Philoctetes</i>.</p> <p><i>Aristomenes</i> began to exhibit. καμικὸς, τῶν ἐπιθεωτῶν τῆς ἀρχαίας καμωδίας, οἱ ἦσαν ἐπὶ τῶν Πίλοποννησιακῶν, Ὀλυμπιάδῃ πρ'. Suid. <i>Eudoc.</i> <i>Aristomenes</i> exhibited the <i>Ἀδμητος</i>, B. C. 388. So that he wrote comedy upwards of forty years, during the whole time of Aristophanes.</p> <p>Ol. 87. 2. <i>Bacchylides carminum scriptor agnoscitur</i>. <i>Euseb.</i> He might still be living at this time, but he was already known as a poet, B. C. 472. Cf. a. 450.</p>
	<p><i>Hermippus</i> the comic poet ridiculed Pericles, after the first invasion of Attica: Plutarch. Pericl. c. 33. πολλοὶ ζῶντες ἄσματα καὶ σκώμματα, ἐφωβρίζοντες αὐτοῦ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἐπεφύετο δὲ καὶ Κλέων—ὡς τὰ ἀνάπαιστα ταῦτα ὁλοῖ, ποιήσαντος Ἐρμίππου Βα—</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
429.	<i>Epameinon</i> . Athen. V. p. 217. c. <i>Epaminondas</i> , Diod. XII. 46. <i>Ameinias</i> , Laërt. III. 3. <i>Ameinon</i> , Arg. Hippolyt.	Siege of Platæa: τοῦ ἐπιγεγομένου ἔτους. Thucyd. II. 71. Naval actions in the Corinthian Gulf, τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους. Id. II. 80—92. Death of <i>Pericles</i> . ἐπεβία δι' (τῶ πολέμῳ) δύο ἔτη καὶ ἕξ μῆνας. Thucyd. II. 65.—died, therefore, in the autumn, ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἐπαμεινόντος. Athen. V. p. 217. e. Laërt. III. 3. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 60.— <i>Pericles excessit</i> Ol. 87. 4. <i>octogenario major, quippe qui Plutarcho teste 55 annis temp. administraverit</i> . This is inaccurate; and proceeds from a misapprehension of Plutarch. Pericl. c. 16. τρισεσάκοντα μὲν ἔτη πρωτείων ἐν Ἐφιάλταις καὶ Κίμωνι—καὶ Θουκυδίδῃ μετὰ δὲ τὴν Θουκυδίδου κατάλυσιν καὶ τὸν δευτερισμὸν, οὐκ ἑλάττω τῶν πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτων διήνεγκε. But the fifteen years are included in the forty. Cicero, Orat. III. 34. <i>Quadragesima annos præfuit Athenis</i> . And <i>Pericles</i> began to appear in public affairs, ἐπὶ Ἀριστοφῆς μὲν ἀποτενέχεται, καὶ Θουκυδοκλῆς ἔξεσπταται, Κίμωνα δ' αἱ στρατεῖαι—ἔξω κατεῖχον. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 7. Consequently not before B. C. 470. Nor could he be past eighty: since that would suppose him ten years older than his master <i>Anaxagoras</i> . <i>Pericles</i> , therefore, began to act in public about B. C. 469, and to have the sole direction about B. C. 444. March of <i>Sitalces</i> against <i>Perdiccas</i> ; τοῦ χειμῶνος ἀρχομένου. Thucyd. II. 95—101.
428.	Ol. 88. <i>Diotimus</i> . Diod. XII. 49. <i>Philotimus</i> , Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxix. Beck.	Third invasion of Attica: ἅμα τῷ σίτῳ ἀκμάζοντι. ἦγυτο δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος. Thucyd. III. 1. Revolt of all Lesbos, except Methymnē, μετὰ τὴν ἑσβολὴν εὐδύς. Thucyd. III. 2. 'Ὦν δὲ ἐλκεμιάδης ὁ Δωριεύς Ῥέδιος τὸ δεύτερον ἐνίκη. Id. III. 8. See, for <i>Dorieus</i> , Pausan. VI. 7, 2. <i>Dorieus</i> was put to death by the Lacedæmonians in the time of <i>Conon</i> . Androtion, apud Pausan. I. c.—After his capture by the Athenians, in the 25th year of the war, B. C. 406. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 5, 19. <i>Mytilenē</i> is besieged, towards the autumn: Thucyd. III. 18. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—περὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον ᾗτ' ἀρχόμενον—περιτειχίζουσι Μυτιλήνην ἐν κύκλῳ ἀπλῶ τεύχει.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Birth of <i>Plato</i> : ἰβδόμη βαρρηλιῶνος. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1. In the year of <i>Apollodorus</i> : Athen. V. p. 217. b. ἐπὶ Ἀπολλοδώρου τοῦ μετ' Εὐδότῃ μὲν ἀρχόντος. δύο δὲ καὶ ὀδοήκοντα βιάσας ἔτη μετήλλαξεν ἐπὶ Θεοφίλῳ τοῦ μετὰ Καλλίμαχον, ὃς ἴσται ὀδοήκωτος καὶ δευτέρος. Born, therefore, May, B. C. 429. Others dated his birth one year later, or May B. C. 428.—Laërt. III. 2, 3. γίνεται, ὡς φησιν Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν χρονικοῖς, ὀγδοὺ καὶ ὀδοήκωτος ἐλκεμιάδῃ βαρρηλιῶνος ἰβδόμῃ. [actually, two months before Olymp. 88.]—ἐπὶ Ἀμεινίου γέγονεν, ἐφ' ὃ Περικλῆς ἔτελευτήσεν.—and computed his age at 81 years. Cf. a. 347.	<i>Eupolis</i> and <i>Phrynichus</i> , the comic poets, exhibit. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxix. Beck. ἠδίδασκεν (Εὐπολῆς) ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἀπολλοδώρου. ἐφ' ὃ καὶ Φρύνιχος. [spring B. C. 429.] <i>Eupolis</i> , ἔξ' ἐτῶν γεγονός, ἤρξατο ἐπιδιδάσκουσαι. Suid. Eudoc. If his exhibition in the year of <i>Apollodorus</i> is to be understood as his first exhibition, (which is probable,) <i>Eupolis</i> was born about B. C. 446, and was nearly of the same age as <i>Aristophanes</i> . He exhibited some comedies after the year B. C. 415. Conf. Cic. Epist. Att. VI. 1. p. 589. Græv. <i>Phrynichus</i> was already known to the public, before the exhibition of the <i>Φορμαφόροι</i> of <i>Hermippus</i> . Schol. Aristoph. Av. 750. Φρύνιχος ὁ καμικός οὐ μείνηται Ἐρμιππος ἐν Φορμαφόροις ὡς ἀλλότρια ὑποβαλλομένου ποιήματα. And that comedy was exhibited before the death of <i>Sitalces</i> . Cf. a. 426. According to <i>Suidas</i> , <i>Phrynichus</i> first exhibited comedy in the 86th Olympiad. Cf. a. 435. But, as it seems likely that the first exhibitions of <i>Phrynichus</i> are referred by the Schol. to the year of <i>Apollodorus</i> ; and as <i>Phrynichus</i> was τῶν ἐπιδευτήρων τῆς ἀρχαίας καμωδίας, the numbers in <i>Suidas</i> may be perhaps corrected to πζ or Olymp. 87. <i>Phrynichus</i> was still living in B. C. 405. Conf. Arg. Aristoph. Ran. et Ran. 13.
Death of <i>Anaxagoras</i> : set. 72. Olymp. 88. 1. Laërt. II. 7. Cf. a. 500. That he was still living at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, is attested by <i>Plutarch</i> and <i>Diodorus</i> . Cf. a. 432. <i>Origen</i> , ap. <i>Menag.</i> ad Laërt. II. 7. who says, ἤκαυσεν ἱεῖος πρῶτον τῆς πῆ ἐλκεμιάδος, has mistaken the date of his death for the date of his ἀκμή. <i>Anaxagoras</i> died at Lampsacus. Laërt. II. 14. Cic. Tusc. Quæst. I. 43. Aristot. Rhet. II. 23, 11.	<i>Euripidis</i> Ἰππόλυτος στεφανηφόρος. Arg. Hippol. ἠδίδασκεν ἐπὶ Ἀμεινόντος ἀρχόντος, ἐλκεμιάδῃ πζ ἔτει τετάρτῳ. πρῶτος Εὐριπίδης· δεύτερος Ἰσώων· τρίτος Ἴων. The first exhibitions of <i>Plato</i> the comic poet, who was contemporary with <i>Aristophanes</i> , <i>Phrynichus</i> , <i>Eupolis</i> , and <i>Pherecrates</i> , (see <i>Introd.</i> p. xxxi.) and who still exhibited in B. C. 391, should rather be placed here, than at B. C. 454. Olymp. 81. where the present copies of <i>Eusebius</i> place them. As <i>Plato</i> was found at the same date in the copies used by <i>Syncellus</i> , (conf. <i>Syncell.</i> p. 247, 248,) this was perhaps the mistake of <i>Eusebius</i> himself. And yet <i>Cyrrill.</i> Julian. I. p. 13, suggests a more accurate date: ὀδοήκωτος ὀγδοὺ ἐλκεμιάδῃ τὸν καμωδῶν Ἀριστοφάνῃ Εὐπολῇ τε καὶ Πλάτωνα γενέσθαι φασίν. Although the birth of the philosopher <i>Plato</i> was sometimes ascribed to the 88th Olymp. he can hardly be supposed to be intended, in this passage, because, in that case, the word γενέσθαι would be used in a double sense in the same sentence. But, if we understand the comic poet <i>Plato</i> to be spoken of, the expression is clear and intel-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
427.	<i>Euclides</i> . Diod. XII. 53. Schol. Aristoph. E. quit. 237. <i>Eucles</i> , Aristot. Meteorol. I. 6. Phot. et Suid. Σαμίων ὁ δῆμος.	Fourth invasion: Thucyd. III. 26. ἡγεῖτο δὲ τῆς ἱσβολῆς ταύτης Κλεμένης υἱὸς Πανσανίου τοῦ Παιστροάνακτος υἱός, βασιλῆως ὄντος καὶ νεωτέρου ἔτι, πατρὸς ἀδελφὸς αὐτῶν. Lesbos recovered.—III. 27.—50.—An expedition led by Nicias, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτει μετὰ τὴν Λέσβου ἀλασιν.—III. 51. Surrender of Plataea: ὑπὸ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρόνοις τοῦ ἔτους τούτου.—III. 52. Sedition at Corcyra. Thucyd. III. 70—84.—in the course of this summer. Conf. cap. 76. The Athenians send assistance to the Leontines in Sicily, τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους τελευταῖοντος. Thucyd. III. 86.
426.	<i>Euthydemus</i> . Diod. XII. 58. Athen. V. p. 218. b. corrupte Εὐθυμῆς, Arg. Acharn. Εὐθύνης, Vit. Thucyd. p. xxxvii.	Τοῦ ἐπιγεγενημένου ἔτους, Πελοποννήσιοι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ ἦλθον.—"Ἀγῶδες τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου ἡγουμένου—σεισμῶν δὲ γενομένων πολλῶν ἀπετράποντο πάλιν, καὶ οὐκ ἐγένετο ἱσβολή. Thucyd. III. 89.—Τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους, an action at Tanagra, Thucyd. III. 91. mentioned by Athenæus, V. 218. b. Ἰσπανικός ἐπὶ μὲν Εὐθυδημίου ἀρχοντος στρατηγῶν παρατίτανται μετὰ Νικίου πρὸς Ταναγραίους. Confirmed by Thucyd. III. 91. This action, in which the Athenians were victorious, happened in the beginning of the year of Euthydemus. Lustration of Delos: χεῖμανος. Thucyd. III. 104.—Anon. vit. Thucyd. p. xxxvii.—τῆς Δήλου καθάρσεως, ἣν περὶ τὸ ἔβδομον ἔτος ἐπὶ Εὐθύνου (sic) ἀρχοντος γεγενῆσθαι φασιν. As the sixth year was nearly completed, the description, περὶ τὸ ἔβδομον ἔτος, may perhaps be justified.
425.	<i>Stratocles</i> . Diod. XII.	Eruption of mount Ætna:—Thucyd. III. 116. περὶ τὸ ἔαρ.—λέγε-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	ligible; "The comic poet Aristophanes, with Eu- "polis and Plato, flourished, in Ol. 88."
<i>Gorgias</i> is ambassador from Leontium to Athens. Diod. XII. 53. ἦν τῶν ἀποσταλμένων ἀρχι-προσβευτῆς Γοργίας ὁ ῥήτωρ—in the year of Euclides. Gorgias had been celebrated more than thirty years. Cf. a. 459. He was older than Antipho, and might be now nearly sixty years of age, since Antipho was 52. Gorgias was still living in the reign of Jason of Pheræ: who flourished B. C. 380. Pausan. VI. 17, 5. ἴσων ἐν Θισσαλίᾳ τυραννίσας, Πολυκράτους οὐ τὰ ἴσχατα ἐνεγκραμένον, τούτου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐκίπρσεν Γοργίαν ὁ ἴσων ἐποιήσατο. He lived to the age of 105, 108, or 109 years. Philostrat. in vit. λέγεται ὁ Γοργίας ἑς ὅκτῳ καὶ ἑκατὸν ἰδέσθαι ἔτη. Pausan. I. c. βιώσαι ἔτη Γοργίαν πέντε φασὶν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑκατόν. Suidas. ἰδῶν δὲ ἔτη ρ'. Lucian. Macrob. c. 23.—ἔτη ἑκατὸν ὀκτώ. Apollodor. apud Laërt. VIII. 58. ἔνια πρὸς τοῖς ρ'. He speaks of himself, Athen. XII. p. 548. d. as πλείω τῶν ἑκατὸν βιώσας. He was therefore in reputation for nearly eighty years: consistently with the description in Athenæus, XII. p. 548. d. διὰ τὸ σαφρόνως ἔην σχῆδον ὀδοῦμεντα ἔτη τῷ φρονεῖν συναβλάσαι—from Olymp. 80, to the time of Jason of Thessaly. He might have been born about B. C. 485, and have died soon after B. C. 380.	<i>Aristophanis</i> Δαιταλῆς. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxix. Beck. ἰδὲβαξ δὲ πρῶτος ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Φιλοτίμου. (leg. Διοτίμου.) Schol. Nub. 529. τὸ πρῶτον δράμα ἐξέθηκε τοῖς Δαιταλεῖς. Schol. Ran. 504. ἀμμάζοντος τοῦ λοιμοῦ—σχῆδον μειγασικός ἦδη ἤπτετο τῶν ἀγῶνων.
	<i>Aristophanis</i> Βαβυλωνίος. The year before the Ἀχαρνῆς. Acharn. 378.—ἐν ἄσται. [Elaphebolion, or March, B. C. 426.] Schol. Acharn. 377.—τὴν πέρσει καμφοδῖαν τοῖς Βαβυλωνίοις. τοῖτους γὰρ πρὸ τῶν Ἀχαρνῶν Ἀριστοφάνης ἰδὲβαξεν, ἐν οἷς πολλοὺς κακῶς εἶπε—παρόντων τῶν ξένων. εἶπε γὰρ δράμα τοῖς Βαβυλωνίοις τῇ τῶν Διονυσίων ἱορτῇ ἦν ἐν τῷ ἔαρὶ ἐπιτελεῖται.—In the archonship of <i>Euclides</i> : Phot. et Suid. Σαμίων ὁ δῆμος. Τοῖς Βαβυλωνίοις ἰδὲβαξε διὰ Καλλιστράτου Ἀριστοφάνης, ἔπειτα πρὸ τοῦ Εὐκλείδου [B. C. 403] κδ'. (sic legendum) ἐπὶ Εὐκλείδους. (Hermipperi Φορμοφόροι. After the first exhibitions of Phrynichus. Cf. a. 429.—before the death of Sitalces, and during the alliance of Sitalces with Athens: Athen. I. 27. c. Ἐρμιππος ἐν Φορμοφόροις. Καὶ παρὰ Σιτάλκου ψώραν λακεδαιμονίους, κ. τ. λ. Sitalces became the ally of Athens, B. C. 431. Thucyd. II. 29. and was slain in the autumn of B. C. 424. This comedy, then, may be placed in the archonship of <i>Euthydemus</i> , or of <i>Euclides</i> .)
	<i>Aristophanis</i> Ἀχαρνῆς: Arg. Acharn. ἰδὲβάχθη

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	60. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 584. Arg. Equit.	ται δὲ πεντηκοστῇ ἐστὶ βῆμα τοῦτο μετὰ τὸ πρότερον βῆμα. Fifth invasion of Attica: Thucyd. IV. 2.—τοῦ ἔρος, πρὶν τὸν σίτον ἐν ἀκμῇ εἶναι ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἄγρις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου. But, hearing of the occupation of Pylos, ἀνεγάρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐπ' οἴκου.—ἡμέρας πεντηκαίδεκα ἤμειναν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ. Id. IV. 6. Sphacteria is invested, and is surrendered to Cleon, 72 days afterwards: Thucyd. IV. 39. ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας μετὰ τῆς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ μάχης ἐξδομήκοντα ἡμέρας καὶ δύο.
424.	Ol. 89. Isarchus. Diod. XII. 65. Athen. V. p. 218. d. Arg. Aristoph. Nub. Schol. Nub. 549, 552. Vesp. 210. corrupte Ἰππάρχου, Schol. Vesp. 716.	Cythera occupied by the Athenians: ἐν τῷ βίβρι. Thucyd. IV. 53. March of Brasidas through Thessaly into Thrace; τοῦ βίβρι. Thucyd. IV. 78. He arrives before Acanthus, ὁλοκλήρως τῷ τετραγέτω. IV. 84.—Hermocrates of Syracuse rises into notice in the affairs of Sicily, τοῦ αὐτοῦ βίβρι. Thucyd. IV. 58—64.—Delium. τοῦ ἐπιγεγονομένου χιμῶνος τοῦ αὐτοῦ βίβρι. IV. 89. Consequently towards the end of the year B. C. 424, and in the year of Isarchus.—Amphipolis taken by Brasidas from Thucydides, τοῦ αὐτοῦ χιμῶνος. IV. 102. rightly dated by Philochorus, ap. Schol. Vesp. 210. Φιλόχορος ἐπὶ Ἰσαρχοῦ φησὶ—Βρασίδαν ἀποστήσαι Σκιωνίς τῶν Ἀθηναίων.—Death of Sitalces; Thucyd. IV. 101. ἀπέθανεν—ἐπὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας τοῖς ἐπὶ Δηλίου, στρατεύσας ἐπὶ Τριβάλλους καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ.
423.	Ameinias. Diod. XII. 72. Laert. III. 3. Arg. Aristoph. Nub. Athen. V. p. 218. d. Schol. Lucian. Timon. c. 30. Ἀμεινίας, Schol. Nub. 31, 552. Ἀμεινίας, Arg. Vesp. and the play itself, v. 74. For the reason, conf. Schol. Nub. 31.	Ὁρδοὺς ἐπὶ ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ. Thucyd. IV. 116. [towards the end of Munychion, B. C. 423.] Truce for a year; Thucyd. IV. 117. ἅμα ἤρρι τοῦ ἐπιγεγονομένου βίβρι.—IV. 118. ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν, τετραβὰ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ ἐλαφβολιῶνος μηνός. The truce therefore commenced about a month before the actual termination of the eighth year; although Thucydides records it as the first transaction of the ninth. Athenaeus, V. p. 218. d. refers to this truce: τὰς ἐναντίας ἐπὶ Ἰσαρχοῦ ἐλαφβολιῶνος σπονδὰς.—Thespiae destroyed by the Thebans, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ βίβρι. Thucyd. IV. 133.—The temple of Juno burnt at Argos: Thucyd. IV. 133.—τοῦ αὐτοῦ βίβρι.—καὶ ἡ Χρυσὴ μὲν εὐθὺς—ἐς Φλοῦντα φεύγει. ἐπὶ δὲ Χρυσὴς τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐπέλαβεν ἐκτὴν, καὶ ἔνατον ἐκ μίσου, ὅτε ἐπεφύγει. Alcibiades seems to have already begun to act in public affairs. See Aristoph. Vesp. 44. where his speaking is ridiculed. He was now 24 at the least; since he "was left an orphan by the death of his father," (Isocrat. Big. c. 11. p. 352. b.)—in B. C. 447. and was at least 44 at his own death, B. C. 404, in the year of Pythodorus; the 44th archon, including both, from Timarchides, in whose year Clinias fell. Nepos, therefore, Alcibiad. c. 10. inaccurately—annos circiter quadraginta natus diem obiit supremum Alcibiades.
422.	Alcaeus. Diod. XII. 73.	The truce ended, and hostilities renewed, till the Pythian games.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	ἐπὶ Εὐθύμεινους (legendum Εὐθύδημου) ἄρχοντος, ἐν Ἀθηναίοις [Anthesterion, or February, B. C. 425]—πρῶτος ἢν δεύτερος Κρατῖνος Χειμαζομένους—τρίτος Εὐπόλις Νομηνίαις.—In the sixth year of the Peloponnesian war: conf. Acharn. 266, 890. Schol. ad 266. Musgrave, deceived by the corrupt reading, Εὐθύμεινους, in Argum. ascribes this play to B. C. 437. And Scaliger, Olymp. ἀναγραφ. Ol. 85. 4. has made the same mistake. Although the play itself, v. 266. mentions the sixth year of the war, and quotes the Philoctetes of Euripides, v. 424. and although the archonship of this Euthymenes is referred to as a distant date, v. 67: attested by the Scholiast, (ad 66,) to have been twelve years before; πρὸ 12 ἔτων ἤρχειν ὁ Εὐθύμεινους.
Xenophon present at Delium. Strab. IX. p. 403. Laert. II. 22. To this event that date for Xenophon refers, which Laertius, II. 59. records. εὐρον δὲ ἀλλοτρίῳ ἀκρόμασι αὐτὸν περὶ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ ἐγδοκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Olymp. 89. 1. was the year of the battle of Delium. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 279. justly concludes that Xenophon might be born circa Olymp. 84. [B. C. 444.] Conf. a. 401. Thucydides at Amphipolis. Thucyd. IV. 104.	Aristophanis Ἰππίαις. Arg. Equit. ἐδιδάχθη τὸ δράμα ἐπὶ Στρατοκλείους ἄρχοντος δημοσίᾳ ἐἰς Ἀθήνας, [Anthesterion, or Feb. B. C. 424.] δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἀριστοφάνους. πρῶτος ἐνῖκα· δεύτερος Κρατῖνος Σατύροις· τρίτος Ἀριστομένης Ὀλοφυρμαῖς.
Thucydides was twenty years in banishment, after his command at Amphipolis, V. 26. ἐπὶ τῇ κοισί μετὰ τὴν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν στρατηγίαν. His exile would commence about January B. C. 423. towards the middle of the year of Isarchus. He passed part of his exile in Thrace, at Σκαπτή Ἰλν. Marcellin. Vit. Thuc. p. xxx. Plutarch. de Exil. p. 605. C.	Aristophanis αἱ πρῶται Νεφέλαι. Arg. Nub. ἐδιδάχθησαν ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἰσαρχοῦ. [Elaphebolion, or March, B. C. 423.] ὅτε Κρατῖνος μὲν ἐνῖκα Πυτίνῃ, Ἀμεινίας δὲ Κόνιῳ. ὑπὲρ Ἀριστοφάνους διαβερύει παραλόγως αἰσθὴ δὲν ἀναδιδάσας τὰς δευτέρας καταμύμφομαι τὸ διήκον. Schol. Nub. 549. Ἰσαρχος δὲ, φησὶν (Ἀνδρῶτιαν), ἐπ' οὗ αἱ πρῶται Νεφέλαι ἐδιδάχθησαν. [sic legendum et supplendum.] Schol. v. 552. Ἰσαρχος, ἐπ' οὗ αἱ Νεφέλαι εἰστέχθησαν. Cratinus died, æt. 97. soon after his victory. Lucian. Macrob. c. 25. Κρατῖνος ὁ τῆς κομψῆς ποιητῆς ἐπὶ τὰς πρὸς τοῖς ἐνεθῆκοντα ἔτεσιν ἰβίωσε, καὶ πρὸς τῷ τέλει τοῦ βίου διδάσας τὴν Πυτίνην, καὶ νικήσας, μετ' οὗ πολὺ ἐτελεύτα. Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxix. Beck. τελευτᾷ Λακεδαιμονίαν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν εἰσβαλόντων.—alluded to by Aristophanes, Pac. 702. in B. C. 419. If we are to understand Aristophanes literally, —ἐπιθανεὶν δὲ οἱ Λάκωνες ἐνῖβαλον—we must suppose Cratinus to have died in B. C. 422, after the expiration of the armistice, and before the negotiations for the fifty-years' truce.
Protagoras the sophist comes to Athens, after	Aristophanis Σφήκις. Arg. Vesp. ἐδιδάχθη ἐπὶ

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	Athen. V. p. 215. d. 218. c. d. Thucyd. V. 19. 25. Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Reisk. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 552. corrupte 'Αλκαίου, Schol. Pac. 465.	Thucyd. V. 1. (For this translation of the passage, which is rendered according to the version of Corsini, see <i>Appendix</i> , c. 1. <i>Pythian games</i> .) Κλίαν ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θρήνης χωρία ἐξέκλεισε μετὰ τὴν ἐκχειρίαν. Thucyd. V. 2. Deaths of Cleon and Brasidas: V. 6—10.—τοῦ θύου τελευτῶντος. V. 12. Disposition to peace, εὐδὲς μετὰ τὴν ἐν 'Αμφίπολει μάχην. V. 14. Androtio, therefore, apud Schol. Nub. 549, is correct in the date: 'Ανδροτίαν δὲ φησιν αὐτὸν [Κλίωνα] ἐπὶ 'Αλκαίου τεθνάναι. and Schol. Æschin. p. 755. τρίτον ἀτύχημα, οἱ μετὰ Κλίωνα ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος 'Αλκαίου. Diodorus, XII. 73, 74, also rightly refers this event to the year of Alcæus. And Athenæus, V. p. 215. d. ἡ ἐπὶ 'Αμφίπολιν στρατεία γέγονεν ἐπὶ 'Αλκαίου ἀρχόντος.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
the Κόνος of Ameipsias [March B. C. 423] and before the Κόλακας of Eupolis. [Spring B. C. 421.] Athenæus, V. p. 218. c. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ δράματι [the Κόλακας] Εὐπολὶς τὸν Πρωταγόραν ὡς ἐπιδημοῦντα εἰσαγάγει. 'Αμειψίας δ' ἐν τῷ Κόνῳ, δύο πρότερον ἔτεσι διδασχθέντι, οὐ καταριθμεῖ αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ τῶν φροντιστῶν χορῷ. δῆλον οὖν ὡς μεταξὺ τούτων τῶν χρόνων παραγέγονεν. Conf. a. 444. This was his second visit to Athens: Athen. V. p. 218. b. παραγεγονότος τὸ δεύτερον. Id. XI. p. 506. a. ὅτε δεύτερον ἐπιδήμησε ταῖς 'Αθήναις.	ἀρχόντος 'Αμυνίου (sic) διὰ Φιλανίδου—εἰς Ἀθήνας. [Anthesterion, or Feb. B. C. 422.] καὶ ἐνίκᾳ πρώτος Φιλανίδης [δύετος] Πρωτάγωνι Λεύκων Πρίσβει τρίτος. (sic legendum e cod. Rav.) Ed. Ald. et Kuster. Φιλανίδης προάγων. Γλαύκων πρίσβει τρίτος. Cod. Brunckii, Φιλανίδης προάγων. Γλαυκίης Πρίσβει τῆς Cod. Ravenn. Φιλανίδης προάγωνι Λευκῶν πρίσβει Γ. The name of <i>Leucon</i> was corrupted, because the last letter of <i>Πρωτάγωνι</i> adhered to the following word, ΠΡΟΑΓΩΝΙΑΕΤΚΩΝ. hence the corruption of the word into ΓΑΕΤΚΩΝ and ΓΑΑΤΚΩΝ. <i>Leucon</i> , the comic poet, is acknowledged by various testimonies; Athen. VIII. p. 343. C. Phot. Lex. v. Τίβιοι. Hesych. v. Παάπις,—and flourished in these times. Cf. Suid. Λεύκων. <i>Aristophanis</i> αἱ δύοτεροι Νεφέλαι. Arg. Nub. VI. ἐπὶ 'Αμυνίου ἀρχόντος. τοῦτο δὲ ταυτί ἐστι τῷ πρώτῳ. διασκεύασται δὲ ἐπὶ μέρους, ὡς ἂν δὴ ἀναδιδάξαι μὲν αὐτὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ προθυμηθέντος, οὐκ ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦτο δι' ἥκοιτε αἰτίαν ποιήσαντος. Schol. 31. 'Αμυνία] μνημονεύει αὐτοῦ—τὸν ἀρχοντα διασφύρει βουλόμενος.—τότε γὰρ ἤρχεν 'Αμυνίας Προνάπου υἱός. ἐκείνου οὖν ἐπισκῶφαι βελήσας, παρέτρεψε τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ υ. ἐπὶ παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις δ' ὅμως φανερῶς ἐκάλυψε τὸν ἀρχοντα καμάρδην. Schol. 549. Κλίωνα] ὥσπερ ζῶντος αὐτοῦ διαλέγεται.—καὶ 'Ανδροτίαν δὲ φησιν, αὐτὸν ἐπὶ 'Αλκαίου τεθνάναι, δυσὲν ἔτεσιν ὕστερον.—Πῶς οὖν δύναται καὶ τοῦ Μαρικῶ μνησθῆναι; ἐκὶ δὲ ὁ Εὐπολὶς ὡς τεθηκώτος Κλίωνος μνησθῆναι. ἡ ἐπὶ οὐ φέρονται αἱ διδασκαλῖαι τῶν δύο Νεφελῶν, (legit <i>Elmalecius</i> τῶν δευτέρων N.) οὐδὲν δυνάμεθα διαβεβαιῶσαι εἰ Εὐπολὶς ἐπλάσατο τὴν Κλίωνος τελευτὴν ἐν Μαρικῷ. Schol. 552. δῆλον ὅτι πρῶτος ὁ Μαρικῶς ἐδιδάχθη τῶν δευτέρων Νεφελῶν. Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ φησι Καλλιμαχὸν ἐγκάλειν ταῖς διδασκαλίαις, ὅτι φέρουσιν ὕστερον τρίτῳ ἔτει τὸν Μαρικῶν τῶν Νεφελῶν, σαφῶς ἐνταῦθα εἰρημένον ὅτι πρότερον καθ' εἴται. λαμβάνει δ' αὐτὸν, φησὶν, ὅτι ἐν μὲν ταῖς διδασχθεῖσαις οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον εἴρηκεν· ἐν δὲ ταῖς ὕστερον διασκευασθείσαις εἰ λέγεται, οὐδὲν ἄτοπον. αἱ διδασκαλῖαι δὲ δῆλον ὅτι τὰς διδασχθείσας φέρουσι. In these passages, there are two testimonies for the exhibition of the δύοτεροι Νεφέλαι in the year of <i>Ameinias</i> ; namely, Auctor Arg. VI. and Scholiast. ad v. 31. This comedy therefore would be acted ἐν ἄστει. [Elaphebolion, or March, B. C. 422.] a month after the Σεφεῖς. The most easy solution of the difficulty, which arises out of the mention of the Μαρικῶς and the death of Cleon, is, to suppose, with Petit. Miscell. I. 3. that a third edition was prepared by the poet, in which those passages were added. Compare with the preceding passages Schol. Nub. 592.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
421.	<i>Aristion</i> . Athen. V. p. 216. d. 218. d. e. <i>Ariston</i> , Diod. XII. 75.	Truce for fifty years. Thucyd. V. 18. Concluded, τελευταῖος τοῦ χειμῶνος, ἅμα ἤρι—ἐν δὲ Ἀθήναις ἀρχων Ἀλκαίος, ἐλαφροβελῶνος μηνὸς Ἰασηρίωντος. V. 19, 20. [March, B. C. 421.] Thucydides adds, V. 20.—αὐταὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο ἐκ Διονυσίου εὐδὸς τῶν Ἀστικῶν, αὐτοδεκαετῶν διαδοθέντων, καὶ ἡμερῶν ἑλγῶν παρεγγουσῶν, ἡ ὥς τὸ πρῶτον—ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πολέμου ἐγένετο.
420.	Ol. 90. <i>Astyphilus</i> . Athen. V. p. 218. d. e. πέμπτης αὐτῆς ἀπὸ Ἰσάρχου. <i>Astyphilus</i> , Mar. Par. No. 62. <i>Aristophylus</i> , Diod. XII. 77.	<i>Alcibiades</i> , ἡλικία μὲν ἔτι τότε ὦν νῖος, effects a treaty between the Athenians and the Argives. Thucyd. V. 43. Athenian embassies were to be sent into Peloponnesus, τριάκοντα ἡμέραις πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων. Peloponnesian embassies to Athens, δέκα ἡμέραις πρὸ Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγάλων. Thucyd. V. 47. Ὀλύμπια δὲ ἐγένετο τοῦ βίου τοῦτου, οἱ Ἀνδροβίτης Ἀρχαὶς παγκράτιον τὸ πρῶτον ἵνικα. Id. V. 49.
419.	<i>Archias</i> . Diod. XII. 78. Harpocr. v. διαψήφισις.	<i>Alcibiades</i> στρατηγὸς ὦν Ἀθηναίων ἐς Πελοπόννησον ἦλθε. Thucyd. V. 52.—τοῦ βίου. Ibid.
418.	<i>Antiphon</i> . Diod. XII. 80.	Ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ τρίτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ. Thucyd. V. 56. <i>Mantineia</i> . Thucyd. V. 64—74. In August, a little before the <i>Carnia</i> . After their victory, the Lacedæmonians, ἀναχωρήσαντες, (Κάρνια γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον ὄντα,) τὴν ἰορτὴν ἔγον. Thucyd. V. 75.
417.	<i>Euphemus</i> . Diod. XII. 81. Athen. V. p. 217. a. b.	Fourteenth year of the war ended: Thucyd. V. 81. τέταρτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα. Corresponding to <i>Munychion</i> of the archon <i>Antiphon</i> .
416.	Ol. 91. <i>Arimnestus</i> . Arg. Aristoph. Av. Isæus, p. 57, 33. Hesych. v. Ἐγμοκσιπαῖ. <i>Arimnestus</i> , Diod. XII. 82.	Πέμπτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα. [Munychion, B. C. 416.] τοῦ δ' ἐπιγενομένου βίου—ἐπὶ Μίλῳ τὴν νῆσον Ἀθηναῖοι ἰστέραςαν. Thucyd. V. 83, 84. Melos surrendered towards the end of the year, in the winter; τοῦ ἐπιγενομένου χειμῶνος. Thucyd. V. 116. Therefore in the winter of the archon <i>Arimnestus</i> . Melos had subsisted 700 years. Thucyd. V. 112. ἑπτακόσια ἔτη ἦδη οἰκουμένης.
415.	<i>Chabrias</i> . Diod. XIII.	The expedition sails to Sicily, βέρους μεσούντος ἔτη. Thucyd. VI. 30.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	Death of <i>Cratinus</i> , probably after the expiration of the truce. Cf. a. 423.
	<i>Eupolidis Marikas</i> . Schol. Nub. 552. ὕστερον τρίτῳ ἔτει τῶν Νεφελαίων. Schol. Nub. 592. ἐπιδάσθη κατ' Ὀρεβόλου μετὰ τὸν Κλέωνος θάνατον. Therefore in the spring of the archon Alcæus, a few months after the death of Cleon.
	<i>Eupolidis Kólakes</i> . Two years after the Κόνος of Ameipsias. Athen. V. p. 218. c. Consequently, in the year of Alcæus. The <i>Marikas</i> might be exhibited ἐν Ληναίοις, and the <i>Kólakes</i> , ἐν Ἀστί, or the contrary might have been the order of exhibition. Cleon was slain in the autumn, B. C. 422, about four months before the Lenæan festival, and about five months before the <i>Dionysia magna</i> .
	<i>Pherecratis</i> Ἀγριοί. Athen. V. p. 218. d. ἐπιδάσθησαν ἐπὶ Ἀριστίωνος ἀρχόντος. Plato, Protag. p. 327. d.—Ἀγριοί, οἵοντες οὐς Φερεκράτης ὁ ποιητὴς ἐδίδαξεν ἐπὶ Ληναίων. [Antheaterion, or Feb. B. C. 420.] <i>Eupolidis Autolukos</i> . Athen. V. p. 216. d. Ἀριστίαν ἐπὶ τούτου Εὐπολὺς τὸν Αὐτόλुकον ἐδάξας διὰ Δημοστράτου χλευάζει τὴν νίκην τοῦ Αὐτόλुकου, (νενηκμήτος παγκράτιον.)
	(<i>Eupolidis</i> Ἀστράτευτοι. Before the Εἰρήνη, B. C. 419. Schol. Pac. 803. ὅτι ὁ Μελέανθιος ὀφθαλμός, ΠΡΟΕΙΡΗΤΑΙ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Ἀστρατεύτοις.)
	<i>Aristoph.</i> Εἰρήνη. In the thirteenth year of the war: Pac. 990. τρυχώμεθ' ἔδη τετὰ καὶ δέκ' ἔτη. Schol. Pac. 353. γὰρ ἔτη εἶχον πολεμοῦντες. Consequently not before the spring of the archon <i>Astyphilus</i> .
	<i>Plato</i> in his fourteenth year:—Athen. V. p. 217. a. ὅτε Ἀγάθων ἵνικα, Πλάτων ἦν δεκατεσσάρων ἔτην. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ Εὐφίμου στεφανοῦται, Πλάτων δὲ γεννᾶται ἐπὶ Ἀπολλοδώρου τοῦ μετ' Εὐδόδημον.—ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀπολλοδώρου τεσσαρεσκαίδεκατος ἱστῶν ἀρχων Εὐφίμος.
<i>Andocides</i> is imprisoned on the mutilation of	<i>Agathon</i> gains the tragic prize. Athen. V. p. 217. a. ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Εὐφίμου στεφανοῦται Ληναίος. [Antheaterion, or Feb. B. C. 416.]
	<i>Xenocles</i> πρῶτος Οἰδιποδι, Λυκάωνι, Βάχχαις, Ἀθά-

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	2. Arg. Aristoph. Av. bis. Schol. Av. 767. Schol. Plut., 179.	Recal of Alcibiades; VI. 53. After midsummer; therefore in the year of Chabrias. Argum. Av. III. therefore, inaccurately;—ἐπὶ Ἀγρινήστου τοῦ πρὸ Χαβρίου Ἀθηναῖοι πέμπουσι τὴν Σαλαμινίαν, Ἀλκιβιάδην μετασπένδοντες. Philochorus, apud Schol. Av. 767. is more exact: (οἱ Ἑρμοκοπίδαι) ἐπὶ Χαβρίου θανάτῳ κατεγνώσθησαν. Isæus, p. 57, 33, computes from Arimnestus, because the armament sailed in the very beginning of the year of Chabrias, or at the very end of the archonship of Arimnestus. The first campaign in Sicily was in the seventeenth year of the war: Thucyd. VII. 28. εἴτε ἑπτακαίδεκάτῳ μετὰ τὴν πρώτην ἰσβολήν.
414.	Pisander. Diod. XIII. 7.	"Ἐβδομον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ Ἰταλῶτα. Thucyd. VI. 93. [Munychion, B. C. 414.] Second campaign in Sicily; ἀμα τῷ ἥρῃ εὐθὺς ἀρχομένην. Thucyd. VI. 94. Arrival of Gylippus; Thucyd. VII. 1, 2.—τοῦ θέρους. VI. 96, 104. Eurymedon sent with supplies from Athens, εὐθὺς περὶ ἡλίου τροπᾶς τὰς χειμερινάς. [December B. C. 414.] Thucyd. VII. 16. Perdiccas king of Macedon was still living as late as the end of summer, B. C. 414. Thucyd. VII. 9. ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τελευτᾷ καὶ Ἐδούαν, στρατηγὸς Ἀθηναίων, μετὰ Περδίκκῳ στρατεύσας, κ. τ. λ. The accession, therefore, of Archelaus could hardly be in this year, but at the soonest perhaps in the beginning of B. C. 413.
413.	Cleocritus. Diod. XIII. 9. Arg. Aristoph. Lystr. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. E.	"Ὀγδοὺν καὶ δέκατον ἔτος—Ἰταλῶτα. Thucyd. VII. 18. [Munychion, B. C. 413.] Invasion of Attica, τοῦ ἥρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, πρωιαίτατα. Thucyd. VII. 19. ἡγήτο δὲ Ἄγρις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου—καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς χώρας τὰ περὶ τὸ πεδίον ἐξέσωσαν, ἔπειτα δὲ Δακίλειαν ἐτείχιζον. Ibid. Referred by Diodorus, XIII. 9. to the year of Cleocritus, or the end of the preceding year, of Pisander. cf. Diod. XIII. 8. Sufficiently in agreement with Thucydides. Third campaign in Sicily. Thucyd. VII. 21. ὑπὸ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρόνοις τοῦ ἥρος τούτου. Demosthenes sent, τοῦ ἥρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου. VII. 20. He arrives, after some interval, in the course of the summer. Conf. Thucyd. VII. 26, 31, 35, 42. The Athenians μελλόντων ἀποπλεῖν, ἢ σελήνῃ ἐκλείπει. VII. 50. [August 27.] Flight of the army, τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας. VII. 75. about eight or nine days after the eclipse. Surrender of Nicias, ὀκτὼ ἡμέρας βαλλόμενος. Plutarch. Nic. c. 27. 16 or 17 days after the eclipse. [Sept. 12, or 13.] Plutarch. Nicias, c. 28. τετραρς θβίνοντος τοῦ Καρνείου μηνός, ὃν Ἀθηναῖοι Μεταγεντινῶνα προσαγορεύουσι. Dodwell, Ann. Thucyd. p. 211. supposes a space of only six days between the eclipse and the retreat. They were probably eight or nine. ἀνεκκυρῶντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι ἐδόκουν ἰκαναὶ εἶναι.—then followed τῇ πρωταίᾳ. then τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ. Thucyd. VII. 51—53. then the last sea fight. c. 69. The eight days of the retreat are clearly marked. c. 75, 1st day.—c. 78, 2d. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, πρωτ.—c. 78, 3d. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ.—c. 79, 4th. πρωτὸν δὲ ἄρσαντες.—c. 79, 5th. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ προῦχάρουν.—c. 80, 6th day;

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
the Hermæ. For his conduct in that affair, compare Thucyd. VI. 60. Lysias, adv. Andocid. p. 105. Andocides himself, de Myst. p. 5, 30—9, 40. Plutarch, Alcibiad. c. 21. and Vit. X. or. p. 834. D. After his escape from that danger, he visited Cyprus, and other countries, till the time of the four-hundred, B. C. 411. Vit. X. or. p. 834. E. ἐπίθετο ναυκληρίᾳ, καὶ τοῖς τε Κυπρίων βασιλεῦσι καὶ πολλοῖς ἄλλοις δοκίμοις ἐπεξενόη.—ληφθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυπρίων βασιλέως Ἰδίου διαβὰς δὲ ἦκεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ ὃν χρόνον οἱ τετρακσίονοι διέπουν τὰ πράγματα. Lysias adv. Andocid. p. 105, 26.—ἔπλευσεν αἰς τὸν Κιπρίων βασιλίᾳ, καὶ προδίδους ληφθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἰδέθη.—ἀποδράς δὲ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ κινδύνου, κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ πόλιν ἐπὶ τῶν τετρακσίον.	μαντὶ σατυρικῶ. Euripides δεύτερος Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, Παλαμῶν, Τρωσὶ [sic.] Σισύφῳ σατυρικῶ, κατὰ τὴν πρώτην καὶ ἐνενηκστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα, καὶ ἦν ἐνίκᾳ Ἐξαινετος ὁ Ἀκραγαντίνος στάδιον. [Cf. Diod. XII. 82.] Ælian. V. H. II. 8. The Palamedes was exhibited a little before the Ὀρνίθες. Schol. Av. 843. παρακαμαδεῖ τὸν Παλαμῶν, οὐ πρὸ πολλοῦ διδιδαγμένον. And the Troades were also referred to in the same comedy. Schol. Av. 1717. χλευάζει παρὰ τὰ ἐκ Τρωάδων Ἐδρινίδου "ἀνεχέ, παρέχε"—and were exhibited seven years after the Σφήκες. Schol. Vesp. 1317. ὑστερεῖ ἢ τῶν Τρωάδων κάθεσις (τῆς τῶν Σφήκων) ἔτι σιν ἐπτά. These characters of time agree with the date of Ælian. Archippus, the comic poet, gained his single prize in this Olympiad. Suidas. Ἀρχίππος—ἐνίκησεν ἀπαξ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνενηκστῆς πρώτης Ὀλυμπιάδος.
	Aristoph. Ἀμφιάρεος. Arg. Avium III. εἰς Λάναια τὸν Ἀμφιάρεον ἐδίδαξε διὰ Φιλανίδου. [Anthesterson, or Feb. B. C. 414.] Aristoph. Ὀρνίθες. Arg. Avium II. ἐδίδαχθη ἐπὶ Χαβρίου ἀρχόντος εἰς ἄστυ διὰ Καλλιστράτου. ὅς ἦν δεύτερος τοῖς Ὀρνίσι—πρῶτος Ἀμφιάρεος Κωμοασταίς—τρίτος Φρύνιχος Μονοτόκος. Arg. Av. III. ἐπὶ Χαβρίου τὸ δράμα καθήκεν εἰς ἄστυ διὰ Καλλίου. (ἢ Καλλιστράτου.) [Elaphebolion, or March, B. C. 414.]
	Hegemonis Thasii Γραντομαχία. On the day on which news arrived of the defeat in Sicily. [Sept. or Octob. B. C. 413.] Chamaeleon apud Athen. IX. p. 406. e.—407. b. Ἠγήμων ὁ Θάσιος, ὁ τὰς Παρφίας γράψας—ἐν τῇ Γραντομαχίᾳ οὕτω σφόδρα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐκλήρουν, αἰς ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ πλείοντα αὐτοὺς γελᾶσαι καὶ τότε ἀγγελλέντων αὐτοῖς ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ τῶν γενομένων περὶ Σικελίαν ἀτυχημάτων, οὐδεὶς ἀπίστη. (forte ἀνίστη.) ἔκλειον οὖν ἐγκαλυφάμενοι, οὐκ ἀνίστασαν δὲ, ἵνα μὴ γένωνται διαφανεῖς τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων θεωροῦσιν ἐχθόμενοι τῇ συμφορᾷ. Hegemon was contemporary with Cratinus, and was the first who introduced parody upon the stage. Athen. XV. 698. c. Κρατίνος ὁ ποιητὴς καὶ τῶν κατ' αὐτὸν Ἠγέμων ὁ Θάσιος. Idem, XV. p. 699. a.—τούτων δὲ (τῶν παρῶν) πρῶτος εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας τοὺς θυμηλικούς Ἠγέμων. Aristot. Poët. c. 3. Ἠγέμων, ὁ τὰς παρῶν ποιήσας πρῶτος. He was protected by Alcibiades. Athen. IX. p. 407. c. As he recited parodies in B. C. 413, he could only have been contemporary with the latter years of Cratinus.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		ἀμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.—c. 83, 7th. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ.—c. 84, 8th and last: Νικίας ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο.—See Dodwell, Ann. Thuc. p. 211.
412.	Ol. 92. <i>Callias</i> . Diod. XIII. 34. Arg. Aristoph. Lysistrat. Schol. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. E. Dionys. Lysia, p. 453. Reisk.	Lesbos, Chios, and Erythræ, prepare to revolt. Thucyd. VIII. 5. Early in the winter, and before the spring. conf. c. 3, 6. Then, χερσὶν ἑταλεύσατο, καὶ ἐνὸς ἑνιαυτοῦ ἐτος. VIII. 6. [Munychion, B. C. 412.] Mission of Alcibiades by the Lacedæmonians to Asia. Thucyd. VIII. 12. Immediately after the Isthmian games. conf. c. 10—12. First treaty between Lacedæmon and Persia. VIII. 17. ἡ πρώτη συμμάχια, Μιλησίων εὐδὲς ἀποστάτων. These transactions were in the summer. (μὲν τὰ ταῦτα τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους follows, c. 22.) The Athenians recur to the deposit of 1000 talents. Thucyd. VIII. 15. After Alcibiades had arrived in Ionia. conf. c. 14. Philochorus, therefore, apud Schol. Lysistrat. 173. rightly dates the fact. ἤρξατο κινεῖν αὐτὰ ἐπὶ Καλλίου ἀρχοντος. Second treaty between the Lacedæmonians and Tissaphernes. Thucyd. VIII. 37. conf. c. 29, 38, 39.
411.	<i>Theopompus</i> . Diod. XIII. 38. Plutarch. Mor. p. 833. D. Lys. p. 161, 33. Schol. Eurip. Orest. 371. cf. Schol. 771.	Third treaty between the Lacedæmonians and Tissaphernes. Thucyd. VIII. 58. Towards the end of the twentieth year, about February B. C. 411. (it had been preceded by ἡλίου τροπῆς, c. 39. and an interval of 80 days, c. 44.) The date of this treaty coincided with the 13th year of Darius; Thucyd. VIII. 58. τρίτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ ἔτει Δαρείου βασιλεύοντος. Then, ὁ χειμὼν ἑταλεύσατο καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἐτος. c. 60. [Munych. B. C. 411.] Constitution of the four-hundred framed by Antipho. Thucyd. VIII. 67, 68. ἔπει ἐκατοστῇ μάλιστα ἐπειδὴ οἱ τύραννοι καταλύθησαν. The actual interval from B. C. 510, would be ninety-nine years. The four-hundred held the government four months, and quitted it after midsummer, in the beginning of the year of <i>Theopompus</i> . Vit. X. or. p. 835. E. ἐπὶ Καλλίου τοῦ μετὰ Κλεόκριτον ἀρχοντος, ἥδη τῶν τετρακοσίων καταχρῆνται τὴν πόλιν. Id. p. 833. E. ἐπὶ Θεόπομπου ἀρχοντος, ἐφ' οὗ οἱ τετρακοσίοι καταλύθησαν. Harpocrat. v. τετρακοσίοι. οἱ τετρακοσίοι πρὸ ἐπὶ τῶν κατίστησαν τῶν τριάκοντα τυράννων παρ' Ἀθηναίους, οἵτινες τέτταρας μῆνας ἤσαν τῆς πόλεως, ὡς φησὶν Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν Ἀθηναίων πολιτείᾳ. Repeated by Phot. in voce. Suid. in voce. Dodwell, who supposes the four-hundred to have been deposed in the year of <i>Callias</i> , has neglected the testimony of Vit. X. or. p. 833. E. <i>Cynossæta</i> . Thucyd. VIII. 104—106.—towards the end of the summer: cf. VIII. 108.—a little after the deposition of the four-hundred. c. 97, 98.
410.	<i>Glaucippus</i> . Diod. XIII. 43. Lysias, p. 161, 36.	Mindarus slain by Alcibiades at Cyzicus. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1, 16—18.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Antipho</i> the <i>Rhamnusian</i>.—<i>Ἀντιφῶν Ῥαμνυσίου</i>—who had a share in the establishment of the four-hundred, in the year of <i>Callias</i>, was born about B. C. 479. conf. a. 479. This date for his birth coincides with the description, Vit. X. or. p. 832. E. Ἀλκιβιάδην, Κριτίαν, Λυσίαν, Ἀρχίον, οὗροι τις ἂν ἐπιβεβληκίτας αὐτῷ προσβύτη ᾗδ' ὄντι. He would be about twelve years older than <i>Andocides</i>; twenty-one older than <i>Lysias</i>; eight older than his pupil <i>Thucydides</i>; and sixty-eight at his death in B. C. 411. That <i>Thucydides</i> was the pupil of <i>Antipho</i>, (λέγεται ἐπὶ Θεουκιδίδου γυνίθαι διδάσκαλος. Suid. Ἀντιφ.)—is confirmed by <i>Hermogen. de Formis</i> II. p. 391, 402. ed. Crispin. The- mist. or. 26. p. 329. Schol. Thucyd. VIII. 68. ap. Duk. ad loc. Marcellin. vit. Thuc. p. xxv. Aristid. pro quatuorv. p. 131. t. II. Jebb. and by the allusion of <i>Plato</i>, <i>Menexen.</i> p. 236. A.</p> <p><i>Lysias</i> returns from <i>Thurium</i> to <i>Athens</i>, ἐπὶ Καλλίου—ἥδη τῶν τετρακοσίων καταχρῶνται τὴν πόλιν. Vit. X. or. p. 835. E. Towards the end, therefore, of the year of <i>Callias</i>. <i>Dionysius</i>, Lys. p. 453. concurs:—κατὰ ἀρχοντα Καλλίαν, ἑβδομον καὶ τεσσαρακοστὸν ἐτος ἔχων, ὡς ἂν τις εἰκάσειν.</p> <p><i>Antipho</i> put to death: Vit. X. or. p. 833. A. μετὰ τὴν κατάλυσιν τῶν τετρακοσίων εἰσαγγελλθεὶς σὺν Ἀρχεπολίμῳ ἐν τῶν τετρακοσίων ἑλάνω καὶ τοῖς περὶ τῶν προδοτῶν ἐπιτιμίοις ὑπαχθεὶς ἀπαφῶς ἐβρίση. The decree and sentence are preserved, from <i>Cæcilius</i>, p. 833. E.—834. B. <i>Thucydides</i>, VIII. 68. speaks of the death of <i>Antipho</i>: ἐπειδὴ τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπεσόντα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐκακοῦτο, ἀρίστα φαίνεται τῶν μέχρις ἡμῶν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τούτων αἰτίας, ὡς ἐνυκατίστησε θανάτου δίκην, ἀπολογησάμενος. The history of <i>Thucydides</i> suddenly breaks off, in the middle of the 21st year:—ἐπὶ δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔτος χειμὼν τελευτήσῃ, ἐν καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἐτος πληροῦται. cap. ult. <i>Xenophon</i> and <i>Theopompus</i> continue the history. Diod. XIII. 42. ἤρχε Θεόπομπος. [B. C. 411.]—<i>Ξενοφῶν</i> καὶ Θεόπομπος ἀφ' οὗ ἀπέλπει Θεουκιδίδης τὴν ἀρχὴν πεποιήνται. καὶ Ξενοφῶν μὲν περιέλαβε χρόνον ἑτῶν τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ὀκτώ, Θεόπομπος δὲ, τὰς ἑλληνικάς πράξεις διελθὼν ἐπ' ἑπτακάδεκα, καταλήγει τὴν ἱστορίαν εἰς τὴν περὶ Κνίδος ναυμαχίαν, ἐν βίβλοις δυοκαίδεκα.</p>	<p><i>Euripides</i> <i>Ἀνδρομέδα</i>: in the eighth year before the <i>Βάτραχοι</i>. Schol. Ran. 53. ἡ γὰρ Ἀνδρομέδα ὁδὸς ἐπὶ προῖκται. Therefore in the year of <i>Cleocritus</i>. At the exhibition of the <i>Ὀρνίθες</i>, the <i>Ἀνδρομέδα</i> had not yet been presented. Schol. Av. 347. μὴδὲ διδασχέσης τῆς τραγῳδίας.</p> <p>Musgrave must have overlooked the latter of these testimonies, and must have had a different reading for the former, Schol. Ran. 53. since he places the <i>Ἀνδρομέδα</i> in the tenth year before the <i>Βάτραχοι</i>, and in the same year with the <i>Ὀρνίθες</i>.</p> <p><i>Aristophanis</i> <i>Λυσιστράτη</i>. Schol. Lysistr. 173. Καλλίου ἀρχοντος, ἐφ' οὗ εἰσῆλθε τὸ δράμα. Arg. Lysistr. ἐπὶ δὲ Καλλίου ἀρχοντος τοῦ μετὰ Κλεόκριτον ἀρχοντος. εἰσῆλται δὲ διὰ Καλλιστράτου. Schol. Lysistr. 1096. ἐπὶ Σικελίας ἑμμελλον πλεῖν πρὸ ἑτῶν τεσσάρων τῆς καθέσεως τούτου τοῦ δράματος. Four years were the actual interval, from the sailing of the expedition, B. C. 415, ἔτους μεσοῦντος, to the <i>Dionysia</i> of the archon <i>Callias</i>, B. C. 411. Musgrave has neglected these testimonies, and has followed <i>Petitus</i> in the chronology of this play, which he places in Ol. 92. 4. or three years below the true time.</p> <p><i>Aristophanis</i> <i>Θεομοφορίζουσαι</i>. The year after the <i>Ἀνδρομέδα</i>.—πέρυσιν ἐν τῇδε ταύτῃ χωρίῳ, v. 1060. Since, therefore, the <i>Ἀνδρομέδα</i> was exhibited by <i>Euripides</i> in the year of <i>Cleocritus</i>, the <i>Θεομοφορίζουσαι</i> were acted in the year of <i>Callias</i>, τοῦ μετὰ Κλεόκριτος.</p>
	<p>Anonymus apud <i>Lysiam</i>, p. 161, 34. ἐπὶ Θεόπομπου ἀρχοντος καταστάς χορηγὸς τραγῳδοῖς ἀνήλσατο.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	Dionys. Lys. p. 497. Reisk. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 973. Arg. Sophoc. Philoctet. Marbre de Choiseul. Mém. Acad. t. 48. p. 337.	
409.	Diocles. Diod. XIII. 54. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 179. Schol. Eurip. Orest. 371. Lysias, p. 161, 39.	Thrasylus ἀρχομένου τοῦ θύρου ἐξέπευσεν ἐς Σάμον. Xen. Hel. I. 2, 1. He enters Lydia, ἀμύζοντος τοῦ σίτου.—2, 4. After the campaign, ἡ στρατιὰ διέβη ἐς Λάμψακον, καὶ χειμῶν ἐπέει—ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἐχειμαζόντες ἀπαν- τες. 2, 14—15.
408.	Ol. 98. Euctemon. Diod. XIII. 68. Mar. Par. No. 63.	The Athenians move from Lampsacus, ἐπεὶ δὲ χειμῶν ἐληγεν, ἔαρος ἀρχομένου. Xen. Hel. I. 3, 1. Alcibiades takes Selymbria: 3, 10.—and Byzantium. 3, 20. Pharnabazus heard of the capture, τῆς Φρυγίας ἐν Γορδίου ὧν τὸν χειμῶνα. 4, 1.
407.	Antigenes. Diod. XIII. 76. Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1313. Reisk. Mar. Par. No. 64. Arg. Aristoph. Ran. Schol. Ran. 732. 1469. corrupte 'Αντινίου apud Schol. Ran. 33.	Cyrus is sent, ἀξίων πάντων τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ, καὶ ἐμπολεμήσαν Λακεδαιμονίους, ἀρχομένου τοῦ ἔαρος. Xen. Hel. I. 4, 2. Alcibiades returns to Athens, ἡμεῖς, ἢ τὰ Πλυντήρια ἦγον ἡ πόλις. 4, 12. Plutarch. Alcib. c. 34. ἢ γὰρ ἡμεῖς κατέπευσεν, ἰδρῶτο τὰ Πλυντήρια τῇ θεῇ. δρῶσι δὲ τὰ ὄργια Πραξιγυρίαι Θαρρηγίλων ἐκτὶ φθίνοντος. He remains there till the μυστήρια. Xen. Hel. I. 4, 20. τὰ μυστήρια—κατὰ γὰρ ἐποίησεν, ἐξαγαγὼν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀπαντας. Plutarch. Alcib. c. 34. ἱερεῖς καὶ μύστας καὶ μυσταγωγὸς ἀναλαμβάνει καὶ τοὺς ὅλους περικαλύψας ἦγεν, κ. τ. λ. Immediately afterwards, he proceeded to the siege of Andros. Plutarch. Alcib. c. 35. ἐκπλυσας ταῖς ἑκατὸν ναυσὶ, καὶ προσβαλὼν Ἀνδρῶν, κ. τ. λ. Xen. Hel. I. 4, 21. μετὰ τὸν κατὰ πλουν τρίτῃ μηνὶ ἀνέχθη ἐπ' Ἀνδρῶν, ἀφιστηκυῖαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. As he was at Athens, according to Xenophon himself, from the 25th Thargelion to the 20th Boëdromion, or nearly four months, we may suspect τρίτῃ μηνὶ to be a corruption of τετάρτῃ μηνὶ. During the stay of Alcibiades at Athens, Lysander is sent as ναυάρχης. Xen. Hel. I. 5, 1. Then followed the defeat of Antiochus, the deposition of Alcibiades, and the substitution of ἄλλους δέκα, between September B. C. 407, and Sept. B. C. 406. when Callieratidas succeeded Lysander. Xen. Hel. I. 5, 12—6, 4. The Scholiast, Aristoph. Ran. 1469. who places the return of Alcibiades in the year of <i>Antigenes</i> , seems to have followed Andron rather than Xenophon, in the date of the return of Alcibiades. and Andron διαφέρειται πρὸς Ξενοφῶντα περὶ τῆς καθόδου. Schol. ibid. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 259. also dates the return of Alcibiades a year later, at the Πλυντήρια of the archon Antigenes, or Thargelion, B. C. 406. for which he refers to Xe-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	τριάκοντα μῶς, καὶ τρίτῃ μηνὶ [i. e. the third month after the <i>Dionysia</i> in Elaphebolion] Θαρρηγίλοις νικήσας ἀνδρικῶν χορῶν δισχιλίας δραχμῶς. cf. a. 404.
<i>Herodotus</i> (æt. 75) is still employed upon his history: since he mentions, I. 130, a fact which happened in this year. See the note of Larcher, tom. I. p. 411.—From 43 to 47 years after that recitation, at which Thucydides was present, B. C. 452, or 456. Plato (æt. 20) begins to hear Socrates. Laërt. III. 6. γεγονώς, φασὶν, εἰκοσὶν ἔτη, διήκουσε Σωκράτους.	<i>Sophocles</i> Φιλκότης. Arg. Philoctet. ἰδιδέχθη ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου. πρῶτος ἢ Σοφοκλῆς. Anonym. ap. Lys. p. 161, 36. ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου ἄρχοντος εἰς Πυρρῶνιστάς Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μεγάλαις [Hecatombæon, or July, B. C. 410.] ἀνήλωσα ὀκτακοσίας δραχμῶς. ἐπὶ δ' ἀνδράσι χορηγῶν εἰς Διονύσια [Elaphebolion, B. C. 409] ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἄρχοντος ἐνίκησα καὶ ἀνήλωσα—πεντακισχιλίας δραχμῶς.
	<i>Euripides</i> Ὀρίστης. In the year of <i>Diocles</i> . Schol. Orest. 371. Διοκλῆους, ἐπ' οὗ τὸν Ὀρίστην ἰδιδέξαι. conf. Schol. Orest. 772. <i>Aristophanis</i> Πλότος α'. ἐπὶ Διοκλῆους. Schol. Plut. 179. confirmed by Schol. Plut. 173. Anon. ap. Lys. p. 161, 39. ἐπὶ Διοκλῆους Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μικροῖς [Thargelion B. C. 408] κυκλικῶν χορῶν ἀνήλωσα τριακοσίας δραχμῶς. See the relative expense of these χορηγίαι, at B. C. 404.
	(<i>Stratidias</i> Ἀνθρωποβραίστης. <i>Sannyrionis</i> Δανάη. After the Ὀρίστης, which was ridiculed in those comedies. conf. Schol. Eurip. Orest. 279. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 305.) Birth of <i>Antiphanes</i> the comic poet. Suidas. Ἀντιφάνης—καμικὸς τῆς μέσης καμωδίας.—γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἐνενηκοστὴν τρίτην ὀλυμπιάδα, καὶ ἔγραψε καμωδίας τρεῖς. οἱ δὲ, σπ'. νίκας δὲ εἰλε γ'.—τελευτᾷ δὲ ἐν Κίῳ, οὗ ἔτι ὡς ὑπάρχων. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxx. Beck.—τελευτήσεν ἐν Κίῳ (sic.)—ἵστοι δὲ αὐτοῦ δράματα εἴς. Ἔγνων in Suidas is rendered by Kuster <i>vixit</i> ; and <i>floruit</i> by Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 258. and is so understood by Scaliger, Olymp. ἀναγρ. Ol. 93. 1. who has Ἀντιφάνης ἐγνωρίσθη. But the word should be rendered <i>natus est</i> . Because Antiphanes began to exhibit comedy, B. C. 387. and was actually exhibiting after the year B. C. 343. sixty-four years later than the present date; and was still living after the accession of Alexander; Athen. XIII. p. 555. a. which would be seventy-one years later. Antiphanes, then, was born B. C. 407. began to exhibit, B. C. 387, at the age of twenty: still wrote for the stage, B. C. 343, æt. 64. and died, æt. 74, about B. C. 333. the 4th year of the reign of Alexander. conf. ann. 387, 343.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		nophon. But this is inaccurate, and contrary to the narrative of Xenophon.
406.	<i>Callias</i> . Diod. XIII. 80. Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1313. Athen. V. p. 218. a. Mar. Par. No. 65. Arg. Aristoph. Ran. Schol. Ran. 406, 504, 737, 1580.	<p>Sea fight off Arginusse: described by Xenophon, Hel. I. 6. In the year of Callias. Athen. V. p. 218. a. ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Καλλίου, τῆς Περικλέους τελευτῆς ὕστερον ἔτεσιν εἴκοσι καὶ τέτταρσιν. [the twenty-fourth year current.] The battle was followed by the feast of <i>Apaturia</i>. μετὰ ταῦτα ἐγένετο Ἀπατούρια. Xen. Hel. I. 7, 8. [in Pyænepson.]—Condemnation of the generals; Xen. Hel. I. 7, 8—38.</p> <p>Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse. Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1313. ὀγδοηκοστῇ καὶ πέμπτῃ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐνιαυτῷ [after Olymp. 72. 2.] κατὰ τὸν τρίτον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς ἐνετηκοστῆς καὶ τρίτης Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Καλλίου μετ' Ἀντιγίνην. He reigned 38 years. Cic. Tusc. V. 20. <i>Quadragesima annos tyrannus Syracusanorum fuit Dionysius, cum quinque et viginti annos natus dominatum occupavisset</i>. That his assumption of the government is rightly placed in the year of Callias, appears from Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1. speaking of Euripides; and from Philistus, who began his "History of the elder Dionysius" at the archonship of Callias. His accession to the supreme power was subsequent to the capture of Agrigentum. Diod. XIII. 91, 92. confirmed by Xenophon, Hel. II. 2, 24. Διονύσιος ὁ Ἐγεμὸν ἀπὸ Συρακούσας ἐνέειπεν, μάχῃ μὲν πρότερον ἡττηθέντων ὑπὸ Συρακούσας Καρχηδονίων, σπᾶνι δὲ οἴκῳ ἐλόντων Ἀκράγαντα. And Agrigentum was taken in the year of Callias: Diod. XIII. 80. Philist. apud Diod. XIII. 103. a little before the winter solstice: Diod. XIII. 91. μικρὸν πρὸ τῆς χειμερινῆς τροπῆς. Consequently about the fifth month of Callias, Nov. or Dec. B. C. 406. After a siege of eight months. Diod. XIII. 91. or seven, according to Xenophon, Hel. I. 5, 21. The siege, therefore, was commenced in the year of Antigenes; where Xenophon, I. 5, 21. places the expedition of the Carthaginians: ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ἐλθὼν ἐν ᾧ Καρχηδόνιοι εἰς Σικελίαν στρατεύσαντες εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τριήρεσι, καὶ πεζῇ στρατιᾷ δώδεκα μυριάσιν [confirming the numbers of Timæus ap. Diod. XIII. 80.] εἰλον Ἀκράγαντα λιμῷ, μάχῃ μὲν ἡττηθέντες, προσκαθεζόμενοι δὲ ἐπὶ μῆνας. As the reign of Dionysius was preceded by the surrender of the city, its commencement may be dated from the sixth month of Callias, or December B. C. 406.</p>
405.	<i>Alexias</i> . Diod. XIII. 104. Lysias, p. 161, 43.	<p>Battle of <i>Egospotami</i>. Xen. Hel. II. 1, 27, 28. Rightly placed by Diod. XIII. 104. in the year of Alexias: for the battle was fought a few months before the surrender of Athens, and Athens surrendered in the tenth month of Alexias. Thucyd. V. 26. ἦν τὰ ξυμπάντα ἐγένετο τῷ πολέμῳ ἐκτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι—εὐρήσει τις τοσαῦτα ἔτη καὶ ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας. The war began in Munychion of the archon Pythodo-</p>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Philistus</i>, ὁ τὰς ἱστορίας ὕστερον συγγράψας, is active in the party of Dionysius, in the year of Callias; Diod. XIII. 91. He was slain fifty years afterwards, in B. C. 356. The first part of his "Sicilian History" terminated at the siege of Agrigentum and the archonship of Callias. Diod. XIII. 103. Φίλιστος τὴν πρώτην σύνταξιν τῶν Σικελικῶν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν [the year of Callias] κατέστρεψεν, εἰς τὴν Ἀκράγαντος ἄλωσης, ἐν βίβλοις ἐκτὰ διελθόν χρόνον ἑπὶ πλεία τῶν ἑκαταεσίων. τῆς δὲ δευτέρας συντάξεως τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας τελευτῆς πεποιήται, γέγραφε δὲ βίβλους τέσσαρας. This second part contained the history of the elder Dionysius; quoted by Cicero, Epist. ad Q. frat. II. 13. Divinat. I. 20. 33. And it seems to have ended at the archonship of <i>Nausigenes</i>, B. C. 367, where his history of the younger Dionysius began. cf. a. 363.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Euripides</i>: in the archonship of <i>Callias</i>. Apollodor. apud Diod. XIII. 103. at the age of seventy-five years. Auct. Vit. apud Elmsleium. ἐτελεύτησεν, ὡς φησὶ Φιλόχορος, ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς, ὡς δὲ Ἐρατοσθένης, οὐ. These testimonies are valuable, and confirm the other dates for the life of Euripides. <i>Callias</i>, [B. C. 406] is the 75th archon from <i>Calliades</i>; [B. C. 480.] His 74th year therefore was completed in Boëdromion of the archon Callias. Thom. Mag. (in vit. Eurip.) follows <i>Philochorus</i>:—ὅτι τὰ ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς. Suidas, v. <i>Εὐριπίου</i>. and Moschopolus, vit. Eur. preserve the numbers of <i>Eratostratus</i>:—ἔτη βεβιωκέναι φασὶν αὐτὸν ἐβδομήκοντα πέντε. Euripides died on the same day on which Dionysius assumed the tyranny. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1.—ἀποθανόντος καὶ ἡν ἡμέραν ἐγενήθη Διονύσιος ὁ πρεσβύτερος—ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης, ὡς Τιμαίος ἔφη, τὸν μνηστὴν ἐξαγοῦσης τῶν τραγικῶν παίδων, καὶ τὸν ἀγωνιστὴν ἐπισταγούσης. [where either Plutarch, or the transcriber, has, by mistake, put the day of the birth of Dionysius, for the day of his assuming the government.] which brings down the time of his death to the sixth month of Callias: that he was already dead, in the eighth month of that archon, we know from Aristoph. Ran. cf. a. 405. The Parian Marble, No. 64, inaccurately places this event in the year of Antigenes. Suidas and Moschopolus express the time generally, as the 93d Olympiad.</p> <p>In the year of Callias, the expense of the dramatic exhibitions was divided between two χορηγῶν. Schol. Ran. 406. ἐπὶ τοῦ Καλλίου τούτου φησὶν Ἀριστοτέλης, ὅτι σύνδου ἔδοξε χορηγεῖν τὰ Διονύσια τοῖς τραγικοῖς καὶ κωμικοῖς. Before the Βάτραχοι. since the poet alludes to the change. Schol. ibid. κατεσχίσαν—τοῖς παρεμφαινέιν ὅτι ἥδη λιτῶς ἐχορηγεῖτο τοῖς ποιηταῖς. This regulation, therefore, made no immediate change in the number of the prizes, as some have imagined, since at the representation of the Βάτραχοι there were still three prizes for comedy.</p> <p>Death of <i>Sophocles</i>: Diod. XIII. 103. περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον, [in the year of Callias,] ἐτελεύτησεν Σοφοκλῆς—ἔτη βιώσας ἐνεήκοντα, νίκας δ' ἔχων ἑκατακταῖα. Mar. Par. No. 65. α. οὐδ' ὁ Σο. οὐλῆς ὁ ποιητῆς βιώσας ἔτη .ΔΔΔΔΙ ἐτελεύτησεν—..... οντος Ἀθήνησι Καλλίου τοῦ πρ. τ. . ου.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>rus; [spring, B. C. 431.] It therefore ended in Munychion of the archon Alexias, [spring B. C. 404.] Compare Thucyd. II. 2. Polybius, I. 6. confirms this date for the battle of Ægospotami. <i>conf. a.</i> 387. Dodwell, Ann. Xenoph. p. 239. and Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 261. suppose the action at Ægospotami to have happened in the fourth month before Athens surrendered. But that interval is too short. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 11.</p> <p>Conon, after the defeat of the fleet, fled to Evagoras to Cyprus. Xenoph. Hel. II. 1, 29. According to Xenophon, I. c. only nine Athenian ships escaped. A client of Lysias, who was present at the battle, affirms that twelve were saved. Lys. ἀπολ. δαροδ. p. 162, 28. αἱ σωθεῖσαι τῶν νηῶν δώδεκα ἦσαν ἐγὰρ ὅμιν δύο ἐκόμισα, τὴν ἑμαυτοῦ καὶ τὴν Ναυσιμάχου τριήρη.</p>
404.	Ol. 94. Pythodorus. Lysias, p. 109, 10. [Xenoph. Hellen. II. 3, 1.] ἀναρχία πρὸς Εὐκλείδου, Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. F. ἀναρχία, Diod. XIV. 3.	<p>Athens is taken by Lysander, in the spring. Compare Thucyd. V. 26. II. 2.—ἔκτι ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ μουνυχίωνος μηνός. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 15. The thirty govern for eight months.—ἐν ὅκτῳ μηνί. Xenoph. Hel. II. 4, 21. Philochorus, apud Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1147. fixes the victory of Thrasybulus to the fifth year after the archonship of Diocles. ὡς Φιλόχορος, πέμπτῳ ἔτει ὕστερον, [that is, after the exhibition of the first Plutus] μάχη τῶν μετὰ Θρασυβούλου γενομένη ἦν. (sic emendat Hemsterhus.) Philochorus therefore agrees with Xenophon: as Hemsterhus has justly remarked. Petitus, to confirm the false date of Diodorus, has corrupted the genuine reading πέμπτῳ into ἐγδόῳ. See Hemsterh. ad Plut. p. 439, 440. Dodwell, Annal. Thucyd. et Xenoph. p. 58, 241, has accurately pointed out the blunder of Diodorus, and perhaps has traced it to the right cause. And yet Diodorus had misled Scaliger, Olymp. ἀναγραφ. Ol. 94. 1.—94. 4. and even Bentley: Diss. Phalar. p. 396.</p> <p>Death of Alcibiades, during the tyranny of the thirty. Plutarch. Alcib. c. ult. confirmed by Isocrates, de Bigis, c. 16. p. 355. b. ἐπειδὴ κατέστησαν οἱ τριάκοντα—ἐκείνος ἔξ ἀπάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐξέπεσαν—Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Λύσανδρος ὁμοίως ἔργον ἐποιήσαντο ἐκείνῳ ἀποκτείναν, κ. τ. λ. He was now at the least 44 years of age, and had been engaged in public</p>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<p>According to Lucian. Macrob. c. 24. he lived to 95. But the true age of the poet was 90 years. <i>Cal-</i> <i>lias</i> is the ninetyeth archon, including both, from <i>Philippus</i>. He survived Euripides; Thom. Mag. vit. Eur. φασὶν ἐπὶ τῷ ἀκούσματι τῆς Εὐριπίδου τελευτῆς—Σοφοκλῆα αὐτὸν μὲν καὶ φαῖν ἐνδεῶσθαι χιτῶνα τοὺς δὲ ὑποκριτὰς αὐτοῦ ἀποτεφραντάς τῳ τότε εἰσγαγαῖν πρὸς τὸν ἀγῶνα.—and died before the exhibition of the <i>Βάτραχοι</i>, consequently, before the <i>Lenæan</i> festival of the year of Callias. That account, therefore, may be suspected, which places the death of Sophocles at the season of a tragic victory. cf. Vit. Sophocl. Diod. XIII. 103. And that, which supposes him to have exhibited tragedy after the death of Euripides, is equally doubtful; unless we understand this of the <i>Διονύσια τὰ κατ' ἄγρους</i>, in <i>Posideon</i> of the archon Callias. <i>Euripides</i>, then, died towards the end of B. C. 406. <i>Sophocles</i>, in the beginning of B. C. 405. <i>Aristophanis Βάτραχοι</i>. Arg. Ran. ἐδιδάχθη ἐπὶ Καλλίου ἀρχόντος, τοῦ μετὰ Ἀντιγνίου, ἐπὶ Ἀθηναίων. [Antheaterion, or February, B. C. 405.] Φιλωνίδης ἐπεγράφη καὶ ἔνικα. Φρόνιμος δεύτερος Μούσαις Πλάτων τρίτος Κλειφῶντι. Both Euripides and Sophocles were now dead: Ran. 67—78. Iophon, the tragic poet, son of Sophocles, was still living. Ran. 73, 78.</p> <p><i>Antimachus</i> flourished. Diod. XIII. 108. ἐτελεύτησε Δαριῶς—καθ' ὃν χρόνον καὶ Ἀντίμαχον τὸν ποιητὴν Ἀπολλύδαρος ὁ Ἀθηναῖός φησιν ἠνθῆκεναι. [in the year of Alexias.]</p>
<p><i>Lysias</i> banished, after the battle of Ægospotami. Vit. X. or. p. 835. E. τῆς ἐν Αἰγὸς ποταμοῖς ναυμαχίας γενομένης, καὶ τῶν τριάκοντα παραλαβόντων τὴν πόλιν, ἐξέπεσαν ἐπ' αὐτῇ μέσας. Banished, therefore, in the year of Alexias. <i>conf. a.</i> 411. He withdrew to Megara: διῆγεν ἐν Μεγάρῳ. Ibid. His own account of the conduct of the thirty, of the death of his brother Polemarchus, and of his own escape to Megara, is given, κατὰ Ἐρατοσθ. p. 120—122.</p> <p><i>Andocides</i> is in exile (and chiefly resident in Elis) during the whole period from the four-hundred to the return of Thrasybulus. Vit. X. or. p. 834. F. ἦκεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν καθ' ὃν χρόνον οἱ τετρακόνσιοι διεῖπον τὰ πράγματα· δεθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τούτων καὶ διαφυγὼν, αὐδὺς ἐπὶ κατελύθη ἡ ἀναρχία ἐξέπεσε τῆς πόλεως, τῶν τριάκοντα τὴν ἀρχὴν παραλαβόντων. οἰκήσας δὲ τὸν τῆς φυγῆς χρόνον ἐν Ἠλίδι, κατελθόντων τῶν περὶ Θρασυβούλου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἦκεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. During this exile, he visited Cyprus, Syracuse, and</p>	<p>Anonymus apud Lysiam, p. 161, 43. ἐπειδὴ κατέπλευσα ἐπὶ Ἀλεξίου ἀρχόντος, [after the battle of Ægospotami: cf. p. 162, 20—26.] εὐθὺς ἐγυμνασίου ἀρχὸν εἰς Προμήθεια καὶ ἔνικαν ἀναλώσας δώδεκα μνᾶς. καὶ ὕστερον κατέστην χορηγὸς παιδικῶν χορῶν καὶ ἀνέλωσα πλέον ἢ πεντεκαίδεκα μνᾶς. From the several heads of expenditure enumerated by the client of Lysias, in the years of Theopompus, Glaucippus, and Diocles; and again, of Alexias and Euclides, we learn the relative charges of those exhibitions: they are thus stated; p. 161, 162.</p> <p>dr. ἐπὶ Θεοπόμπου τραγωδοῖς, [March B. C. 410] } 3000. λ' μνᾶς. — βαρρηλοῖς, [May B. C. 410] } 2000. ἀνδρικῶν χορῶν διαχιλίας δραχμᾶς. ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου Παναθηναίῳ τοῖς μεγάλῳις, [August B. C. 410] εἰς πυρρῆχυστάς ὀκτακοσίας δραχμᾶς. } 800. ἐπὶ</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		affairs more than twenty years. <i>cf.</i> a. 423. Thrasylbulus occupies Phylé, and advances to the Piræus, in <i>Posideon</i> , when the eight months of the thirty terminate. But the contest is continued for some time after their deposition. <i>cf.</i> a. 403.
403.	<i>Euclides</i> . Diod. XIV. 12. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. F. Lysias, p. 162, 2. <i>Æschin</i> . Timarch. p. 65. Reisk. Schol. ad loc. p. 728. Reisk. Lucian. Hermotim. tom. IV. p. 102. Bipont. et Schol. ad locum.	Thrasylbulus and his party,—οἱ ἐν Πειραιεῖ,—carry on the war against the ten, the successors of the thirty, during many months of this year; Xenoph. Hel. II. 4, 22—38. But they were in possession of Athens before the year of Euclides: ἐπὶ ἀναρχίας τῆς πρὸ Εὐκλείδου. Vit. X. or. p. 835. F.—before Hecatombæon; since they appointed the annual magistrates;—τότε μὲν ἀρχὰς καταστήσαντο ἐπολιτευόντο. Xenoph. Hel. II. 4, 43. Although the contest between the parties was not finally concluded till <i>Boëdromion</i> . Plutarch. Mor. p. 349. F. τῇ δωδεκάτῃ (Βοηδρομιῶνος) χαριστήρια θύον ἑλευθερίας· ἐν ταύτῃ γὰρ οἱ ἀπὸ Φυλῆς κατήλθον. alluded to in a mutilated passage, Sympos. IX. 6. p. 741. B. τὴν δευτέραν τοῦ βοηδρομιῶνος ἡμέραν ἑξαιρούμεν, οὐ πρὸς τὴν σελήνην, ἀλλ' ὅτι ταύτῃ δοκοῦσιν ἔρῃσαι περὶ τῆς χώρας οἱ θεοί. Πάντα, εἶπεν ὁ Λαμπρίας, ὅσα τοῦ Θρασυβούλου γέγονε Ποσειδῶν πολιτικώτερος, εἰ μὴ κρατῶν, ὡς ἐκείνος, ἀλλὰ, κ. τ. λ. This allusion has not escaped the diligence of Wyttenb. ad locum, or of Taylor. Vit. Lys. p. 139. Reisk. The whole war, therefore, lasted ten months; from <i>Posideon</i> of the archon <i>Pythodorus</i> , to <i>Boëdromion</i> of the archon <i>Euclides</i> . Xenophon confirms this: II. 4, 43. ὁστίρῃ δὲ χρόνῳ [after the appointment of the magistrates] ἀκούσαντες ξένους μισθοῦσθαι τοὺς ἐν Ἑλευσίῃ, στρατευόμενοι πανδημίᾳ ἐν αὐτοῖς, τοὺς μὲν στρατηγούς αὐτῶν ἀπέκτιναν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἔπεισαν ξυναλλαγήσθαι,—ὁμώσαντες ὅρκους ἢ μὴ μὴ μνησικαχεῖσιν. The date, then, of this act of oblivion, or amnesty, was 12th <i>Boëdromion</i> , September, B. C. 403. The archonship of <i>Euclides</i> , a marked epoch in the civil history of Athens, is referred to in the following testimonies, in addition to those quoted in col. 1.— <i>Andocides</i> , p. 12, 5. 10. p. 13, 38. <i>Isæus</i> , p. 61, 6. p. 74, 3. <i>Demosth.</i> Timocrat. p. 742. (bis.) <i>Eubulid.</i> p. 1307. <i>Athen.</i> XIII. p. 577. b. And, with a reference to the new alphabet, by <i>Schol.</i> <i>Euripid.</i> <i>Phoeniss.</i> 709. <i>Plutarch.</i> <i>Aristid.</i> c. 1. <i>Phot.</i> et <i>Suid.</i> v. <i>Σαμίαν</i> ὁ δῆμος.
402.	<i>Micon</i> . Mar. Par. No. 66. <i>Μίκων</i> τέταρτος ἀπὸ Καλλίου, Arg. <i>Œdip.</i> Colon. apud <i>Elmsleium</i> . <i>Micion</i> , Diod. XIV. 17.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
perhaps other countries. Lys. adv. <i>Andocid.</i> p. 103, 39. διὰ γὰρ πολλὰς πόλεις πολλὰς ἐν τῇ ἀποδημίᾳ, Σικελίαν, Ἰταλίαν, Πελοπόννησον, Θητταλίαν, Ἑλλάσποντον, Ἰωνίαν, Κύπρον βασιλείας πολλοὺς κεκολάευσεν, πλὴν τοῦ Συρακουσίου Διονυσίου.—ὁὗτος δὲ μόνος τῶν συγγενομένων Ἀνδοκίδῃ οὐκ ἐξηπατήθη. Some of these countries were visited by <i>Andocides</i> before the time of the four-hundred. <i>cf.</i> a. 415.— <i>Syracuse</i> , at least, after the accession of <i>Dionysius</i> , in B. C. 406. consequently, in this latter exile.	ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου εἰς Διονύσια, [March, B. C. 409] ἀνδράσι χορηγῶν—πεντακισχίλιας δρ. 5000. δραχμῶν. ἐπὶ Διοκλέους Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μικροῖς, [spring B. C. 408] κυκλικῶ χορῶν τριακοσίας. 300. ἐπὶ Ἀλεξίου χορηγὸς παιδικῶ χορῶν [about spring B. C. 404] πλὴν ἢ πεντακάθεκα μνᾶς. 1500. ἐπὶ Εὐκλείδου καμπαδοῖς, [Feb. or March, B. C. 402] ἑκακάθεκα μνᾶς. 1600. Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μικροῖς, [spring B. C. 402] πυθνευσταῖς ἀγενοῖς 700. ἐπὶ μνᾶς. <i>Conf.</i> ann. 338. 349.
<i>Thucydides</i> (set. 68) returns from exile. <i>cf.</i> <i>Thucyd.</i> V. 26. He was still employed upon his history after the conclusion of the war. <i>cf.</i> I. 23. <i>Andocides</i> ἦκεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. Vit. X. or. p. 835. A.—καταπλῦσας δούρο εἰς δημοκρατίαν εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ πόλιν. Lys. adv. <i>Andocid.</i> p. 105, 35. He came, confiding in the peace and amnesty: ὡς αἱ συνθήκαι καὶ αὐτῶ εἰσὶν, καθάπερ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀθηναίοις. Id. p. 106, 25. <i>Lysias</i> returns to Athens: Vit. X. or. p. 835. F. ἐπὶ χρησιμώτατος ὥρῃ—γράφαντος αὐτῷ Θρασυβούλου πολιτεῖαν μετὰ τὴν κάθοδον ἐπὶ ἀναρχίας τῆς πρὸ Εὐκλείδου. [before July B. C. 403.] ἀπενεγκάμενον δὲ Ἀρχίνου γραφὴν παρανόμων,—τὸν λοιπὸν ἀκησι χρόνον ἰσοτιλῆς ὦν. <i>Lysias</i> κατὰ Ἑκατομβέονος. Soon after the return of <i>Lysias</i> . p. 123, 22. ὅσοι ξένοι ἐπιδημοῦσιν εἰσονται πότερον ἀδίκως τοὺς τριάκοντα ἐκχερύττουσιν ἐκ τῶν πόλεων. The thirty, then, had been recently expelled. <i>Aristophan</i> the orator τὸν νόμον εἰσένεγκεν ἐπ' Εὐκλείδου ἀρχοντος, ὃς ἂν μὴ ἐξ ἀοτῆς γίνηται νόμον εἶναι. <i>Athen.</i> XIII. p. 577. b. This was <i>Aristophan</i> the <i>Asenian</i> , as <i>Ruhnken</i> . (tom. VIII. p. 129. Reisk.) well determines. He was still living in B. C. 355. 354. <i>cf.</i> ann. 355, 3. 354, 2. The law of <i>Aristophan</i> is referred to by <i>Demosth.</i> <i>Eubulid.</i> p. 1307.	<i>Cephisodorus</i> gains the prize in comedy: or rather, <i>Cephisodorus</i> . See a similar interchange of names in the archon of B. C. 358. <i>Anonymus</i> apud <i>Lysiam</i> , p. 162, 2. ἐπὶ Εὐκλείδου καμπαδοῖς χορηγῶν ΚΗΦΙΣΟΔΟΤΩ [lego ΚΗΦΙΣΟΔΩΡΩ] ἐνέκων καὶ ἀνέλωσα σὺν τῇ τῆς σκευῆς ἀνατίσει ἑκακάθεκα μνᾶς. <i>Cephisodorus</i> was a poet of the old comedy; of whose dramas the titles of four have been pre-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
401.	<i>Xenænctus</i> . Laërt. II. 55. <i>Lysias</i> , p. 148, 23. <i>Exænctus</i> , Diod. XIV. 19.	<p>Expedition of Cyrus: ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ξεναίντου. Laërt. II. 55. Diodorus, XIV. 19. agrees in this date. But Cyrus set out from Sardis before midsummer; consequently before the year of <i>Micon</i> was ended. For <i>Xenophon</i>, <i>Anab.</i> I. enumerates about eighty-four days of march, and ninety-eight days of rest, before the battle of <i>Cunaxa</i>. And that battle was fought in the <i>autumn</i>: for the Greeks had reached <i>Armenia</i> in the winter. <i>Anab.</i> IV. 5, 12. <i>Samius</i> was the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> ναύαρχος, when Cyrus set out:—Σαμῖος τῷ τότε ναύαρχος. <i>Xenoph.</i> <i>Hel.</i> III. 1, 1. <i>Isocrates</i>, <i>Panegy.</i> c. 40. p. 71. gives a sketch of this expedition.</p> <p>Dodwell, <i>Annal. Xen.</i> p. 242, 243. when he supposes Cyrus to have set forth—<i>hoc anno Juliano medio clauso</i>,—and even,—<i>hoc anno Juliano exeunte</i>,—and—<i>hoc anno Attico mense quarto</i>,—[i. e. <i>October</i>] forgets the length of time consumed in the march.</p> <p>First year of the war of <i>Lacedæmon</i> and <i>Elis</i>:—<i>Xenoph.</i> <i>Hel.</i> III. 2, 23. φρουρὰν ἔφηναν οἱ Ἐφοροὶ ἄγων δὲ τὸ στράτευμα Ἄγεις ἐνέβαλον ἐς τὴν Ἥλειαν. ἀπὲρ δὲ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ ὄντος, σισμὸς ἐπιγίγνεται. <i>Pausan.</i> III. 8, 2. Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἄγεις ἐσβάλλουσιν ἐς τὴν Ἥλειαν. τότε μὲν δὴ τοῦ θεοῦ σείσαντος, ὁπῶσα τὸ στράτευμα ἀπεχάρησεν.</p>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>γόροις τοιοῦτοις—ὁ περὶ ἀσεβείας μὲν ἀγωνιζόμενοι τῇ λικοῦτοι γεγόνασιν, οὐκ ἂν δυνάμενοι ὄπιρ τῶν σφετέρων ἀμαρτημάτων ἀπολογίσασθαι, ἐτέρων κατηγορεῖν τολμῶσι.</p> <p>Among the leading orators, were <i>Archinus</i> and <i>Cephalus</i>. <i>Dinarch.</i> κατὰ Δημοσθ. p. 100, 3. ὁ καταλυθεὶς δῆμος πάλιν ἡγεμὸν ἦν τῶν Ἑλλήνων,—συμβούλους ἔχων Ἀρχίνον καὶ Κέφαλον τὸν Κολυττία. Compare <i>Dinarch.</i> p. 95. <i>Cephalus</i> appeared for <i>Andocides</i> in the cause περὶ Μυστηρίων. B.C. 400. cf. <i>Andocid.</i> p. 19, 30. He flourished during a long course of years with <i>Callistratus</i> and <i>Aristophon</i> the <i>Azenian</i>. cf. a. 373. For the virtue, or the good fortune, of <i>Cephalus</i>, in escaping prosecutions, see <i>Æschin.</i> <i>Ctes.</i> p. 81, 40. with the reply of <i>Demosthenes</i>, p. 310. <i>Reisk.</i> <i>Archinus</i> is mentioned by <i>Plato</i>, <i>Menex.</i> p. 234. b. and by <i>Æschines</i>, <i>Ctes.</i> p. 82, 1. Other passages, where <i>Archinus</i> is named, have been collected by <i>Taylor</i>, <i>Vit. Lys.</i> p. 141, 142. <i>Reisk.</i></p> <p><i>Xenophon</i> ἀναβέβηκε σὺν Κύρῳ ἐπὶ Ξεναίντου ἀρχοντος. Laërt. II. 55. If he was present at <i>Delium</i> twenty-three years before, he might have been about 42 at the time of the <i>Anabasis</i>. The age of <i>Xenophon</i> is examined at large by <i>Mr. Mitford</i>, <i>Hist. of Greece</i>, c. 23. s. 6. note at the end: who refutes <i>Spelman</i>; supposes <i>Xenophon</i> to be under thirty at the time of this expedition; and rejects the authority of <i>Strabo</i> for his presence at <i>Delium</i>. <i>Mr. Mitford</i> successfully combats <i>Spelman</i>, whose calculation is extravagant. Other positions of <i>Mr. Mitford</i> are not so tenable. It is said, respecting the presence of <i>Xenophon</i> at <i>Delium</i>, "<i>Athenæus</i> has shewn, from <i>Plato</i>, that this could not be." I have found nothing stated, on the authority of <i>Plato</i>, in <i>Athenæus</i>, to this purpose.—It is said again, "The titles <i>νῆος</i> and <i>νεανίσκος</i> are more than once in the <i>Anabasis</i> given to <i>Xenophon</i>." I find no passage in the <i>Anabasis</i>, in which these terms are so applied. In the only passage quoted, (<i>II.</i> 1, 13.) it will be found, on referring to the edition of <i>Schneider</i>, (who has restored the true reading,) that the text was corrupt, and that the term <i>νεανίσκος</i> is there applied, not to <i>Xenophon</i>, but to another person. See <i>Schneid.</i> ad <i>Anab.</i> II. 1, 12. <i>Weiske</i>, <i>Xenoph.</i> tom. III. p. 313.</p> <p><i>Ctesias</i>, the historian, τοῖς μὲν χρόνις ὑπέθεε κατὰ τὴν Κύρου στρατείαν—γενόμενος δὲ αἰχμάλωτος, καὶ διὰ τὴν ἰατρικὴν ἐπιστήμην ἀναληφθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐπτακαίδεκα ἔτη διετέλεσε τιμώμενος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. <i>Diod.</i> II. 32. From B. C. 401 to B. C. 384.</p>	<p>served. <i>Suidas</i>: Κηρισόδωρος, Ἀθηναῖος, κομικὸς τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῳδίας, [sic legendum cum <i>Kuster. aliiis</i>—] ἔστιν αὐτοῦ τῶν δραμάτων Ἀντιλαῖς, Ἀμαζόνες, Τροφῶνιος, Ὅψις. Κηρισόδωρος ἐν Ἀμαζόνισι is quoted by <i>Athen.</i> XIV. p. 629. c. <i>Phot.</i> et <i>Suid.</i> v. ὄνος ὕεται. Κηρισόδωρος ἐν Τροφῶνιῳ is quoted, <i>Athen.</i> XV. p. 667. d. 689. f. XII. p. 553. a. <i>Poll.</i> VII. 40, 87. Κηρισόδωρος ἐν Ὅψι is referred to, <i>Athen.</i> III. p. 119. d. VIII. p. 345. f. XV. p. 701. b. He is mentioned, in some of these passages, in conjunction with <i>Cratinus</i>, <i>Aristophanes</i>, <i>Callias</i>, <i>Diocles</i>, <i>Eupolis</i>, <i>Hermippus</i>: which confirms the account of his time.</p> <p><i>Sophocles</i> Οἰδίπους ἐπὶ Κολώνῳ. <i>Arg. Ædip. Col.</i> apud <i>Elmsleium</i> ad <i>Bacchas</i>, p. 14. ἐπὶ τετελευτηκότῳ τῷ πάππῳ Σοφοκλῆς ὁ υἱὸς ἐβίβαζεν, υἱὸς δὲ Ἀρίστανος, ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Μίκωνος, ὃς τέταρτος ἀπὸ Καλλίου, ἐφ' οὗ φασιν οἱ πλείους τὴν Σοφοκλεία τελευτῆσαι. The <i>Ædipus Coloneus</i> was therefore exhibited in Feb. or March B. C. 401. For the death of <i>Sophocles</i>, cf. a. 405. For the younger <i>Sophocles</i>—Σοφοκλῆς Ἀρίστανος, υἱανὸς δὲ τοῦ προτέρου Σοφοκλείους—<i>Suid.</i>—cf. a. 396.</p> <p><i>Telestes</i> gains a dithyrambic prize in the year of <i>Micon</i>. <i>Mar. Par.</i> No. 66. ἀφ' οὗ Τελέστης Σελ... νίκησεν Ἀθήνησιν, ἐτὶ ΗΨΔΔΠ... ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Μίκωνος. Confirmed by <i>Diodorus</i>, who places the ἀκμὴ of <i>Telestes</i> at the year of <i>Ithy-</i>cles. cf. a. 398.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
400.	Ol. 95. <i>Laches</i> . Diod. XIV. 35. Mar. Par. No. 67. Aristid. tom. II. p. 286. Jebb.	Return of the Greeks: they arrive at Cotyora eight months after the battle. Anab. V. 5, 4. Towards the close, therefore, of the year of <i>Xenarchus</i> . They remain at Cotyora forty-five days. Anab. V. 5, 5.—And reach Chrysopolis after midsummer; consequently, in the year of <i>Laches</i> ; and the Marble, No. 67, rightly dates it, ἀρχόντος Λάχης. When they arrived at Chrysopolis, Anaxibius was ναύαρχος. Anab. VII. 1, 2. When the Cyrean army entered the service of Seuthes, Polus had succeeded Anaxibius; Anab. VII. 2, 5. and it was winter; Anab. VII. 4, 3. They remained with Seuthes nearly two months. VII. 6, 1. Second year of the war of Lacedæmon and Elis. Xenoph. Hel. III. 2, 25. περιόντι δὲ τῷ ἑνιαυτῷ φαίνονται πάλιν οἱ Ἐφοροὶ φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἥλιον, καὶ ξυνοστρατεύοντο τῷ Ἀγίῳ, κ. τ. λ.—Pausan. III. 8, 2. τῷ δ' ἔφεξις ἔστι τὴν τε χώραν ἰδῶσαν ὁ Ἀγίς καὶ ἤλασε τῆς λείας τὴν πολλήν.
399.	Aristocrates. Diod. XIV. 38. Mar. Par. No. 68.	<i>Thimbron</i> commands in Asia. He had already sailed from Peloponnesus, when the Cyreans were with Seuthes. Anab. VII. 6, 1. Λακεδαιμονίοις δοκίμῳ στρατεύεσθαι ὡς ἐπὶ Τισσαφέρνην, καὶ Θίμβρον (or Θίβρον) ἐκπέμπουσιν, ὡς πολέμῳ. The campaign of <i>Thimbron</i> was therefore in the summer of this year. The Cyreans, after their service with Seuthes, were incorporated with the troops of <i>Thimbron</i> : καὶ ὑπολέμει πρὸς Τισσαφέρνην καὶ Φαρνάβαζον. Xenoph. Anab. VII. fin.—Idem, Hel. III. 1, 6. ἐπὶ δὲ σωθέντες οἱ ἀναβάντες μετὰ Κύρου συνέμειξαν αὐτῷ, [Thimbroni,] ἐκ τούτου ᾗδ' καὶ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις ἀντιτάττετο τῷ Τισσαφέρνηι. <i>Dercyllidas</i> supersedes <i>Thimbron</i> . Xenoph. Hel. III. 1, 8. Before the conclusion of the war in Elis. Ib. III. 2, 21.—which ended in this year. Hel. III. 2, 30. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος θέρους πέμψας Θρασυβουλὸς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ξυνηχάρησε σφᾶς τὸ τεῖχος περιελθόν. Pausan. III. 8, 2. τρίτῳ δὲ ἔτει τοῦ πολέμου—οἱ Ἥλαιοι καὶ Θράσυβρος (sic) συγχάρουντο τοῦ ἀστυνὸς καταβρίθηναι τὸ τεῖχος. Ephorus was arrived at this point of history in his 18th book. Athen. XI. p. 500. c. Ἐφορος ἐν τῇ δευκαδικῇ—“Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀντὶ Θίμβρονος Δερκυλλίδαν ἐπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἀκούοντες ὅτι πάντα πράττειν εὐδασιν οἱ περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν βάρβαροι μετὰ ἀπάτης καὶ δόλου, “διόπερ Δερκυλλίδαν ἐπεμψαν.” <i>Thrasybulus</i> the <i>Eleian</i> was the friend of <i>Lysias</i> ; and had assisted the party of <i>Thrasybulus</i> in B. C. 404. Vit. X. or. p. 835. F. ἐπιθεμένον τῶν ἀπὸ Φύλης τῇ καθόδῳ, Λυσίας—δύο ἔπεισε τάλαντα δοῦναι ΘΡΑΣΥΤΑΙΟΝ τὸν Ἥλειον, ξένον αὐτῷ γεγονότα. In Phot. cod. 262. p. 1463. (who follows this author,) the name is rightly given.—ΘΡΑΣΥΤΑΙΟΝ τὸν Ἥλειον ἔπεισε, κ. τ. λ.
398.	Ithycles. Diod. XIV. 44.	<i>Dercyllidas</i> , after having wintered in Bithynia, Xenoph. Hel. III. 2, 2. ἅμα τῷ ἡρὶ ἀφικνέεται ἐς Λάμφακον.—2, 6. While he is there,—ἐν ταῦθα ὄντος αὐτοῦ—commissioners meet him to prolong his command; ἔρουντες μόνον ἀρχὴν καὶ τὸν ἐπιόντα ἑνιαυτόν. Id. III. 2, 6. He makes

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Andocides</i> περὶ Μυστηρίων. Three years after his return from exile. De Myster. p. 17, 16. τρία μὲν ἔτη ἐπίδημῶν καὶ ἦσαν ἐκ Κύπρου, οὐκ ἀσιθεῖν ἰδοῦν—ὡν δὲ ἀδικῶ. <i>Andocides</i> was at this time about 67 years of age. Cf. a. 467. That he was advanced in age may be collected from <i>Lysias</i>, contra <i>Andocid.</i> p. 106, 5. οὐ γὰρ οὔτε πρεσβύτερον ὄντα, οὔτε νεώτερον, ὁρῶντας Ἀνδοκίδην σωζόμενον—ἀθεωτήρους γενέσθαι ἐνθυμουμένους ὅτι ἡμῖς ὁ βίος βιώσθαι κρείτταν ἀλίπας ἐστὶ διπλάσιον λυγρομένην ὥσπερ οὐδ' ἑαυτοῦ. <i>Lysias</i> indeed asserts, p. 107, 19. οὐδ' ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἰσχυρατεύσαστο, οὔτε ἰππῶς, οὔτε ὀπλίτης, οὔτε τριήραρχος, οὔτε ἐπιβάτης, οὔτε πρὸς τῆς συμφορᾶς, οὔτε μετὰ τὴν συμφορὰν, πλεόν ἢ τετταράκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς. But this inconsistency is obviated, by reading, with Taylor, either πλεόν ἢ ἑΞΗΚΟΝΤΑ ἔτη γ. or, which is to the same effect, πλεόν ἢ τετταράκοντα ἈΦ' ἩΒΗΣ ἔτη γ. See the learned note of Taylor, ad loc.</p> <p>Death of <i>Socrates</i>. ἐπὶ Λάχης. Diod. XIV. 35, 37. Aristid. tom. II. p. 286. Jebb. <i>Apollodorus</i> apud Laërt. II. 44. ἐτελεύτησε τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ἐνενηκοστῆς πέμπτῃς Ὀλυμπιάδος, γεγονώς ἑτῶν ἑβδομήκοντα. καὶ ταῦτα φησὶ καὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς. Mar. Par. No. 67. ἀρ' οὐ—Σωκράτης φιλόσοφος ἐτελεύτησε . . . ἐπὶ [Δ]ΔΔ, ἐπὶ ΗΔΔΔΠ. ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Λάχης. Xenophon. Hel. I. 7, 15. attests that he was still living in B. C. 406.—and in B. C. 401. Anab. III. 1, 5. That he died during the absence of <i>Xenophon</i> in Asia, may be collected from <i>Memor.</i> IV. 8, 4. His death happened at the end of <i>Thargelion</i>; the month in which the annual offering was sent to Delos. Conf. Plat. Phæd. p. 58. b. c. If <i>Socrates</i> was born in <i>Thargelion</i> B. C. 468. he would have just entered his <i>seventieth</i> year at the time of his death, in <i>Thargelion</i> B. C. 399. Cf. a. 468. The origin of the number, <i>seventy</i> years, for his age, in <i>Apollod.</i> and <i>Demetr.</i> seems to be Plat. Apol. p. 17. d. ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ πλείον. See the <i>Introduction</i>, p. xviii. xix. <i>Plato</i> withdrew to <i>Megara</i>. Laërt. III. 6. γενόμενος ἐκτὼ καὶ εἰκοσιν ἑτῶν, κατὰ φησιν Ἐρμίδωρος, εἰς Μίγαρα πρὸς Εὐκλείδην σὺν ἄλλοις τιαλ Σωκρατικοῖς ὑπεχώρησεν. He had in reality at this time completed his 29th year, or his 30th. Conf. a. 429.</p>	<p><i>Asyladas</i> first exhibited. Diod. XIV. 43. Ἀστυδάμας ὁ τραγωδιογράφος τότε πρῶτον [in the year of Aristocrates, Feb. or March B. C. 398] ἰδῶσιν—ἔζησε δὲ ἔτη ἑξήκοντα. whence the <i>lacuna</i> in</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		a truce with Pharnabazus; 2, 9.—passes into the Chersonese, where he raises a wall, which employed <i>ἀπὸ ἡμεῶν χρόνου εἰς ἑπτάμηνον</i> . 2, 10. Then, while this rampart is building, he returns to Asia, and besieges Atarne for eight months:— <i>ἐν ὅτῳ μηνὶ παραστησάμενος αὐτοῦς</i> , he moved to Ephesus. III. 2, 11. For the times of <i>Thimbron</i> , <i>Dercyllidas</i> , and <i>Agesilaus</i> , in Asia, see <i>Appendix</i> , c. 11.
397.	<i>Lysias</i> . Diod. XIV. 47. corrupte <i>Σουινιάδου</i> , apud Lys. p. 109, 15.	<i>Dercyllidas</i> receives orders to invade Caria. Xen. Hel. III. 2, 12. He meets <i>Pharnabazus</i> and <i>Tissaphernes</i> with an army in the Vale of <i>Mæander</i> ; when the corn was grown;— <i>ἐν βαθὺς ὁ σίτος</i> . III. 2, 17.—and concludes an armistice with <i>Tissaphernes</i> . III. 2, 19, 20.
396.	Ol. 96. <i>Phormion</i> . Diod. XIV. 54.	<i>Agesilaus</i> passes with an army from Aulis to Ephesus. Plutarch. Ages. c. 6, 7. Xen. Hel. III. 4, 3. Apparently in the spring. cf. a. 395. First campaign of <i>Agesilaus</i> in Asia: described by Plutarch, Ages. c. 7—9. and by Xenophon, Hel. III. 4, 5—15. It began with a truce of three months with <i>Tissaphernes</i> , Xen. Hel. III. 4, 6. Agesil. c. 1, 10.—and ended in his wintering at Ephesus. Xen. Hel. III. 4, 15, 16. Agesil. c. 1, 23—26.
395.	<i>Diophantus</i> . Diod. XIV. 82. Pausan. VIII. 45, 3. Oderici <i>Marmorea</i> Didascal.	<i>Agesilaus</i> prepares for his second campaign in Asia, <i>ἐπειδὴ ἔαρ ὕπαιφανε</i> . Xen. Hel. III. 4, 16. About the same time, (that is, in the spring,) the first year of his command expires. Hel. III. 4, 20. <i>ἐν δὲ ταύτῃ τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ ὁ ἑαυτοῦ ἦδη, ἀφ' οὗ ἐξέπλευσεν ὁ Ἀγχιλάος, διακληθέν. ὥστε οἱ περὶ Λύσανδρον τριάκοντα οἰκάδε ἀπέπλευον</i> . He gains a victory near <i>Sardis</i> . Hel. III. 4, 21—24. <i>Tithraustes</i> sent to supersede <i>Tissaphernes</i> . 4, 25. Mission of <i>Timocrates</i> into Greece; III. 5, 1—3. <i>Agesilaus</i> , <i>ἀμα μετοπάρων</i> , penetrates into <i>Phrygia</i> and <i>Paphlagonia</i> . Hel. IV. 1, 1—3. <i>Lysander</i> is slain at <i>Haliartus</i> ; III. 5, 17—19. in the thirtieth year— <i>ἐν τριакοστῷ</i> —after the battle of <i>Delium</i> . Plutarch. <i>Lysand.</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Νίχου καὶ Σεμιράμους</i> . Photius, Bibl. Cod. 72. p. 105—133. has given an account of this work, which was in 23 books; Phot. p. 105. Suid. v. <i>Κρησίας</i> . He also wrote <i>Ἰνδικά</i> , a separate work: an abstract is given by Photius, p. 145—157. Plutarch. vit. Artax. quotes from the latter books of the <i>Περσικά</i> of <i>Ctesias</i> , and speaks strongly of his bad faith and want of veracity. See especially Artaxerx. c. 13. Large quotations from his <i>Ἰνδικά</i> are to be found in <i>Ælian</i> . Hist. An. XVII. 29. XVI. 31. 37. III. 3. IV. 21. 26. 27. 46. 52. V. 3.—in <i>Arrian</i> , Indic. et Exped. Alex. V.—in <i>Aristot.</i> Generat. Anim. II. 2. (where he charges him with falsehood.) Hist. Anim. III. fin. II. 3, 10. (where he adds, <i>εἰ δὲ πιστεύσαι Κρησία.</i>) VIII. 27, 3. (where again— <i>Κρησίας οὐκ ἂν ἀξιόπιστος.</i>) See also <i>Pollux</i> , V. 41. <i>Pausan.</i> IX. 21, 4. <i>Lucian</i> , Conscrib. Hist. tom. IV. p. 202. <i>Bipont.</i> accuses <i>Ctesias</i> of having falsified history, to ingratiate himself with <i>Artaxerxes</i> .	Mar. Par. No. 68. has been ingeniously supplied: <i>ἀφ' οὗ ἂν [στυδάμας πρῶτον εἰδῶμεν] Ἀθήνησιν, ἐπὶ ΗΔΑΔΑΠ, ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀριστοκράτους.</i> <i>Philoxenus</i> , <i>Timotheus</i> , and <i>Telestes</i> flourished. Diod. XIV. 46. (<i>Ἰθυκλῆς</i>) ἤμασαν κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν οἱ ἐπιστημώτατοι διδουραμβοί, Φιλίξενος Κυβήριος, Τιμόθεος Μιλήσιος, Τελίστης Σελινόυντιος, Πολύειδος, &c. καὶ ζωγραφικῆς καὶ μουσικῆς εἶχεν ἐμπειρίαν. For <i>Philoxenus</i> , cf. a. 380. For <i>Timotheus</i> , cf. a. 357. For <i>Telestes</i> , cf. a. 401. <i>Polyidus</i> is a dithyrambic poet, and the rival of <i>Timotheus</i> , in <i>Athen.</i> VIII. p. 352. b. and perhaps <i>Πολύειδος</i> , twice mentioned <i>Aristot.</i> Poet. (c. 17, 18. <i>Bipont.</i>) is no other than this dithyrambic poet.
(Birth of <i>Xenocrates</i> . cir. Olymp. 95. 4. Conf. a. 315.)	
	<i>Sophocles</i> ὁ <i>Σοφοκλέους</i> τραγωδίας διδάσκειν ἤρξατο, [in the year of <i>Lysias</i> , Feb. or March B. C. 396.] καὶ νίκας ἔσχε δυοκαίδεκα. Diod. XIV. 53. Perhaps <i>Σοφοκλῆς</i> ὁ <i>Σοφοκλέους</i> υἱοῦς was the original reading: as in <i>Suid.</i> and <i>Arg.</i> <i>Ædip. Colon.</i> apud <i>Elmsleium</i> . cf. a. 401. If <i>Wesseling</i> (ad <i>Diod.</i> XIV. 53.) could have seen that <i>Argument</i> , now first published by Mr. <i>Elmsley</i> , he would have pronounced with greater certainty upon the question. <i>Sophocles</i> , therefore, in B. C. 401. exhibited in the name of his grandfather; in the present year, he first exhibited in his own person. The author of the <i>Argument</i> , and <i>Diodorus</i> , are not at variance.
<i>Plato</i> (æt. 34) returns to Athens. Not later than the year of <i>Diophantus</i> , because he served in the Athenian forces at the battle of <i>Corinth</i> . Laert. III. 8. αὐτὸν φησὶ Ἀριστοτέλης τρεῖς ἑστρατεύσθαι ἅπασι μὲν εἰς Τάναγραν, δεύτερον δὲ εἰς Κόρινθον, τρίτον, ἐπὶ Δελφῶν. <i>Ælian</i> . V. H. VII. 14. ἑστρατεύσατο Πλάτων εἰς Τάναγραν καὶ εἰς Κόρινθον. Not the celebrated battles of <i>Tanagra</i> and <i>Delium</i> , but some other actions, in the Corinthian or Theban war. The action at <i>Delium</i> here mentioned was subsequent to the battle of <i>Corinth</i> .	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		c. 29. consequently in the year of Diophantus. Agesilaus, meanwhile, wintered at Dascylium;— <i>ἐνταῦθα διαχειμαίε</i> . Xen. Hel. IV. 1, 16. Dodwell, Ann. Xen. p. 249, supposes the spring spoken of, Hel. III. 4, 16. to be the spring of that summer in which the battle of Coronea was fought; and contracts the operations of two years into one. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 11.
394.	<i>Eubulides</i> . Diod. XIV. 85. Aristid. tom. II. p. 286. Jebb. ἀπὸ Λάχης εἰς Εὐβουλίδην ἑβδομος ἀρχὸν Εὐβουλίδης αὐτός. <i>Eubulus</i> , Lys. p. 154, 27.	Agesilaus withdraws from the satrapy of Pharnabazus: <i>σχεδὸν δὲ τι καὶ τὰρ ὑπέβαινεν ἦδη</i> . Xen. Hel. IV. 1, 41. 'Αφικόμενος δὲ ἐς Θήβας πεδίον, κατεστρατοπεύεσθαι· καὶ ἐκεῖ πρὸς ᾧ εἶχε ξυλλεγεῖ στρατεύματα. Ibid. He is recalled: IV. 2, 2.—when he had already completed the <i>second year</i> . Plutarch. Agesil. c. 14. Xenoph. Ages. 1, 34. He passes the Hellespont about midsummer. He performed in a month— <i>μῆσιν ἢ ἐν μηνί</i> . Xen. Ages. 2, 1. <i>triginta diebus</i> : Nepos, Ages. c. 3.—the march, which had cost Xerxes a year: and he was at the entrance of Boeotia on the 14th of August. Xenoph. Hel. IV. 3, 10. Battle near Corinth: ἡ μεγάλη μάχη πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἢ ἐν Κερνίῳ. Demosth. Leptin. p. 472.—described at large by Xenophon, Hel. IV. 2, 9—23. News of it met Agesilaus at Amphipolis. IV. 3, 1. It happened, therefore, about midsummer: in the year of Diophantus; Aristid. tom. II. p. 286.— <i>Cnidus</i> : ἐν Εὐβούλου [sic] ἀρχόντος. Lys. p. 154, 27. a few days before the eclipse: Xen. Hel. IV. 3, 10.— <i>Coronea</i> : a few days after the eclipse; [which happened Aug. 14.] Hel. IV. 3, 14—19. Plutarch. Ages. c. 17, 18. ἀμα μὲν τὸν ἥλιον ἐκλείποντα καὶ γενόμενον μηνιοῦδι κατεῖδεν, ἀμα δ' ἤκουσε τεθνάναι Πεισανδρον, ἡττημένον ναυμαχίᾳ περὶ Κνίδος.—ἐκεῖ δὲ προῖον καὶ γενόμενος ἐν Κορωνίᾳ κατεῖδε τοὺς πολέμους, παρτάξατο. Conformably with Xenophon. Corsini, having established against Dodwell that the <i>Pythia</i> were celebrated every <i>third</i> Olympic year; and having fixed them to the month Munychion, and consequently, in the present year, [Olymp. 96. 3.] to the end of the year, or April B. C. 393, thus arranges the circumstances of the battle of <i>Coronea</i> . Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 286, 287. <i>Coronea ineunte Ol.</i> 96. 3. [Aug. B. C. 394.]— <i>Ol.</i> 96. 3. <i>propomodum exeunte Delphos vulneribus saucius transferri voluit Agesilaus</i> , Πυθίαν ἀγομένην. <i>quum Pythia agerentur</i> . [April B. C. 393.] This would suppose <i>nine months</i> between the battle and the removal of Agesilaus to Delphi. But what are the accounts of the original historians? Xenophon. Hel. IV. 3, 21—23. Πρῶτ' οὖν τῇ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς μετὰ τὴν μάχης ἡμέρας ἀφικόμενος δεκάτην τῶν ἐκ τῆς λείας τῶ θεοῦ ἀπέδυσεν. Plutarch. Ages. c. 19. αὖς δ' ἐπεμφαν οἱ πολέμιοι νεκρῶν ἀναίρειν αἰτούντες, ἐκπέμψατο, καὶ εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀπεκομίσθη. Agesilaus, then, was certainly at Delphi immediately after the battle, in Aug. or Sept. B. C. 394. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 1. <i>Pythian games</i> .
393.	<i>Demostratus</i> . Diod. XIV. 90.	Sedition at Corinth, and battle of <i>Lechaum</i> . Xenoph. Hel. IV. 4, 1—13. the <i>third</i> victory of the Lacedæmonians: τρίτον, φησὶ Λάγων ἔλαβον. Andocid. de Pac. p. 25, 38. In the year of <i>Eubulides</i> : Diod.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Plato had passed the preceding three or four years in travels in Italy, Cyrenæ, and Egypt. Laërt. III. 6, 7. [after the death of Socrates,] εἰς Μέγαρα πρὸς Εὐκλείδην ὑπεχώρησεν· ἔπειτα εἰς Κυρήνην ἀπῆλθε πρὸς Θεόδωρον.—καίκεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν πρὸς τοὺς Πυθαγορικούς, Φιλύλακον καὶ Εὐρυκτον· ἔθεν τε εἰς Αἴγυπτον.—διέγνω δὲ καὶ τοὺς μάγους συμμαθεῖν, διὰ δὲ τοὺς τῆς Ἀσίας πολέμους ἀπέστη. ἐπανελθὼν δὲ εἰς Ἀθήνας, διέτριβεν ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ.	
<i>Xenophon</i> ἀπῆλθε ἐν Ἀγγισίᾳ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας τὴν εἰς Βοιωτοὺς ὁδόν. Anab. V. 3, 6. And, sentence of banishment being passed upon him at Athens, he withdrew under Lacedæmonian protection to Scillus. Anab. V. 3, 7—12. Here he composed his works: Laërt. II. 52. τούτῳθεν διέτιλε κνηγέτων, καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἐστῶν, καὶ τὰς ἱστορίας συγγραψάν.	(<i>Strattidis</i> Ποτάμιοι. Before the <i>Ἐκκλησιαζούσαι</i> of Aristophanes. Schol. Plut. 1195. Λυκόφρων (ὡς ἡ Ἐρατοσθένης φησὶν) αἶδη πρῶτον τούτων [sc. Aristophan. Plut. 1195] δάδας ἤρηναι. πεποίηκε δὲ καὶ ἐν Ἐκκλησιαζούσαις αὐτό. [B. C. 392.] ἀλλὰ γὰρ Στράτις, [Στράτις, Ald.] πρὸ ἀμφοτέρων τούτων [before the <i>Ἐκκλησιας</i> , and the <i>Plutus</i> β.] τοὺς Ποταμούς [legit Hemsterhus. Ποταμῖους] διδάσκων, εἰς Φιλύλακον ἀναφέρει τὸ πᾶγμα. It can hardly be supposed that Lycophron, not only forgetting Philyllius and Strattis, but Aristophanes himself, should have affirmed that to be done for the first time in the <i>Plutus</i> β., which had been done already in the <i>Ἐκκλησιαζούσαι</i> . But what was not true of the <i>second Plutus</i> might be true of the <i>first</i> , twenty years before. Those verses, then, (v. 1195. seq.) were in the <i>first</i> edition of the <i>Plutus</i> , and of that Lycophron intended to speak. If this be true, we obtain the following order for these comedies. <i>Aristophanis</i> Πλούτος α'. [B. C. 408.] <i>Philyllii</i> comœdia, ἔκον δάδας ἤρηναι. <i>Strattidis</i> Ποτάμιοι. — <i>Aristophanis</i> Ἐκκλησιαζούσαι. [B. C. 392.] — Πλούτος β. [B. C. 388.]
<i>(Lygia</i> Μανθίῳ δοκιμαζομένη ἀπολογία. After the year 394, because allusion is made by the speaker to the battles of Corinth and Coronea. Mantitheus had served at Haliartus, B. C. 395. ὅτε τὴν συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαθε πρὸς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς, καὶ εἰς Ἀλάρτον ὄντι βοηθίην. p. 146, 41. compare Xen. Hel. III. 5, 17.—and at the battle of Corinth, B. C. 394. where, πλείστον ἐναντίοντων, ὕστερον ἀνεχώρησε τοῦ σημαντοῦ Στυριεύς, [Thrasylbulus] τοῦ πάντων ἀνθρώπων δειλὸν ἀνιδεικτός. Lys. p. 147, 13. (compare, for the loss of the Athenians, Xen. Hel. IV. 2, 17—21.)—and again at Coronea; οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ὕστερον μετὰ ταῦτα—Ἀγγισίᾳ εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἐμβαλόντες. Lys. ibid. This oration, then, may be dated after B. C. 394, and perhaps before the death of Thrasylbulus, which happened B. C. 390, or 389.)	<i>Strattis</i> was a little later than <i>Callias</i> : Καλλίας, μικρὸν ἔμπροσθεν γενόμενος τοῖς χρόνοις Στράτιδος. Athen. X. p. 453. c. and continued to write comedy when Isocrates was advanced in years: Ἐρμιακός—προβαίνοντα, φησὶ, τῇ ἡλικίᾳ τὸν Ἰσοκράτη ἀναλαβεῖν Λαγίσκων τὴν ἑταίραν.—μνημονεύει δ' αὐτῆς Στράτις ἐν τούτοις. Καὶ τὴν Λαγίσκων, Ἰσοκράτους τὴν παλλακὴν.—κ. τ. λ. Athen. XIII. p. 592. d. Harpocrat. v. Λαγίσκα. These lines could hardly have been written earlier than the 99th Olympiad, B. C. 384.
	<i>Xenarchus</i> , the <i>μυμογράφος</i> , son of Sophron, flourished at the court of Dionysius: during the Rhegian war: Phot. et Suid. v. Ῥηγίους. Ζήνας.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>XIV. 86. ὁ δὲ πόλεμος οὗτος ἐκλήθη Κορινθιακός, καὶ διήρκειν ἔτη ὀκτώ. Ibid. consistently therefore dated in the year of Eubulides, since it was ended in the year of Theodotus. Aristides, tom. II. p. 286. Jebb. τῆς ἐν Κορίνθῳ μάχης καὶ τῆς ἐν Λακωνίᾳ μάχης ἀρχὴν Εὐβουλίδης.—confirming Diodorus. Pausanias, III. 9, 6. dates the beginning of this war from the year preceding: ὁ κληθεὶς Κορινθιακὸς πόλεμος ἐς πλεον ἂν προῆλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρξάμενος ἐς Βοιωτίαν ἐξέδου. that is, when Lysander was slain: which was the true commencement, and perhaps the author, whom Diodorus followed, might compute the <i>eight years</i> from thence.</p> <p>Pharnabazus, with Conon, in the spring after the battle of Cnidus, ἅμα τῷ Ἰστροί, ravages the coasts of Peloponnesus. Xen. Hel. IV. 8, 7—8. Compare Isocrat. Panegy. c. 33. p. 65. d. The long walls of Athens are restored. Hel. IV. 8, 10. After the departure of Pharnabazus, Teleutias, in the bay of Corinth, cooperates with Agesilaus in Corinthia. Xen. Hel. IV. 4, 19. Compare IV. 8, 11.</p>
392.	Ol. 97. Philocles. Diod. XIV. 94. <i>Olim legebat</i> Φιλοκλείους, <i>apud Schol. Aristoph. Plut.</i> 179. <i>nunc corrupte</i> Διοκλείους. See a similar corruption in the archon of B. C. 322.	<p>The Lacedæmonians στρατεύουσι πάλιν ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον, Ἀγχιλαίου καὶ τότε ἡγουμένου. Xen. Hel. IV. 5, 1. At the season of the Isthmian games. Ibid.—in the summer season: <i>ὅλα δὲ θέρος</i>. 5, 4.—before the <i>Hyacinthia</i>. Hel. IV. 5, 11. <i>Iphicrates</i> κατέκοψε τὴν μέραν. Compare Demosth. Aristocrat. p. 686. <i>Æschin.</i> Ctesiph. p. 88, 31. Harpocrat. v. <i>Ξενικὸν ἐν Κορίνθῳ</i>. The action is described at length by Xenophon, Hel. IV. 5, 11—18. It happened before the Hyacinthine games: 5, 11. therefore in the year of Demostratus; where Diodorus, XIV. 91. rightly places it. Agesilaus conducted the survivors home. Xen. Hel. IV. 5, 18.</p>
391.	Nicoteles. Diod. XIV. 97. Oderici Marm. Di-dasc.	<p>Expedition of Agesilaus into Acarnania. Xen. Hel. IV. 6, 3. <i>ῥοξὶ τοῖς ἑσπέροις—ἀναγκάσιον εἶναι στρατεύεσθαι μετὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀκαρνανίας, καὶ ἐκπίμπουσι τὴν Ἀγχιλαίων.</i> He withdrew in the autumn: 6, 12. <i>ἦν ἡμεῖς ἤδη ἐπελγόμενοι τὸ μετέπειταρον.</i></p>
390.	Demostratus. Diod. XIV. 99.	<p>Agesilaus prepares a second expedition: but is prevented by the submission of the Acarnanians; Xen. Hel. IV. 7, 1. <i>παρελθόντος τοῦ χειμῶνος, πάλιν φρουρὰν ἔθαιεν ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀκαρνανίας. οἱ δὲ—εἰρήνην μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιούς, ἐμμεταχίαν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐποιήσαντο.</i> Expedition of <i>Agessipolis</i> into Argolis; Hel. IV. 7, 2—7. <i>ἐκ δὲ τούτου—ἐς τὸ Ἄργος φρουρὰν θάβουσιν ὁ δὲ Ἀγχιλαίους, ἐπὶ ἔργῳ ὅτι εἰς αὐτῶν ἡγήτην, κ. τ. λ.</i> Pausanias, III. 5, 8. relates the expedition of <i>Agessipolis</i>, and agrees</p>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<p>χρὸς ὁ Σόφρωνος τοῦ μιμογράφου υἱὸς ἐκωμῶναι τοὺς Ῥηγίνοους ὡς δειλοὺς, ὑπὸ Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου πεισθείς. The Rhegian war began in the archonship of Aristocrates, about B. C. 399. Diod. XIV. 40.—and continued till the year of Theodotus, B. C. 387. Diod. XIV. 112. conf. Polyb. I. 6. The <i>μίμους</i> of <i>Sophron</i> and <i>Xenarchus</i> are mentioned, Aristot. Poët. c. 2. Bipont.—<i>Sophron</i>, in a treatise of Aristotle not now extant, ἐν τῷ περὶ ποιητῶν, apud Athen. XI. p. 505. c.</p>
	<p><i>Aristophanis</i> Ἐκκλησιάζουσαι. In the year of Demostratus. [Feb. or March B. C. 392.] For the play was represented two years after the Corinthian war began: Schol. <i>Æccles.</i> 193. <i>περὶ δὲ τοῦ συμμαχικοῦ Φιλύχορος ἱστορεῖ ὅτι πρὸ δύο ἐτῶν ἐγένετο συμμαχία ἈΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ [sic legendum cum Petit.] καὶ Βοιωτῶν.</i> And that war began in the year of Diophantus. <i>cf.</i> a. 393, 2.</p>
<p><i>Andocidis</i> περὶ εἰρήνης. After the battles of Corinth, Coronea, and Lechæum; which are mentioned by the orator, p. 25, 35—40. And four years after the commencement of the war, by the march of Lysander into Boeotia. p. 25, 42. <i>Βοιωτοί—τὸν μὲν πόλεμον ἐποιήσαντο ἕνεκα Ὀρχομενοῦ—πολεμήσαντες δὲ ἐπὶ τέτταρα—τὴν εἰρήνην ποιοῦνται.</i> illustrated by Plutarch. <i>Lysand.</i> c. 28. <i>Δύσανδρος τὴν Ὀρχομενίαν πόλιν ἰκουσίως προσχωρήσαντα ἔλαβε.</i> The oration may be placed, therefore, in the year of Philocles. Andocides was banished for advising this negotiation, and died in exile. Vit. X. or. p. 835. A. <i>πομφθὲς δὲ περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα καὶ δόξας ἀδικεῖν ἐβρυγε.</i></p>	<p><i>Plato</i>, the comic poet, exhibited. <i>ἐπτακαίδεκάτῳ ἐτὶ ὕστερον</i> [after the archonship of Diocles, B. C. 404.]—ἐπὶ ΦΙΛΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ. [Feb. or March B. C. 391.] Schol. <i>Plut.</i> 179. Hemsterh. ad loc. thus rightly corrects the name, instead of the corrupt <i>Διοκλείους</i>.</p> <p>The title of the comedy is also corrupted.—<i>Πλάτων ἐν τῷ Φαίδρῳ. Duplex emendandi via: vel ἐν Ἀμφιαράῳ, vel, quod magis adlubescit, ἐν τῷ Παύλαριῳ.</i> Hemst. ad locum. A more probable reading is, ἐν Φάωνι. Photius v. <i>παρουσία</i> quotes Πλάτ. ἐν Φάωνι, from whence Suidas, transcribing Photius, has corrupted it into Πλάτων ἐν Φαίδρῳ. (conf. Porson. ad Euripid. Med. 140. p. 22.) a similar error to that which we find in this passage of the Scholiast.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>with Xenophon in the circumstances. Diodorus assigns the expedition to the year of Nicoteles, and names 'Αγησίλαος; instead of 'Αγησίπολις, perhaps by an error of the transcriber. Conf. Wess. ad Diod. XIV. 97.</p> <p>Ten Athenian ships were sent to Cyprus, ἐπὶ ἑξήμαχίᾳ τοῦ Εὐαγόρου, and captured by Teleutias. Xenoph. Hel. IV. 8, 24. alluded to by Lysias, pro Aristoph. Bon. p. 155, 35. ὅτε οἱ Κύπριοι ἦλθον, καὶ ἔδωκε αὐτοῖς τὰς δέκα ναῦς. Compare p. 153, 38. After this event, <i>Thrasybulus</i> is sent out with forty ships to oppose Teleutias. Hel. IV. 8, 25. compare Lysias, in Ergoclem p. 179, 35—180, 15. He is slain at Aspendus. Hel. IV. 8, 30. during the command of Teleutias; Hel. V. 1, 2. and, according to Diodorus, XIV. 99. in the year of Demostratus. Perhaps in the beginning of B. C. 389.</p>
389.	<i>Antipater</i> . Diod. XIV. 103. Arg. Aristoph. Plut.	<p>After the death of Thrasybulus, (which happened in the archonship of Demostratus, and perhaps in the beginning of B. C. 389. conf. Dodwell. Ann. Xen. p. 258.) Agyrrius is sent as his successor to Aspendus:—ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς.—Xen. Hel. IV. 8, 31. Diod. XIV. 99. and Iphicrates to the Hellespont. Xen. Hel. IV. 8, 34. The services which Thrasybulus had rendered to the Athenians at Byzantium, in his last expedition or command, are referred to by Demosthenes. Leptin. p. 474. Reisk. See Wolf. ad Leptin. (who aptly compares Xenoph. Hel. IV. 8, 27. with Demosth. Leptin. §. 48.) and Schneider. ad Hel. V. 1, 28. But Schneider, ad Xen. Hel. IV. 8, 24, when he speaks of <i>Thrasybuli deterrima ante mortem consilia</i>, is unjust to Thrasybulus; and ascribes too much importance to the charges of an adverse orator.</p>
388.	Ol. 98. <i>Pyrrhion</i> . Diod. XIV. 107. <i>Pyrgion</i> . Dionys. Ant. I. p. 189.	<p><i>Hierax</i> ναύαρχος ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων. Xenoph. Hel. V. 1, 3.—ὄντος δὲ τοῦ 'Ιέρακος ἐν τῇ 'Ρόδῳ, οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Ἀνταλκίδα ναύαρχον ἐπέμπουσιν. 1, 6. At the time of the command of Antalcidas, Iphicrates was still at the Hellespont; compare Hel. IV. 8, 34—39. V. 1, 6—7. Antalcidas sends Nicolochus to oppose him: V. 1, 6—who is besieged at Abydos by Iphicrates and his colleagues: V. 1, 7. οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγῶν—ὡς ᾔσθοντο ἐς Ἀβύδον καταπεπλοκέντα τὸν Νικόλοχον, ὁρμώμενοι ἐκ Χερσονήσου ἐπολιόρχουν αὐτόν. When Antalcidas returned to the coast, —κατέβη μετὰ Τιριβάζου—[in the spring of B. C. 387,] he found Nicolochus still besieged by Iphicrates and Diotimus: V. 1, 25. ἤκουσε Νικόλοχον πολιορκεῖσθαι ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ὑπὸ Ἰφικράτους καὶ Διοτίμου. Lysias, in his oration ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀριστοφάνους χρημάτων, p. 156, 21. mentions charges against <i>Diotimus</i>, during an expedition, from which he had returned when that oration was delivered: ἡναγχος ἤκούετε ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ὡς Διοτίμος ἔχει τάλαντα τετταράκοντα πλεῖον ἢ ὅσα αὐτὸς ἀμολόγει—καὶ ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ ἦλθεν, ἐκείνου χαλεπῶς φέροντος ὅτι ἀπὸν διβάλλετο, οὐδὲς ἐξέλεγε. If this be the <i>Diotimus</i> of Xenophon, and the expedition that in which he was the colleague of Iphicrates, (which Schneider, ad Xen. Hel. V. 1, 25. seems to think probable,) that oration of Lysias would be brought down to the year of Theodotus, B. C. 387.</p>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>Ol. 97. 4. <i>Plato philosophus agnoscitur</i>. Euseb. This date seems to refer to the voyage to Sicily, which was made by Plato in his fortieth year: consequently in the archonship of Antipater. Plato, Epist. VII. p. 324. a. ὅτε γὰρ κατ' ἀρχῆς εἰς Συρακοῦσας ἦν Ἀφικλῆς, σφῆδον ἐπὶ τετταράκοντα γεγονώς, Δίαν εἶχε τὴν ἡλικίαν, ἣν ταῦν Ἰππάρχους γίγνεται. The first of the three voyages: Athen. XI. p. 507. b. τρεῖς εἰς Σικελίαν ἐκπέλουσας, ἀπαξ μὲν τῶν βυάκων χάριν, ὅτε καὶ τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ Διονυσίῳ συγγενόμενος ἐκινδύνυσεν' δις δὲ πρὸς τὸν νεώτερον Διονύσιον. Laërt. III. 18. τρεῖς πάλιν εἰς Σικελίαν. πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ θάλασσαν τῆς νήσου καὶ τῶν κρατήρων, ὅτε καὶ Διονύσιος ὁ Ἐρμοκράτους—ἠνάγκασεν ὥστε συμμίζειν αὐτῷ.</p> <p>(<i>Æschines</i> the orator is born about this time; since he was in his 45th year at the prosecution of Timarchus. cf. a. 345.)</p>	
<p><i>Lysias</i> Ὀλυμπιακός. Diod. XIV. 109. (<i>Olymp.</i> 98.) Δυσίας ὁ ῥήτωρ—τὸν Ὀλυμπιακὸν λόγον ἀνέγνω. Vit. X. or. p. 836. D. ἀνέγνω δὲ ἐν τῇ Ὀλυμπιακῇ πανηγύρει λόγον μέγιστον, διαλλαγίντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας καταλύσαι Διονύσιον. A fragment is preserved by Dionys. Lysias, p. 519. Reisk.</p> <p>(<i>Lysias</i> ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀριστοφάνους χρημάτων. <i>Aristophanes</i> was put to death about five years after the victory at Cnidus: Lys. p. 154, 28. ἐν τίσταρσιν ἢ πάντε ἐπει—τραγῳδαίς δις χορηγίας—καὶ τρεῖς ἐπὶ τρηταρχίᾳς, κ. τ. λ. And this cause followed soon after; about the year of Antipater or Pyrrhion, or perhaps a year or two later. see col. 2.)</p> <p><i>Conon</i> was now dead: Lys. p. 155, 22. ὁ Κόνωνος θάνατος καὶ αἱ διαθήκαι αἱ διήθητο ἐν Κύπρῳ. In Thucydides and Xenophon, the first mention of <i>Conon</i> is in B. C. 413, when he commanded in Naupactus. Thucyd. VII. 31. And the last is in B. C. 392, when he was imprisoned by Tiribazus. Xen. Hel. IV. 8, 16. He seems to have died soon</p>	<p><i>Aristophanis</i> Πλούτος β'. Arg. Plut. III. ἐδιδάχθη ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἀντιπάτρου [Feb. or March B. C. 388.] ἀνταγωνιζομένου αὐτοῦ Νικοχάρους μὲν Λάκωνιν. Ἀριστοφάνους δὲ Ἀδμήτην. Νικοφάνους δὲ Ἀδωνίδην. Ἀλκαίου δὲ Πασίφραν. τελευταίαν δὲ διδάξας τὴν καμάρταν ταύτην ἐπὶ τῷ ἴδιῳ νόματι, καὶ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ συστήσαι Ἀραρότα δι' αὐτῆς τοῖς θεαταῖς βουλόμενος, τὰ ὑπόλοιπα δύο δι' ἐκείνου καθῆκε, Κώκαλον καὶ Αἰολοσίκανα. Compare Anonym. Vit. Aristoph. p. xxxviii. Beck.</p> <p>In the year of the Βάτραχοι [B. C. 405] there were three prizes for comedy: but it seems implied that there was now only one prize; as no mention is made of the second and third. The expense of tragedy also seems to be retrenched. Two tragic χορηγίαι, between B. C. 394 and B. C. 388, are stated to have cost 5000 drachmæ: Lys. pro Aristoph. Bon. p. 154, 30. p. 155, 32. τραγῳδαῖς δις χορηγίας—χορηγήσει πεντακισχιλίας δραχμῶν. In B. C. 410, one tragic χορηγία cost 3000.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		At the time of the appointment of Antalcidas, Chabrias ἐξήλθει ἐς Κύπρον, βοηθῶν Εὐαγόρῃ. Xen. Hel. V. 1, 10.
387.	Theodotus. Diod. XIV. 110. Aristid. tom. II. p. 286. Jebb. ἀπὸ Εὐβουλίδου ἄρχων ὄντος Θεόδοτος.	Peace of Antalcidas. Xen. Hel. V. 1, 25—36. Evagoras was excepted out of the treaty: Isocrat. Panegy. c. 39. p. 69. e. ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις ἐκδοτός ἴστω. The treaty, excepting Cyprus out of the protection granted to the rest, is extant in Xenophon, Hel. V. 1, 31. Polybius, I. 6. fixes the year of this celebrated peace: εἶτος ἐνιστήκει μετὰ τὴν ἐν Αἰγύῳ ποταμοῖς ναυμαχίαν ἰνεακαίδεκατον, πρὸ δὲ τῆς ἐν Λαύκτροις μάχης ἑκαταίδεκατον. And Aristides, tom. II. p. 286, the archon: Θεόδοτος ἐφ' οὗ ἡ εἰρήνη ἐγένετο. And Diodorus, XIV. 110. or rather Callisthenes, apud Diod. XIV. 117. The treaty seems to have been concluded in the beginning of the year of Theodotus; about autumn: because the Mantinean war, which was carried on in the archonship of Mystichides, was in the second year after the peace; and because the restoration of Plataea, accomplished after the treaty, took place nevertheless in the year of the treaty, as Pausanias implies.
386.	Mystichides. Diod. XV. 2.	Restoration of Plataea: ἐπὶ τῆς εἰρήνης ἢ πρὸς βασιλείᾳ γενέσθαι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἔπραξεν Ἀνταλκίδας—τῶν Πλαταιῶν καταλόντων ἐξ Ἀθηῶν. Pausan. IX. 1, 3. Plataea was restored in consequence of the measures of Agesilaus with the Thebans. conf. Xen. Hel. V. 1, 33. In the year of Theodotus; as it should seem, from the account of Pausanias.
385.	Dexitheus. Diod. XV. 8. Plutarch. Mor. p. 845. D.	Siege of Mantinea by Agesipolis: Xen. Hel. V. 2, 1—7. Related by Pausanias, VIII. 8, 5. Diodorus, XV. 5. ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Μυστιχίδου—(Λακεδαιμόνιοι) οὐδὲ δύο ἔτη φυλάξαντες τὰς κοινὰς σκοπὰς, πλησιόχωρον οὖσαν τὴν τῶν Μαντινίων πόλιν—ἐπώπτευσαν αὐτῆς τὴν αὔξην. διὰ—προσέταττον τὰ τεῖχη καθελὼν, κ. τ. λ.—About spring: and about eighteen months after the conclusion of the peace. Wherefore we may date the siege towards the close of the year of Mystichides, and the peace in the beginning of the year of Theodotus. This appears to be the war, in which Pelopidas and Epaminondas served together, and were both wounded, and rescued by Agesipolis. Plutarch. Pelopid. c. 4. supposed by Palmerius to be a war unnoticed by Xenophon. The fall of Mantinea is mentioned by Isocrates, Panegy. c. 35. p. 67. a. de Pace, c. 33. p. 179. c. Great sea fight between Evagoras and the Persians: in the year of Mystichides. Diod. XV. 2. After the peace of Antalcidas. Theopompus, apud Phot. cod. 176. p. 389. made mention περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης ἢ αὐτὸς (ὁ βασιλεὺς) τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐβράβευσεν, ὅπως τε πρὸς Εὐαγόραν ἐπικρατίστορον ἐκόμεναι, καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐν Κύπρῳ ναυμαχίας.
384.	Ol. 99. Diotrefes. Diod. XV. 14. Dionys. ad Amm. p. 727. Reisk.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
afterwards, of sickness, at Cyprus. Lys. p. 155, 28.	(cf. a. 404.) which confirms the emendation of Reiske, ΔΙΞ ΧΟΡΗΓΗΣΑΙ, for ΔΙΑΧΟΡΗΓΗΣΑΙ, in Lys. 154, 30.
Callisthenes ὁ ἱστοριογράφος τὴν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σύνταξιν ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ τούτων τὸν ἑαυτὸν γενομένης εἰρήνης—ἤρκεται γράφειν. διὰ δὲ τριακονταετὴ χρόνον, ἔγραψε μὲν βίβλους δέκα, τὴν δὲ τελευταίαν καταπαύσει τῆς συντάξεως εἰς τὴν ὑπὸ Φιλομήλου κατάληψιν τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ. Diod. XIV. 117. Compare Diod. XVI, 14.	Antiphanes began to exhibit: Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxx. Ἀντιφάνης—ἤρξατο διδάσκειν μετὰ τὴν 57' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Feb. or March B. C. 387, would consequently be the earliest date of the exhibitions of Antiphanes. He still wrote comedy in B. C. 343; forty-four years after his first exhibitions. Antiphanes was at this time about twenty years of age. cf. a. 407.
The orator Androtion began about this time to engage in public affairs. conf. a. 355. Androtion was a pupil of Isocrates: Suidas. Ἀνδροτίων Ἀνδρῶνος, Ἀθηναῖος, ῥήτωρ καὶ δημαγωγός, μαθητὴς Ἰσοκράτους.	
Ctesias the historian remained till this time at the court of Persia. cf. a. 401. Λυσία κατὰ Θεομνήστου. Lys. p. 116, 26. ἡμολ γὰρ ἐπὶ εἰσὶ τριάκοντα τρία, ἐξ ὧν ὁ ἡμεῖς καταληλύθατε, εἰκοστὴν τοῦτ'. Perhaps, therefore, in the year of Dexitheus, who was the twentieth archon from Pythodorus. Birth of Aristotle: Apollod. apud Laert. V. 9.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
383.	<i>Phanostratus</i> . Diod. XV. 15. Ptolem. <i>μυγ. συνταξ.</i> IV. cf. Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 297.	
382.	<i>Evander</i> . Demosth. Timocrat. p. 743. Reisk. Ptolem. <i>μυγ. συνταξ.</i> IV. cf. Wess. ad Diod. XV. 20. <i>Menander</i> , Diod. XV. 20.	First campaign of the Olynthian war. Xen. Hel. V. 2, 23—24. Early in the year. In the archonship of Phanostratus. Diod. XV. 19. Phœbidas seizes the Cadmea, <i>θέρους ὄντος</i> . Hel. V. 2, 29. <i>ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Μενάνδρου</i> . Diod. XV. 20.—At the time of the <i>Pythia</i> . Aristid. tom. I. p. 258. Jebb. <i>Ποσειδων ὄντων ἡ Καδμεία κατελήφθη</i> . Teleutias marched to Olynthus <i>after</i> that event. Hel. V. 2, 37—38. And yet he withdrew, <i>τοῦτο στρατεύσας τὸ θέρους</i> . Ibid. 2, 43. Mr. Mitford, in a judicious note, Hist. of Greece, vol. VI. p. 120, is with reason dissatisfied with Dodwell, Ann. Xen. p. 266. <i>Amyntas</i> was at this time king of Macedonia: Isocrat. Paneg. c. 35. p. 67. a. (Λακεδαιμόνιοι) τὸν Ὀλυθίου καὶ Φλιασίου πολιορκούσιν, Ἀμύντα δὲ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεῖ— <i>συμπράττουσι</i> .
381.	<i>Demophilus</i> . Diod. XV. 22.	Second campaign of the Olynthian war: <i>ἅμα τῶ ἡρὶ ὑποφανομένῳ</i> . Xen. Hel. V. 3, 1. Teleutias slain: 3, 3—6. <i>ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Μενάνδρου—ὁ Τελευτίας πέσσει</i> . Diod. XV. 20. 21. Therefore before midsummer. <i>Agesipolis</i> takes the command. Xen. Hel. V. 3, 8—9. Ibid. 3, 18. <i>ὁ δὲ Ἀγησιπόλις οὐδὲς—ἔπειτα πρὸς τῇ πόλει τῶν Ὀλυθίων τὰ ἔσπια</i> . <i>ἐπὶ δὲ οὐδὲς ἀντιῆλθε αὐτῶν, ἐξέθριπε τὸν σίτον</i> . In the year of <i>Demophilus</i> . Diod. XV. 22. which is the correct date. Siege of Phlius by Agesilaus; <i>ἔξα ὄντος Ἀγησιπόλιδος</i> . Xen. Hel. V. 3, 10—17.
380.	Ol. 100. <i>Pytheas</i> . Diod. XV. 23. Mar. Par. No. 70.	Third campaign of the Olynthian war. Agesipolis commands. His death happens <i>κατὰ θέρους ἀρχῆν</i> . Xen. Hel. V. 3, 19. in the year of Pytheas. Diod. XV. 23. <i>fourteen</i> years after the death of Lysander, and <i>nine</i> before the battle of Leuctra. <i>Ἀγησιπόλις—βασιλεύσας ἐπὶ τίσσαρα καὶ δέκα—Κλεόμβροτος—ἐπὶ ἑννία</i> . Diod. XIV. 89. XV. 23. 55. Polybiades is sent to succeed Agesipolis: <i>ἀντ' ἐκείνου Πολυβιάδην ἐπέμψουσιν</i> . Xen. Hel. V. 3, 20. Evagoras in Cyprus is pressed by the Persians, in the <i>sixth</i> year after the great sea fight, in which he was defeated: Isocrat. Paneg. c. 39. p. 69. e. <i>κατὰ μὲν θάλατταν προδεδουτύχηκεν, ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐ δύναται περιγενέσθαι βασιλεὺς πολέμων, ἀλλ' ἤδη μὲν ἐξ ἐπὶ διατίτρεφεν</i> . See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 12. <i>Cyprian war</i> .
379.	<i>Nicon</i> . Diod. XV. 24. Dionys. Lys. p. 479. Reisk.	Polybiades finishes the Olynthian war: Xen. Hel. V. 3, 26. In the year of Pytheas; <i>πλείοσι μάχαις νικήσας συνέκλεισε τοὺς Ὀλυθίους εἰς πολιορκίαν</i> . Diod. XV. 23.— <i>παντάσας κακὰς ἔχοντας λυμῶ τοὺς Ὀλυθίους—ἡγάγεσθε πύμψαι περὶ εἰρήνης</i> . Xen. Hel. V. 3, 26. Towards the end,

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>γεννηθῆναι μὲν αὐτὸν τῶ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ἐνάτης καὶ ἐνενηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος</i> . Dionys. ad Amm. p. 727. Reisk. <i>ἐγεννήθη κατὰ τὴν ἐνενηκοστὴν καὶ ἐνάτην Ὀλυμπιάδα, Διοτρεφῶς Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντος, γ' ἔτος Δημοσθένους πρεσβύτερος</i> . [<i>sic legendum cum Wolfio</i> .]	
Birth of <i>Demosthenes</i> . About the first month of the archon <i>Evander</i> : July B. C. 382. since he had nearly completed his 16th year in the last month of <i>Polyzelus</i> : [June B. C. 366]—was 18 in the year of <i>Timocrates</i> : [about July or Aug. B. C. 364.]—27, in the year of <i>Callistratus</i> : [July or Aug. B. C. 355.] and 60 at his death, in the fourth month of the archon <i>Philocles</i> . [Octob. B. C. 322.] See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 20.	
<i>Democritus</i> continues his travels till his eightieth year: <i>ἐπ' ἔτεια ἐγδῶκοντα ἐπὶ ξείνης ἐγενήθη</i> . Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 304. A. Euseb. Præp. X. p. 472. B. cf. a. 460.	
<i>Isocratis Πανηγυρικός</i> . During the siege of <i>Phlius</i> ; and before the Olynthian war was ended; and before the recovery of the Cadmea. Panegy. c. 35. p. 67: a. This oration was therefore published before B. C. 379, and after the beginning of B. C. 380.	Death of <i>Philoxenus</i> . Mar. Par. No. 70. . . οὐ Φιλέξενος διδυραμβοποιὸς τελευταῖ βιοὺς ἐπὶ [Δ]Π, ἐπὶ ΗΔΠΙ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Πυθίου. cf. a. 398.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		therefore, of the year of Pytheas. Surrender of Phlius: after a siege of twenty months:— <i>ἐν ἐκτῷ μηνὶ καὶ ἐνιάτῳ</i> . Hel. V. 3, 25. The <i>Cadmea</i> is recovered by the Theban exiles. Xen. Hel. V. 4, 1—9. In the winter:— <i>ἤν νηστεύς</i> . Plutarch. Pelopid. c. 9.— <i>μάλα χειμῶνος ὄντος</i> . Xen. Hel. V. 4, 14. A little after the Phliasian war:—Plutarch. Agesil. c. 24. <i>ἄλγυν ἔμπροσθεν Φλιασίου πεπολεμηκῶς</i> (Ἀγχιλαος.) This enterprise is made the subject of a dialogue of Plutarch, entitled <i>περὶ τοῦ Σακράτους δαιμονίου</i> . Plutarch. Mor. p. 575. A.—598. F. but which might be more fitly called <i>περὶ τῆς καθόδου τῶν φυγάνων</i> . the main action of the piece being the <i>return of the Theban exiles</i> .
378.	<i>Nausinicus</i> . Diod. XV. 25. Dionys. Lys. p. 479. Demosth. Androt. p. 606. Reisk. Neær. p. 1367.	Cleombrotus marches into Bœotia in the middle of winter:— <i>μάλα χειμῶνος ὄντος</i> . Xen. Hel. V. 4, 14. Attempt of Sphodrias upon the Piræus: V. 4, 20. compare 4, 16. Expedition of Agesilaus into Bœotia. V. 4, 35. Dodwell rightly observes the order of these transactions: Ann. Xen. p. 269. <i>Medio tempore insidiatus est (Sphodrias) inter reditum Cleombroti et expeditionem quam hoc anno fecit Agesilaus</i> .
377.	<i>Callias</i> . Diod. XV. 28. Mar. Par. No. 71. Vetus Marmor apud Corsini. cf. a. 376.	Second expedition of Agesilaus into Bœotia: <i>ἐπὶ τὸ ἔαρ ἐπίστυ</i> . Xen. Hel. V. 4, 47. The Thebans, at the end of this campaign, had been <i>μάλα πιχόμενοι σπάνι σίτου, διὰ τὸ δοῦν τοῖν μὴ εὐληθῆναι καρπὸν ἐκ τῆς γῆς</i> . Hel. V. 4, 56. Diodorus, XV. 25. has dated the beginning of this war a year too low; <i>ἐπὶ Νausinίκου</i> . And has contracted the two expeditions of Agesilaus into one. conf. XV. 28—32.
376.	Ol. 101. <i>Charisander</i> . Oderici Marmor. Didascal. Vetus Marmor apud Corsini. Not. Græcor. p. c—ciii. Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 303. <i>τεττάρων ἐτῶν ἐπὶ ἀρχόντων Ἀθήνησι Καλλίου, Χαρισάνδρου, Ἰπποδάμαντος, Σωκρατίδου</i> . (the archons of the years B. C. 377—374.) <i>Chariander</i> , apud Diod. XV. 36.	Third campaign: <i>ὑποφαίνοντος πάλιν τοῦ ἔρος</i> . Xen. Hel. V. 4, 58.—Ib. 4, 59. <i>οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πάλιν φρουρὰν τε ἔθαινον τοῖς Θηβαίοις, καὶ Κλεόμβροτον ἡγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον</i> . <i>Chabrias</i> τὴν περὶ Νάξου ναυμαχίαν ἵνικα. Demosth. Aristocrat. p. 686.—in the year of the command of Cleombrotus. Xen. Hel. V. 4, 61.—in <i>September</i> : Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. <i>τοῦ βοηθουμένου περὶ τὴν πανσέληνον</i> . Idem, Phocion. c. 6. <i>ἵνικα μεγάλοις μυστηρίοις, τῇ ἐκτῇ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ βοηθουμένου</i> . Consequently, in the year of <i>Charisander</i> : and Diodorus is inaccurate in placing the action <i>ἐπὶ Καλλίου</i> . Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 303, ascribes this victory to the year of Callias, with Diodorus. <i>Eusebio quoque</i> (he observes) <i>celebris illa victoria Olymp. 100. 4. contigisse dicitur</i> . But Eusebius is not to be trusted for so nice a point: and the joint authorities of Eusebius and Diodorus together are insufficient, when contradicted by the course of events as they are described by a contemporary. The battle at Naxos was fought in the year of the command of Cleombrotus: conf. Xenoph. Hel. V. 4, 58—62. and therefore could not have happened in September of the preceding year, B. C. 377. or <i>Boëdromion</i> of the archon <i>Callias</i> . Dodwell, Ann. Xen. p. 271, whose opinion Corsini rejects, had more justly appreciated the value of Diodorus and Eusebius upon this point. <i>Phocion</i> was distinguished in this battle: Plutarch. Phocion. c. 6. <i>νίος ὃν Χαβρία προσέμεινεν ἑαυτὸν τῷ στρατηγῷ, καὶ παρίεστο—ὅθεν ὁ Χαβρίας ἡγάπα καὶ προήγεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ πράξεις. καὶ τῆς περὶ Νάξου ναυμαχίας—δόξαν οὐ μικρὰν Φωκίῳ περιποιήσας τοῦ γὰρ ἐναντίου χείρας ἀπέδωκεν αὐτῷ</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Death of <i>Lysias</i> . Dionys. Lys. p. 479. Reisk. <i>τελευτῇ ὀγδοηκοντατῆς γενόμενος, ἐπὶ Νίκανος, ἢ ἐπὶ Νausinίκου ἀρχόντος</i> . Vit. X. or. p. 836. A. <i>ἐτελεύτησεν ὀγδοήκοντα τρία ἐτη βίου: ἢ, ὡς τινες, ἕξ καὶ ἑβδμήκοντα: ἢ, ὡς τινες, ὑπὲρ ὀγδοήκοντα</i> . <i>Nicon</i> is the eightieth archon from <i>Philocles</i> , exclusive of <i>Philocles</i> . <i>Lysias</i> seems to have died at the end of the year of <i>Nicon</i> , or beginning of <i>Nausinicus</i> , when he would just have passed his eightieth year.	
<i>Demosthenes</i> left an orphan, when he had entered his seventh year: <i>οὐμὸς πατὴρ κατέλειπεν ἐμὲ ἐπὶ ἑτῶν ὄντα</i> . Demosth. Aphob. I. p. 814. whence it is repeated by Plutarch. Demosthen. c. 4. and by the author of Vit. X. or. p. 844. A. His father therefore died about the second month of the archon <i>Charisander</i> , Aug. B. C. 376. And ten years of guardianship had elapsed in the last month of <i>Polyzelus</i> : June B. C. 366. <i>ἐπὶ Πολυζέλου ἀρχόντος σκυφοριάνος μηνός—ἑλαις δέκα ἔσσι, κ. τ. λ.</i> Demosth. Onetor. I. p. 868. Onet. II. p. 880. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 20. If the father died in the second month of <i>Charisander</i> , the actual interval would be <i>nine years and ten months</i> .	<i>Anaxandrides</i> , the comic poet, flourished. Mar. Par. No. 71. <i>ἀφ' οὗ Ἀναξανδρίδης ὁ καμ.....</i> <i>Ἀθήνησι Καλλίου</i> . The Marble probably recorded his first dramatic victory. The date is confirmed by Suidas, v. <i>Ἀναξανδρίδης</i> . <i>Ἀναξ. γεγονός—ἑλυμπίδι ἐκατοστῇ πρώτῃ</i> . Olymp. 101. 1. would be only one year later than the archonship of <i>Callias</i> . conf. a. 347.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. As he was eighty years of age at the time of the Lacedæmonian war, B. C. 323, (cf. Plutarch. Phocion. c. 24.) he was now about twenty-seven.</p> <p>Tenth and last year of the war between Evagoras and Artaxerxes. For it lasted ten years; Isocrat. Evag. c. 23. p. 201. e. Εὐαγόρα πολέμους ἔτη δέκα. and B. C. 380 was the sixth year. Diodorus, XV. 9. agrees in the duration of the war, ten years, but differs in the date. See Appendix, c. 12. Cyprian war.</p>
375.	Hippodamas. Oderici Marm. Didasc. Vet. Marm. ap. Corsin. cf. a. 376. Hippodamus, Diod. XV. 38.	<p>The Lacedæmonians send Cleombrotus, καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ τίνταρας μέγας, to oppose the Thebans in Phocis. Xen. Hel. VI. 1, 1. Polydamas of Thessaly comes to Sparta, σχεδὸν περὶ τούτων τὸν χρόνον. 1, 2.—while Cleombrotus is still in Phocis. conf. VI. 1, 13. (VI. 1, 5. Schneid.) On the arrival of the Lacedæmonian forces in Phocis, οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἀναχωρήσαντες ἐς τὴν αὐτῶν, ἐρύλασσαν τὰς ἐσβολὰς. Hel. VI. 2, 1.</p>
374.	Socratides. Diod. XV. 41. Demosth. Timoth. p. 1186, 1197. Neær. p. 1356. Vetus Marmor ap. Corsin. cf. a. 376.	<p>The Athenians, jealous of the Thebans, πέμψαντες πρέσβεις ἐς Λακεδαίμονα εἰρήνην ἐποιήσαντο. Εὐθύς δ' ἐκείθεν δύο τῶν πρέσβων κλείσαντες—ἔπον τῷ Τιμοθέῳ ἀποπλεῖν οἴκατι. Xen. Hel. VI. 2, 1—2. Timotheus, returning from Corcyra, at the end of this year, τοῦς τῶν Ζακυνθίων φονγὰς ἀπεβίβασεν ἐς τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν. VI. 2, 2. which gave occasion to a renewal of the war between Athens and Lacedæmon: called, on that account, Demosth. Neær. p. 1357, τὸν ὕστερον πόλεμον.</p> <p>Platea had been already destroyed: Xen. Hel. VI. 3, 1. ἐκπεπνυμένος ὄρωντες ἐκ τῆς Βοιωτίας Πλαταιάς, καὶ κατακυρηνύσας πρὸς αὐτούς. (τοῦς Ἀθηναίους.) Placed by Diodor. XV. 41, 46. ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Σωκράτιδου. It might have happened in the course of the summer, B. C. 374. in the very beginning of the year of Socratides. Pausanias, IX. 1, 3. places this event in B. C. 373.—ἰγίνετο ἡ ἄλσος Πλαταιᾶς ἡ δευτέρα μάχης μὲν τρίτῃ τῆς ἐν Λαύκτροις ἔτει πρότερον, Ἀστέιον δὲ Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχόντος. But this is one year too low, and inconsistent with the narrative of Xenophon: unless the final destruction of the city was one year later than the expulsion of the inhabitants.</p> <p>Death of Evagoras: in the year of Socratides. Diod. XV. 47.</p>
373.	Asteius. Diod. XV. 48. Mar. Par. No. 72. Pausan. IX. 1, 3. VII. 25, 2. (ὡδὲ Ἀστέιον μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχόντος τετάρτῃ δὲ ἔτει τῆς ρα' Ὀλυμπιάδος.) Demosth. Timoth. p.	<p>Timotheus is appointed to oppose Mnasippus at Corcyra. Xen. Hel. VI. 2, 4—11. But, before he sailed, is superseded by Iphicrates: οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—παύσαντες αὐτὸν τῆς στρατηγίας Ἰφικράτην ἀναιρούνται. 2, 13. This is confirmed by Demosthenes, in Timoth. p. 1186, 1187, who marks the date: μέλλαν ἐκπλεῖν ἐπὶ Σωκράτιδου ἀρχόντος, μουνυχίῳς μηνός,—[April B. C. 373.]—ἀπεχευροτονήθη ὑφ' ὧν στρατηγός. When Iphicrates arrived at Corcyra, Mnasippus was already slain. Xen.</p>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<p>Eubulus exhibited comedy, in Olymp. 101. Suidas. Εὐβούλος—Ἀθηναῖος, υἱὸς Εὐφράντορος, κωμικός, εἰδὼς δράματα ρθ'. ἦν δὲ κατὰ ρα' Ὀλυμπιάδα, μεθόριος τῆς μέσης κωμῆδος καὶ τῆς παλαιᾶς.</p> <p>Araros first exhibited:—Suid. Ἀραρῶς, Ἀθηναῖος, υἱὸς Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ κωμικοῦ, καὶ αὐτὸς κωμικός, διδάξας τὸ πρῶτον Ὀλυμπιάδι ρα'. Araros had been introduced to the public by his father, 13 years before. conf. a. 388.</p> <p>The exhibitions of Eubulus, Araros, and Anaxandrides, [cf. a. 376.] poets of the middle comedy, being referred by the grammarians to the 101st Olympiad, and those of Antiphanes being after the 98th, [cf. a. 387.] we may infer from hence the period at which the middle comedy was reckoned to commence.</p>
<p>Isocratis Πλαταικός. The Plateans had recourse to Athens, upon their expulsion by the Thebans, in the present year. Xenoph. Hel. VI. 3, 1. Their cause is advocated in this oration. Wolfius, (ad orat. initium,) remarks, Platearum excidium bello Peloponnesiaco Thucydides, lib. 3, exponit. Sed de hoc altero non memini me quicquam legisse. and thinks, (in argumento,) that this piece was written by Isocrates merely styli exercendi causa. But, if Wolf had remembered the real history, in Xenoph. Hel. VI. 3, 1. Diod. XV. 46. Pausan. IX. 1. he might have judged otherwise.</p> <p>Ol. 101. 3. Plato et Xenophon, necnon et alii Socratici clari habentur. Euseb. Plato was now fifty-five years of age.</p>	
<p>Callistratus the orator, and Iphicrates, prosecute Timotheus, in Mæmacterion of the archon Asteius. Timotheus is supported by Jason of Pheræ, and Alcetas; by whose influence he is acquitted: Demosth. Timoth. p. 1187. ἀπεχευροτονήθη μὲν ὑφ' ὧν στρατηγός, διὰ τὸ μὴ περιπλεῖσθαι Πελοπόννησον, ἐπὶ κρίσει δὲ παρεβέβητο εἰς τὸν δῆμον, αἰτίας</p>	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	1190, 1192, 1202. Ne- ær. p. 1357. 'Αριστῆος, apud Aristot. Meteor. I. 6. p. 535. E.	Hel. VI. 2, 27—31.—having besieged Corcyra for more than two months. conf. 2, 16. <i>Callistratus</i> and <i>Chabrias</i> were the colleagues of <i>Iphicrates</i> : VI. 2, 39. This is the war spoken of, Demosth. Neær. p. 1357, by the name of τὸν ὕστερον πόλεμον—ἦν δὲ ὁ χρόνος, ὃς 'Αστέιος ἦν ἄρχων Ἀθήνῃσι. <i>Iphicrates</i> , therefore, arrived, and conducted the war, after midsummer B. C. 373. Trial of <i>Timotheus</i> , ἐν τῷ μαιμακτηριῶνι μηνὶ τῷ ἐπ' 'Αστέλου ἄρχοντος. [November B. C. 373.] Demosth. Timoth. p. 1190. See col. 3.
372.	Ol. 102. <i>Alcisthenes</i> . Diod. XV. 50. Dionys. Lys. p. 479. Demosth. Neær. p. 1357. Timoth. p. 1193. 1201. 1202. 1203.	<i>Timotheus</i> goes to Asia, περί βαρβαρίων μήνα ἐπ' 'Αστέλου ἄρχοντος. [May B. C. 372.] Demosth. Timoth. p. 1192. <i>Iphicrates</i> still continues in the command of a fleet in the Ionian sea, till the period of the congress at Sparta, in the year of <i>Alcisthenes</i> . Compare Xenoph. Hel. VI. 2, 38—39. VI. 3, 3. VI. 4, 1.
371.	<i>Phrasiclides</i> . Diod. XV. 51. Demosth. Ne- ær. p. 1357. Mar. Par. No. 73. Pausan. VIII. 27, 6. VI. 5, 2. (ubi corrupte Φρασικαίδου.)	Congress at Sparta. Thebes excluded from the treaty. Xen. Hel. VI. 3. in the year of <i>Alcisthenes</i> . Diod. XV. 50. Dionys. Lys. p. 479. <i>Leuctra</i> : in the year of <i>Phrasiclides</i> : Φρασικαίδου μὲν Ἀθήνῃσι ἄρχοντος, δευτέρῳ δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ἑκατοστῆς ἐλυμπιάδος καὶ δευτέρῃ. Pausan. VIII. 27, 6. ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἱσταμένου πέμπτῃ. Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. Ages. c. 28. [July B. C. 371.] Mar. Par. No. 73. γίνετο Θηβαίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἦν ἐνέκων Θηβαῖοι, ἐπὶ ΗΠΙΗ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνῃσι Φρασικαίδου. There were twenty days between the treaty and the battle. Plutarch. Ages. c. 28. τῇ τετραδί ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ σκιροφοριῶνος μηνὸς ἐποιήσαντο τὰς σπονδὰς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, τῇ δὲ πέμπτῃ τοῦ ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἡγήθησαν ἐν Λεύκτροις, ἡμερῶν εἴκοσι διαγενομένων. The peace, therefore, was in the last month of <i>Alcisthenes</i> ; whence, perhaps, in Demosth. Neær. p. 1357, it is dated ἐπὶ Φρασικαίδου ἄρχοντος. Dodwell inaccurately supposes the peace to have been concluded thirteen months before the battle. See Appendix, c. 11. <i>Megalopolis</i> founded, in the year of the battle of <i>Leuctra</i> : Pausan. VIII. 27, 6. συνκρίσθη ἡ Μεγάλη πόλις ἐναυτῶν τε τῷ αὐτῷ καὶ μετὰ τε ἐλίγοις ὕστερον, ἢ τὸ πταίσμα ἐγένετο Λακεδαιμονίων τὸ ἐν Λεύκτροις. Perhaps about January B. C. 370.
370.	<i>Dysicetus</i> . Diod. XV. 57. Pausan. IV. 27, 5. <i>Dysicetus</i> , Demosth.	<i>Agessilaus</i> is sent into Arcadia: Xen. Hel. VI. 5, 10. προῦρᾶν οἱ ἴφροι ἔφαινον, Ἀγχιθίων δ' ἐκέλευεν ἡ πόλις ἡγεῖσθαι. After the restoration of Mantinea. VI. 5, 3—5.—and the foundation of <i>Megalopolis</i> .

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
τῆς μεγίστης τυχῶν ἐβρισθήκει δ' αὐτῷ Καλλιστράτος καὶ Ἰφικράτης, τῷ τε πράττειν καὶ εἰπεῖν δυνάμενοι—αὐτὸν δὲ ἔβαινευμένων μὲν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων καὶ οἰκείων αὐτοῦ ἀπάντων, ἐπὶ δὲ Ἀλκίτου καὶ Ἰάσονος, συμμάχων ὄντων ὧν, μάλιστα ἐπίσθητι ἀρεῖναι. The trial was in the year of <i>Asteius</i> : Ibid. p. 1190. ἀφικομένου γὰρ Ἀλκίτου καὶ Ἰάσονος ὡς τούτων ἐν τῷ μαιμακτηριῶνι μηνὶ τῷ ἐπ' 'Αστέλου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τὸν τούτου.	
(Among the most eminent orators of this period were <i>Leodamas</i> , <i>Callistratus</i> , <i>Aristophon</i> the <i>Aezenian</i> , <i>Cephalus</i> the <i>Colyttian</i> , <i>Thrasylbulus</i> the <i>Colyttian</i> , (cf. Demosth. Timocrat. p. 742. <i>Æschin</i> . Ctesiph. p. 73, 19.) <i>Diophantus</i> . <i>Leodamas</i> is mentioned, <i>Æschin</i> . Ctes. p. 73, 20. Demosth. Leptin. p. 501. (whence we learn that he was living in B. C. 355.) <i>Aristot. Rhet. I. 7, 13.</i> —Λεωδάμας καταγορεύων Καλλιστράτου—καὶ Χαβρίου. II. 23, 25.—Λεωδάμας ἀπολογούμενος ἔλεγε, καταγορεύσαντος Θρασυβούλου, κ. τ. λ.— <i>Thrasylbulus</i> the <i>Colyttian</i> , according to <i>Ruhnken</i> .—The others are enumerated by <i>Demosthenes</i> , de Cor. p. 301. γεγόνασι ῥήτορες Ἰνδοῖοι καὶ μεγάλοι πρὸ ἡμῶν, Καλλιστράτος ἑκαίνας, Ἀριστοφῶν, Κεφάλος, Θρασύβουλος, [the <i>Colyttian</i> , it should seem,] ἑτεροὶ μυριοί. Id. Fals. Leg. p. 436. πολλοὶ παρ' ὧν ἐπὶ καιρῶν γεγόνασιν ἰσχυροί, Καλλιστράτος ἑκαίνας, αὐτῆς Ἀριστοφῶν, Διοφάντος.)	<i>Astydamas</i> gains the prize in tragedy: Mar. Par. No. 72. ἐφ' οὗ Ἀστυδάμας Ἀθήνῃσι ἐνίκησεν, ἐπὶ ΗΠΙΗ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνῃσι Ἀστέλου. [Feb. or March B. C. 372.] As the practice of the Marble is, to record the first victory of a poet, and as the elder <i>Astydamas</i> gained his first prize twenty-six years before, (cf. a. 398.) this must be understood of the younger <i>Astydamas</i> , son of the former. <i>Suidas</i> . Ἀστυδάμας ὁ νῖος, υἱὸς τοῦ προτέρου, τραγικὸς καὶ αὐτός.
<i>Callistratus</i> and <i>Melanopus</i> , the orators, are present at the congress at Sparta: Xen. Hel. VI. 3, 3. Καλλιστράτος ὁ δημηγόρος παρ' ἡν ἱπασχόμενος γὰρ Ἰφικράτῃ ἡ χρήματα πέμψεν τῷ ναυτικῷ, ἡ εἰρήνην ποιήσειν, οὕτως Ἀθήνῃσι τε ἦν καὶ ἔπαρτε περὶ εἰρήνης. <i>Melanopus</i> was one of the ambassadors. Hel. VI. 3, 2. He was the political opponent of <i>Callistratus</i> . conf. <i>Plutarch</i> . Demosth. c. 13. <i>Aristot. Rhet. I. 14, 1.</i> <i>Callistratus</i> and <i>Melanopus</i> are mentioned together by <i>Anaxandrides</i> , apud <i>Athen</i> . XV. p. 689. f. Ὁ περὶ τῆς Ἰφικράτους εἰκόνης λόγος πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον.—in the year of <i>Phrasiclides</i> . Falsely ascribed to <i>Lysias</i> , who died seven years before: <i>Dionys. Lys.</i> p. 479. μετὰ Ἀλκισθένην ἄρχοντα, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν εἰρήνην Ἀθηναῖοι τε καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ βασιλεὺς ἄμωσαν, ἀποδοὺς τὰ στρατεύματα Ἰφικράτης ἰδιότης γίνεσθαι καὶ τὸ περὶ τῆς εἰκόνης ἦν τότε, ἔστιν ἐπὶ πρότερον τῆς γραφῆς τετελειωμένος Λυσίου. <i>Aristot. Rhet. II. 23, 6.</i> quotes this oration.	
<i>Democritus</i> is now in his ninetieth year, at which age he died, according to <i>Diodorus</i> , XIV. 11. Δημόκριτος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐτελεύτησε βιώσας ἐπὶ ἐν-	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	Steph. II. p. 1132. Reisk.	VI. 5, 6, 7, 11. The date of Pausanias therefore is verified by Xenophon. Agesilaus was in the Mantinea territory in the winter: VI. 5, 20. καὶ γὰρ ἦν μέσος χειμῶν.—when the Thebans were expected. 5, 19. The winter, consequently, of the archon Dyscinctus: the winter of the first invasion of Laconia. Jason of Pheræ is slain, in the year of <i>Dyscinctus</i> : Diod. XV. 57. 60. a little before the <i>Pythian games</i> : ἐπιόντων Πυθίων. Xen. Hel. VI. 4, 29. In the beginning, then, of the year of Dyscinctus; before the autumn. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 1. <i>Pythian games</i> .
369.	<i>Lysistratus</i> . Diod. XV. 61. Plutarch. Mor. p. 839. D.	<i>First invasion of Laconia</i> . The Thebans arrive at Mantinea, ἐπὶ δ' Ἀγροῖλαος ἀπὸ Πύθωνος. Xen. Hel. VI. 5, 22. They enter Laconia, while it was still midwinter. Plutarch. Ages. c. 32. ἔρρηξεν πλείστους ἱαντοῦ καὶ μέγιστος τότε ὁ Εὐράτας, χιόνων γινόμενων. Idem, Pelopid. c. 24. χειμῶνος μὲν ἦσαν αἱ περὶ τροπὰς ἀκαμαί. They remained three months: Plutarch. Agesil. c. 32. τρεῖς μῆνας ὅλους ἐμμενηχότες. Diod. XV. 67. πάντα τὰ προειρημένα συντελέσαντες ἐν ἡμέραις ὀδοῦσιντα καὶ πέντε, ἐπαύλινον εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν. And it was still winter when they retired. Xen. Hel. VI. 5, 50. οἱ δὲ Θεβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι—ἀπὸ νῆας ἰβούλοντο ἐκ τῆς χώρας—τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἀνέλωτο, τὰ δὲ διήρπαστο, τὰ δὲ ἐκέρχυντο, τὰ δὲ κατεκίχυντο, πρὸς δ' ἦν καὶ χειμῶν ἦν. The Messenians were restored during this first expedition. Diod. XV. 66. Pausanias, IV. 27, 5. κατέλθον οἱ Μεσσηνιοὶ—Δυσκινήτου μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχόντος, τρίτῃ δὲ ἔτει τῆς δευτέρας καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. That is, towards the end of the year of Dyscinctus, in the beginning of B. C. 369. Confirmed by Isocrates, Archidam. c. 24. p. 127. d. ἈΠΙΑΞ ἡγνίζοντες, καὶ ΜΙΑΞ εἰσβολῆς γινόμενης. and by Plutarch. Pelopid. c. 24. Λακεδαιμονίαν ἀποστήσαντες—αὐτῆς τῆς Λακωνικῆς τὰ πλείστα—ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ στρατείᾳ—τὴν Μεσσηνίαν χώραν νημερόμενον Σπαρτιατῶν ἀποτιμώμενοι, τοὺς παλαιούς Μεσσηνίους ἐκάλουν καὶ κατήγον.—and by the emphatic notice of Xenophon, VII. 1, 27. who, in the next year, speaks of Messenia as then established. After the Thebans were withdrawn, the Athenians complete the treaty with Lacedæmon. Hel. VII. 1, 1—14. in B. C. 369. as Dodwell rightly fixes it. Polyphron of Pheræ slain: ἄρξας ἕνα βιαιότατον. Xen. Hel. VI. 4, 34. ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Λυσιστράτου. Diod. XV. 61. Diodorus, however, confounds <i>Polydorus</i> with <i>Polyphron</i> .—Alexander of Pheræ παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχήν. Xenoph. Hel. VI. 4, 35. ἦρξεν ἐπὶ Ἰνδῆκα. Diod. XV. 61.
368.	Ol. 103. <i>Nausigenes</i> . Diod. XV. 71. Mar. Par. No. 75. <i>Oderici</i> Marm. Didasc.	The Thebans enter Peloponnesus: Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 15. just before ἡ παρὰ Διονυσίου βοήθεια καταπλεῖ Λακεδαιμονίους. 1, 20. Μετὰ ταῦτα Θεβαῖοι μέιναντες οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ἀπῆλθον οἴκαδ', καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι δὲ ἕκαστος οἴκαδ'. 1, 22. In the spring: for the Syracusan succours went home τοῦ θέρους λήγοντος. Diod. XV. 70. And they had come, μῆνας πέντε τοὺς μισθοὺς εἰληφότες. Ibid. Embassy on the part of the king of Persia to negotiate a peace. Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 27. But, οὐ ξυνερχόμενοι οἱ Θεβαῖοι Μεσσηνίαν ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίους εἶναι. Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 27. This incidental allusion is the first notice that Xenophon ventures to take of that important transaction, the establishment of the independence of Messenia.
367.	<i>Polyzelus</i> . Diod. XV. 75. Demosth. Onetor. I.	Ἡ δευτέρα βοήθεια παρὰ Διονυσίου. Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 28. When their time of service was expired, (—ὁ ἀρχων τῆς παρὰ Διονυσίου βοηθείας ἔλα-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
ἤκοντα. although he erroneously dates the ninetyeth year of Democritus at Olymp. 94. 1. [B. C. 404.] For the death of Democritus, cf. a. 357.	
<i>Eudoxus</i> flourished. Laërt. VIII. 90. ὁ δ' αὐτὸς (sc. Ἀπελλίδωρος ἐν χρονικοῖς. <i>fragmentum hoc omisit Heyn.</i>) φησὶ τὸν Κνίδιον Εὐδόξον ἀμύσσειν κατὰ τὴν γ' καὶ δ' Ὀλυμπιάδα εὐρεῖν τε τὰ περὶ τὰς καμπύλας γραμμὰς. ἐτελεύτησε δὲ τρίτῳ ἄγων καὶ ἔτος. He visited Mausolus: παρὰ Μανυσσαίων ἀφικέσθαι. Laërt. VIII. 87. which agrees with this date.—and was recommended by Agesilaus to Nectanebis: συστατικὰς φέροντα παρ' Ἀγησιλάου πρὸς Νεκτάνεβιν. Ibid. which also is consistent with the 103d Olympiad.	<i>Aphareus</i> began to exhibit tragedy. Vit. X. or. p. 839. D. ὁ δὲ Ἀφάρειος—ἐποίησε τραγωδίας περὶ ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα, ὧν ἀντιλόγονται δύο ἀρχαῖοι δὲ ἀπὸ Λυσιστράτου διδάσκουσιν, [Feb. or March B. C. 368.] ἄχρι Σωσιγένητος, ἐν ἔτεσιν εἰκοσιεὶς διδάσκαλος ἀστικὸς καθήμεν ἔξ, καὶ δις ἐνέκησε διὰ Διονυσίου καθῆς, καὶ δι' ἑτέρων ἑτέρας δύο ληναϊκῆς. conf. a. 341.
<i>Aristotle</i> , in his eighteenth year, or at the age of seventeen complete, came to Athens. Laërt. V.	<i>Dionysius</i> gains the tragic prize with the <i>Λύττα</i> Ἐκτορος. Diod. XV. 71, 74. ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Ναυσί-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	p. 868. Dionys. Amm. p. 728.	γεν, ὅτι ἐξήκοι αὐτῶ ὁ χρόνος. 1, 28.)—Archidamus gained the <i>tearless victory</i> : τὴν λεγομένην ἀδακρον μάχην. Plutarch. Agesil. c. 33. described by Xenophon, VII. 1, 29—32. Diodorus, XV. 72. Embassy of Pelopidas to Persia: Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 33—37. After the victory of Archidamus: (conf. 1, 35.) and before the march of Epaminondas into Achaia, which was in consequence of its failure. VII. 1, 40, 41. Death of the elder Dionysius: Diod. XV. 73. ἐν ἄρχοντος Ναυσιγέ- νους—ἐτελεύτησε, δυναστεύσας ἐπὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ὀκτώ. Mar. Par. No. 75. ἀφ' οὗ Διονύσιος Σικελιάτης ἐτελεύτησεν ὁ δὲ υἱὸς Διονύσιος ἐτυράννευσεν καὶ 'Αλε... —... λείπει ἐπὶ ΗΙΙΙΙ, ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Ναυσιγίνους. He died after a dramatic victory at the <i>Lenæa</i> . Diod. XV. 74. conse- quently after Anthesterion, or the eighth month of Nausigenes. [Feb. B. C. 367.] He was still living when the Syracusan auxiliaries were in Peloponnesus: (ἡ δευτέρα βοήθεια. Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 28.) which also brings down his death to the end of the year of Nausigenes. When succours were sent a third time, in the next campaign, B. C. 366, Xe- nophon, Hel. VII. 4, 12. attests that Dionysius was dead: σχεδὸν περὶ τούτων τὸν χρόνον [the conclusion of the peace between Corinth and Thebes] τετελευτηκότες ᾗ τοῦ προτέρου Διονυσίου, ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ πίμπει βοή- θειαν. The duration of his reign, 38 years, (in which Cicero agrees, conf. a. 406.) is consistent with his accession in the middle of the year of <i>Callias</i> ; between whom and Nausigenes are 37 archons.
366.	Cephisodorus. Diod. XV. 76. Demosth. Onetor. I. p. 868.	Expedition of Epaminondas into Achaia: ἐν ἄρχοντος Πολυζήλου. Diod. XV. 75. After the return of the embassy from Persia. Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 41. αὐτὸς δ' Ἐπαμινώδας, βουλευθεὶς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς προπαγα- γίσθαι, ὅπως μᾶλλον σφίσιν οἱ Ἀρκάδες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐχέμασχοι προσέχουν τὸν νοῦν, ἔγραψε στρατευτέον εἶναι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀχαΐαν. Oropus ὑπὸ τῶν φωνόντων κατελήφθη. VII. 4, 1.—in the year of Cephisodorus. Diod. XV. 76. A defensive alliance is concluded between Athens and Arcadia. Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 2.—after the seizure of Oropus: Ibid. After this treaty, (conf. 4, 6.) Corinth and Phlius make a separate peace with Thebes. VII. 4, 10.—which is spoken of by Diodorus, XV. 76. as the peace made in the archonship of <i>Cephisodorus</i> , when ὁ Λακεωνικὸς καὶ Βοιωτι- κὸς κληθεὶς πόλεμος κατελήθη, πλείω μάλιστα ἐτῶν πέντε, τὴν ἀρχὴν λαβὼν ἀπὸ τῶν Λευκτρικῶν. Diodorus is accurate in the date of this peace, but has by mistake ascribed it to the intervention of Artaxerxes: for the re- script of Artaxerxes, procured by Pelopidas, had failed, as Xenophon had related, VII. 1, 40. See Dodwell, p. 284.
365.	Chion. Diod. XV. 77. Demosth. Onetor. I. p. 868. Oderici Marm. Didascal.	War of Arcadia and Elis. Μετὰ τοῦτο οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον καταλαμβά- νουν οἱ Ἡλείοι Λασιώνα. Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 13.—ἐν ἄρχοντος Χίωνος. Diod. XV. 77.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
9. Φησὶν Ἀπολλόδοτος ἐν χρονικοῖς,—παρὰ βαλεῖν αὐ- τὸν Πλάτωνα, καὶ διατρέψαι παρ' αὐτῶ εἰκοσὶν ἔτη, ἑπτα- καίδεκάτῃ συστάτῃ. Dionysius, ad Ammæum, p. 728. ἐπὶ Πολυζήλου ἄρχοντος, τελευτήσαντος τοῦ πα- τρὸς, ὁκτακαίδεκατον ἔτος ἔχων εἰς Ἀθήνας ἦλθε, καὶ συσταθεὶς Πλάτωνα χρόνον εἰκοσαετὴ διέτριψε σὺν αὐτῷ.	γένους—Διονυσίου δευδοχότος Ἀθήνησι, Ἀθηναίους τρα- γωδίας καὶ νικήσαντος. [Anthesterion, or Feb. B. C. 367.] Tzet. Chil. V. 178—181. ὁπότε δὲ Διονύσιος πολλὰς μὲν τραγῳδίας ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ἀναγνοῖς, δεύτερος, τρίτος ἦλθεν· εἰς Ἀθήνας δὲ τοῦ ἑκτοῦ καλούμενόν τι θεῖμα ἀναγνοσθὲν ἐτίκτε πάντας ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις. He had already, therefore, gained the <i>second</i> and <i>third</i> prizes; which was no mean honour. The tragedies of Dionysius were read and quoted in after times. Stob. Florileg. 98, 30. Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου Ἀλκμήνης. Id. 105, 2. Διονυσίου τυράννου ἐκ Ἀθήνας. Florileg. 49, 9. he preserves a verse Δι- ονυσίου τυράννου. Eclog. I. 4, 19. he has two tragic lines, Διονυσίου. Athen. IX. p. 401. f. Διονύσιος ὁ τύραννος ἐν τῷ Ἀλκωνίδι. which Schweigh. (in Indice) without reason ascribes to <i>Dionysius junior</i> .
Isocratis Ἀρχιδάμου. Written at the juncture of the peace, B. C. 366, to urge the Lacedæmo- nians ὑφίστασθαι οὐδέποτε, ἢν παρὰ τῶν πατέρων παρίλα- βον Μεσσηνίην, ταύτης στερηθῆναι. Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 9. Συνετάξατο Ἀρχιδάμω νῦν μὲν ὄντι καὶ οὕτω βασι- λεύοντι. Dionys. Isocrat. p. 551. The oration it- self attests that it was composed before the battle of Mantinea, and before the second invasion of Laconia: c. 24. p. 127. d. ἀπαξ ἡττηθέντες καὶ μίας εἰσβολῆς γενομένης. (referring to <i>Leuctra</i> , and to the expedition in B. C. 369.) and it is affirmed that Agesilaus is still living: c. 3. p. 117. d. τοῦ πα- τρὸς βασιλεύοντος, αὐτὸς δ' ἐπιδοξὸς ἀνὴρ τυχὲν ταύτης τῆς τιμῆς. Nor is any thing discussed beyond the single question of the recovery of Messenia. Mr. Mitford, therefore, vol. VIII. p. 132. is not quite accurate, when he places this piece in B. C. 353. and con- siders it as an exposition by <i>king</i> Archidamus of future arrangements. He had already in vol. VI. p. 318, 319. placed it at the true period, B. C. 366.	
Ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους [the year of Cephisodorus] ἀνδρες ἀξιοὶ μνήμης, Ἰσοκράτης τε ὁ ῥήτωρ—καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ὁ φιλόσοφος, ἐπὶ δὲ Ἀναξίμε- νης ὁ Λαμψακηνὸς καὶ Πλάτων ὁ Ἀθηναῖος· ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν φιλοσόφων οἱ τελευταῖοι, [cf. Laert. VIII. 46.] Ξενοφῶν τε, Ἐσχάτῳ γῆρας ἂν Ἀριστιππὸς τε καὶ Ἀντισθένης· πρὸς δὲ τοῦτοις Αἰσχίνης ὁ Σφήττιος ὁ Σω- κρατικὸς. Diod. XV. 76.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
364.	Ol. 104. <i>Timocrates</i> . Diod. XV. 78. Demosth. Onetor. I. p. 868. Dionys. Amm. p. 724. Plutarch. Mor. p. 844. C. 845. E. Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Reisk.	Second campaign of the war of Arcadia and Elis: Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 19. οἱ δ' αὖ Ἀρκάδες ποιοῦνται ἄλλην στρατείαν ἐς τὴν Ἥλιν. Archidamus invades Arcadia: 4, 20. The Arcadians, ἐπιόντος Ὀλυμπιακοῦ ἔτους, παρσενεύοντο ποιεῖν τὰ Ὀλύμπια σὺν τοῖς Πισάταις. VII. 4, 28.—ἐν ἄρχοντος Τιμοκράτους Ὀλυμπιάς δὲ ὑπὸ Πισάτων καὶ Ἀρκάδων ἔχθη τετάρτη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν. Diod. XV. 78. Hence this Olympiad was omitted in the Elean register: Pausan. VI. 4, 2. τὴν τετάρτην Ὀλυμπιάδα ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑκατὸν οὐκ ἀναγράφουσιν οἱ Ἡλείοι, διότι μὴ αὐτοὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα, ἀλλὰ Πισαῖοι καὶ Ἀρκάδες θύσαν ἂντ' αὐτῶν. conf. Pausan. VI. 22, 2.—Battle of Olympia, at the time of the games. Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 29—32.
363.	<i>Chariclides</i> . Diod. XV. 82. Plutarch. Mor. p. 845. E. Demosth. Midian. p. 572.	
362.	<i>Molon</i> . Diod. XV. 90.	Fourth expedition of Epaminondas into Peloponnesus. Xen. Hel.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Demosthenes</i> ἰδοκίμασθ, in the year of <i>Chion</i> . He had completed his 16th year in the first month of Cephisodorus: [July B. C. 366.] cf. ann. 382. 376.—μετὰ τούτου τὸν ἄρχοντα [<i>Polyzelum</i>] Κηφισόδαρος, Χίων ἐπὶ τούτου ἐνικάλουν δοκιμασθεῖς, κ. τ. λ. Demosth. Onetor. I. p. 868.	
<i>Isæi</i> περὶ τοῦ Φιλοκλήμονος κλήρου. Fifty-two years after the expedition to Sicily: Is. p. 57, 33. τῇ μὲν γὰρ στρατιᾷ, ἀφ' οὗ ἐξέτελευσεν εἰς Σικελίαν, ἦδη ὄντι δύο καὶ πενήκοντα ἔτη, ἀπὸ Ἀριμνήστου ἀρχοντος. Between <i>Arimnestus</i> and <i>Timocrates</i> are fifty-one archons. <i>Isæus</i> , the master of Demosthenes, flourished after the Peloponnesian war, and lived till the reign of Philip. Dionys. Isæo, p. 586. Ἀθηναῖος ἦν τὸ γένος, ὡς δὲ ἕτεροι γράφουσι, Χαλκιδικεύς. [Δημήτριος αὐτὸν Χαλκιδικά φησιν εἶναι. Suid.] ἤκμασεν δὲ μετὰ τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον, ὡς ἐκ λόγων αὐτοῦ τεκμαίρομαι· καὶ μέχρι τῆς Φιλίππου δυναστείας παρεξέτευσεν. [μετὰ τὸν Π. π.—καὶ μέχρι τῆς Φ. ἀρχῆς παρέτευσεν, Vit. X. or. p. 839. E. μετὰ τὸν Π. π. καὶ μέχρι τῆς Φ. διήρκεσεν ἀρχῆς, Phot. Bibl. cod. 263. male κατὰ τὸν Π. π. Anon. Vit. Isæi.] γένεσις δὲ καὶ τελευταῖς τοῦ ῥήτορος ἀκριβῆ χρόνον εἰπεῖν οὐκ ἔχω· οὐδὲ δὴ περὶ τοῦ βίου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, οὐδὲ τις ἦν.—οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ τοῦ Ἰσοκράτους μαθητὰς ἀναγράφας Ἑρμιπποῦς—ὑπερ τοῦδε τοῦ ῥήτορος οὐδὲν εἰρηκεν, ἔφη δύοιν τούτων, ὅτι διήκουσι μὲν Ἰσοκράτους, καθηγέσαστο δὲ Δημοσθένους, συνεγένετο δὲ τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν φιλοσόφων. He lived to past sixty: Plin. Epist. II. 3. <i>Annum sexagesimum excessit</i> . That he still lived in the reign of Philip, is confirmed by the age of <i>Python</i> of <i>Byzantium</i> ; against whom he wrote an oration: κατηγόρων τοῦ Βουζαντίου Πύθωνος, κ. τ. λ. Philostrate. Vit. Sophist. I. 20. and <i>Python</i> was in the service of Philip as late as B. C. 338. Diod. XVI. 84. and perhaps was living in B. C. 327. Conf. Athen. II. 50. f.	Oderici Marmorea Didascalica, fragm. 2. Ἐπὶ Χίωνος, [Feb. or March B. C. 364.] μαί Διονύσου Γοναί. <i>Lego</i> Διονύσου Γοναίς. ita inscribitur <i>POLYZELI fabula</i> , cuius meminit <i>Suidas</i> . Oderic. p. lxxxii. <i>Polyzelus</i> is thus described by <i>Suidas</i> . Πολύζηλος, κωμικὸς, δράματα αὐτοῦ, Νίπτρα, Δημοτυνδάρειος, [cf. Poll. X. 76. Phot. et Suid. v. τῶν τριῶν κακῶν ἐν.] Μουσῶν γοναί, [cf. Athen. IX. 370. f. Poll. VI. 168.] Διονύσου γοναί, [cf. Poll. X. 109.] Ἀφροδίτης γοναί. But, in the <i>Δημοτυνδάρειος</i> , he ridiculed <i>Hyperbolus</i> : Schol. Lucian. Timon. tom. I. p. 100. Bipont. Ὑπερβόλη. ἐπὶ τούτου δὲ καὶ τὸ ἔθος τοῦ δοτρακισμοῦ κατελύθη, ὡς Θεόφραστος ἐν τῷ περὶ Νόμων λόγῳ. Πολύζηλος δὲ ἐν Δημοτυνδάρειῳ Φρίγα αὐτὸν εἶναι εἰς τὸ βάρβαρον σκόπτων φησὶ. Κρατίνος δὲ ἐν Ὀραις ὡς παρελθόντος νέου τῷ βήματι μέμνηται καὶ παρ' ἡλικίαν. καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Σφηλί καὶ Εὐπολὶς Πόλεσι· Πλάτων δὲ ὁ κωμικὸς ἐν Ὑπερβόλῃ Λυδὸν αὐτὸν φησὶν εἶναι. From the poets with whom <i>Polyzelus</i> is here named, and from his mention of <i>Hyperbolus</i> , it is probable that he flourished in those times, and belonged to the old comedy. If this be true, the <i>Διονύσου Γοναί</i> recorded in the <i>Marble</i> , under the year of <i>Chion</i> , would belong to some later poet, and not to <i>Polyzelus</i> .
<i>Demosthenis</i> κατὰ Ἀρόβου.—ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους. [Aug. or Sept. B. C. 364.] Demosth. Onet. I. p. 868.—ἔκρινεν αὐτοῦς ὑπερποτῆς ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους ἀρχοντος. Vit. X. or. p. 844. C. At eighteen years of age: ὀκτακαιδεκα ἔτην. Liban. Vit. Demosth. p. 3. He had completed his 18th year in the first month of <i>Timocrates</i> . See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 20.	
<i>Philistius</i> τὰ περὶ Διονύσιον τὸν νεώτερον ἀδελφὸν κατέστρεψεν [at the year of <i>Chariclides</i> .] διελθὼν ἐπὶ πύλῃ ἐν βίβλῳι δυνάμ. Diod. XV. 89. Began, therefore, at the archon <i>Nausigenes</i> .	
<i>Xenophon</i> τὴν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σύνταξιν κατέστρεψεν	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Demosth. Polycl. p. 1207. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 665.</p>	<p>VII. 5, 4. Sparta is assaulted. 5, 9—13. Battle of <i>Mantineia</i>: VII. 5, 20—25. In the year of <i>Chariclides</i>: Plutarch. Mor. p. 845. E. Diod. XV. 82.—In <i>Scirophorion</i>: Plutarch. Mor. p. 350. A. τὴν δὲ δωδεκάτην τοῦ Σκίροφορίου ἡρώτερον ἐποίησεν ὁ Μαντινιακὸς ἀγών. Whence we obtain June B. C. 362 for the date of the battle. Xenophon, however, mentions that the harvest was at hand: VII. 5, 14. σίτου συγκομιδὴς οὖσης. But, in the climate of Greece, the harvest was early: "The corn in the plain of Athens, which is cut in May, is very high at the beginning of March." Hobhouse's Travels, p. 355.</p> <p>The transactions of Athens immediately afterwards are described by Demosthenes, in Polycl. p. 1207. Reisk. ἰβδόμη φθίνοντος μεταγενεῖαντος μηνός, ἐπὶ Μόλωνος ἀρχόντος, [Sept. B. C. 362.] ἐκκλησίας γενόμενης, καὶ εἰσαγγελλέντων πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων πραγμάτων, ἐληφίσαντο τὰς ναῦς καθέλειον τοὺς τριηράρχους—Τῆνος μὲν καταληφθεῖσα ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου ἱερνδραποδίστη, [Alexander of Phœæ.] Μίλτοκυβὸς δ' ἀφιστῆται ἀπὸ Κότυος, καὶ πρὸς βασιλῆα ἐπεσφύρει περὶ συμμαχίας.—ἀν' ἀκούοντες ὑμεῖς ἐν τῷ δήμῳ ἐληφίσαντο βοηθεῖν ἑκασταχοῖ· καὶ ἐνέκησε τὸ Ἀριστοφάνους ψήφισμα. This expedition was unsuccessful, and was followed by prosecutions of the trierarchs: Demosth. Coron. Naval. p. 1230. οἷτις τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τῇ πρὸς Ἀλεξάνδρον ἐνικήθητε, τότε τῶν τριηράρχων τοὺς μεμισθανότας τὰς τριηραρχίας—παρεδωκαὶ εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον,—καὶ καταγγέλλει μὲν Ἀριστοφῶν, ἰδικάζει δ' ὑμεῖς. The prosecutions were carried on in the year of Nicophemus, B. C. 362. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 665, speaking of an oration πρὸς Μελέσανδρον ὑπὲρ τῆς τριηραρχίας, remarks,—δὲ μὲν λέγων ὡς ἐπὶ Μόλωνος ἀρχόντος γεγονημένον τοῦ ἀδικήματος ποιῆται τὸν λόγον. φησὶ δὲ τῷ ὑστέρῳ εἶναι εἰσέναι τὸν ἀγῶνα, ἐπὶ Νικοφάνου ἀρχόντος. He seems to describe a cause connected with these proceedings.</p>
361.	<p><i>Nicophemus</i>. Diod. XV. 95. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 638, 648, 665. Demosth. Steph. II. p. 1132. Macartat. p. 1059. Æschin. Timarch. p. 15, 28. Dodwell, Ann. Thucyd. p. 44, neglecting the text of Æschines to follow the corrupted Scholiast, refers this archon, in Æschines, to B. C. 482.</p>	<p>A general peace; in which the Messenians are included. The Lacedæmonians, not consenting to this, μόνον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὑπάρχοντες ἔσπονδοι. Diod. XV. 89. Polybius, IV. 33, 8. distinctly confirms Diodorus in these particulars: ἐκάλουν Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετέχειν τῶν σπονδῶν Μισσηνίους· ἐπὶ τοσούτοις διέσπυσαν Μεγαλοπολίται καὶ πάντες οἱ κοινωσύντες Ἀρκάδων τῆς αὐτῶν συμμαχίας, ὥστε Μισσηνίους μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων προσδεχθῆναι, καὶ μετέχειν τῶν ὅρων καὶ διαλύσεων, Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ μόνους ἐκσπόνδους γενέσθαι τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Mr. Mitford, vol. VI. p. 375, who quotes Diodorus and Plutarch for the general peace, and quotes them with some distrust, omits this valuable and material testimony. Xenophon, in the last sentence of his history, speaks the language of a partisan of Lacedæmon. It was not strictly true that οὗτε χάρις, οὗτε πόλις, οὗτε ἀρχὴ, οὐδέτερον πλέον ἔχοντες ἐφάνησαν, ἢ πρὶν τὴν μάχην γενέσθαι, ἀκριβία δὲ καὶ παραχρῆντι πλείων μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐγένετο, ἢ πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι. The Theban confederacy gained their great object, by establishing an effectual check to the power of Lacedæmon, and by securing the independence of Messenia. Plutarch, then, Agesil. c. 35, consistently with Polybius, implies that a general peace, of which the Messenians enjoyed the benefit, followed the battle of Mantineia.</p>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>φεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπαμινάνδου τελευτήν. <i>Anaximenes</i>—τὴν πρώτην τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀνέγραψεν, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Θεογονίας,—κατίστροφε δ' εἰς τὴν ἐν Μαντινίᾳ μάχην.—ἐν βίβλοις δώδεκα. Diod. XV. 89.</p> <p><i>Æschines</i>, the orator, (æt. 27.) is present at Mantineia. Fals. Leg. p. 50, 39. τὴν ἐν Μαντινίᾳ μάχην συνεμαχυσάμενην οὐκ αἰσχροῦς, οὐδ' ἀναξίως τῆς πόλεως.</p> <p><i>Aristophan</i> has a leading influence at Athens: see col. 2. He conducted the prosecutions against the trierarchs: Demosth. Coron. Naval. p. 1232. The <i>Æsenian</i> seems to be spoken of. For he flourished from B. C. 403 to B. C. 355. cf. a. 355. He sustained in the course of his public life seventy-five impeachments: Æschin. Ctes. p. 81, 39. Ἀριστοφῶν ἱκεῖνος ὁ Ἀζηνιεύς—γραφὰς παρανόμων ἀπέφυγεν ἰβδομήκοντα καὶ πέντε. He cultivated the Theban alliance: Æschin. Ctes. p. 73, 23. Ἀριστοφῶν ὁ Ἀζηνιεύς, πλείστον χρόνον τὴν τοῦ βοιωτιάδων ὑπομείνας αἰτίαν. Whence we may conjecture that the <i>Æsenian</i> is meant in Demosth. Cor. p. 281. εἰδὼς Ἀριστοφῶντα, καὶ πάλιν Εὐβουλόν, πάντα τὸν χρόνον βουλευμένους πρᾶξαι ταύτην τὴν φιλιαν. Although, as the <i>Æsenian</i> and the <i>Colyttian</i> were partly contemporary, we cannot in all cases determine which of the two is intended, when <i>Aristophan</i> is named; for example, in Demosth. Fals. Leg. p. 434. Timocrat. p. 703. Eubulid. p. 1308. it is doubtful which <i>Aristophan</i> is referred to by the orator.</p>	
<p>Birth of <i>Dinarchus</i> the orator; according to the conjecture of Dionysius, Dinarch. p. 638. τίθημεν δὲ αὐτὸν ἰβδομηκοστὸν ἔχοντα ἔτος ἀπὸ τῆς φυγῆς κατεληλυθῆναι· ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς φησὶ, γίγοντα αὐτὸν ἀποκαλῶν.—ὑποκειμένον δὲ τούτων ἰλοσχερεῖ λογισμῷ, (τὸ γὰρ ἀκριβὲς οὐκ ἔχομεν,) εἴη ἂν κατὰ Νικόφωμον ἀρχόντα γεγονώς. The seventieth archon from <i>Nicophemus</i> is <i>Philippus</i>, B. C. 292.</p> <p><i>Callistratus</i> is banished, in the beginning of the year of <i>Nicophemus</i>. In the fifth month of <i>Nicophemus</i> [November B. C. 361] he is spoken of as an exile. Apollodorus, the trierarch,—ἦν τέταρτον μῆνα ἐπιτριηραρχῶν, Demosth. in Polycl. p. 1216.—was required ἀγειν ἄνδρα φυγάδα, οὐδ' Ἀθηναῖοι βάνατον δις κατεψηφίσαντο, Καλλίστρατον, ἐκ Μεθώνης εἰς Θάσον ὡς Τιμώμαχον τὸν κηδεστὴν. Id. p. 1221. The naval service of Apollodorus, sixteen months before, had commenced in <i>Metagitnion</i> of the archon <i>Molon</i>: whence we collect that <i>Callistratus</i> was at Methonē in <i>Mamacterion</i> of the archon <i>Nicophemus</i>.</p>	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
360.	Ol. 105. <i>Callimedes</i> . Diod. XVI. 2. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. <i>Callidemides</i> . Laërt. II. 56. <i>forte legendum</i> Καλλιμήδους apud Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Reisk.	Timotheus repulsed at Amphipolis in the year of Callimedes. Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Τιμόθεος ἐπιστρατεύσας ἠττήθη ἐπὶ ΚΑΛΑΜΙΩΝΟΣ [leg. ΚΑΛΛΙΜΗΔΟΥΣ] ἀρχόντος. Demosthenes, Aristocr. p. 669, 670. in his review of the acts of Charidemus, adverts to this expedition;—Τιμόθεον ἐπὶ Ἀμφίπολιν καὶ Χερρόνησον ἐξεπέμψατε στρατηγόν—τοῦ μὴ λαβεῖν Ἀμφίπολιν οὗτος [Charidemus] αὐριώτατός ἐστιν. The course of events enumerated by the orator concurs with this date. The Olympians were at this time enemies of Athens; and held Amphipolis:—ἔχουσιν Ἀμφίπολιν κατ' ἐκείνων τὸν χρόνον. p. 669. Afterwards,—μετὰ ταῦτα—Cotys was assassinated: p. 674.—Chabrias was sent, and then ten ambassadors, to arrange the affairs of Thrace: p. 677.—ἐκπεπλευκίαν δὲ τῶν πρίσβων, συμβαίνει τοῖς χρόνοις—ἀπὸ ἱστορούμεν εἰς Εὐβοίαν. p. 678. The expedition to Eubœa was in B. C. 358. And the intermediate transactions, between the repulse at Amphipolis and the Eubœan expedition, might well have happened in the course of two years. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 348. after various experiments, seems to acquiesce at last in the opinion that <i>Calamion</i> is a corruption of <i>Callimedes</i> .
359.	<i>Eucharistus</i> . Diod. XVI. 4. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648.	Accession of <i>Philip</i> : æt. 23. ἐπὶ Καλλιμήδους. Diod. XVI. 2. ἀρχόντος Καλλιμήδου, (sic) ἐφ' οὗ καὶ Φίλιππος δ' Ἀμόντου Μακεδόνων ἦρξε. Laërt. II. 56. whence Theopompus began his history at the year of Callimedes. Diod. XVI. 3. The accession of Philip seems to have been about in the seventh month of Callimedes; the beginning of B. C. 359. and his first campaign in the spring and summer of that year. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 4. <i>Kings of Macedonia</i> . In his first campaign, he defeats Argæus at Methonê: ἐπὶ Καλλιμήδους. Diod. XVI. 3. [before midsummer B. C. 359.]—declares Amphipolis a free city: ἀφῆκε αὐτὴν αὐτόνομον. Diod. XVI. 3.—Polyæn. IV. 2, 17. Ἀμφίπολιν ἀπαιτούμενος ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, οὗοι δὲ καὶ Ἰλλυριοῖς πολεμῶν, οὐκ ἀπέδωκεν, ἀλλ' ἀφῆκεν ἑλευθερίαν. And makes peace with the Athenians: ἐπὶ Εὐχαρίστου. Diod. XVI. 4. [after midsummer, B. C. 359.] Demosthenes, Aristocrat, p. 660. Reisk. Φίλιππος—Ἀργαῖον κατὰγοντας λαβὼν τῶν ἡμετέρων τινὰς πολυτῶν, ἀφῆκε μὲν αὐτοὺς, ἀπέδωκε δὲ πάντα ὅσα ἀπώλεσαν αὐτοῖς: πέμψας δὲ γράμματα ἐπηγγέλαιτο ἵτοιμας εἶναι συμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι, καὶ τὴν πατρικὴν φίλαν ἀνανεοῦσθαι. Being delivered from this enemy—ἀπολυθείς τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου, he attacks and defeats the Pæonians; and gains a great victory over the Illyrians. Diod. XVI. 4. <i>Alexander of Pheræ</i> seems to have been slain in the end of the year of Callimedes. His reign of <i>eleven</i> years (Diod. XV. 61.) commenced in the year of Lysistratus: [autumn B. C. 369.] That date for the commencement of his reign is confirmed by Xenoph. Hel. VI. 4, 34. He might therefore reign ten years complete, or eleven years current. He was succeeded by <i>Tisiphonus</i> , who governed when Xenophon was recording the death of Alexander: Hel. VI. 4, 37. ἄχρις οὗ δὲ οὗ λόγος ἐγγράφτο, Τισίφονος τὴν ἀρχὴν εἶχε.—and seems to have filled the

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Theopompus</i> commenced his history from the year of <i>Callimedes</i>: Diod. XVI. 3. Θεόπομπος δ' Χίος τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν περὶ Φίλιππον ἱστοριῶν ἐντυθεὶν ποιησάμενος γέγραφε βιβλούς οὕτω πρὸς ταῖς πενήκοντα. (Isæi περὶ τοῦ Ἀγνίου κλήρου. After the archonship of <i>Nicophemus</i>: for the cause originated in a suit which was prosecuted in that year. <i>Philomachê</i> gained the estate of Hag-nias, in an action; in the year of <i>Nicophemus</i>: Demosth. Macart. p. 1059. ἐνίκησε Φιλομάχη ἐπὶ Νικοφίμου ἀρχόντος. Compare Isæus, p. 84, 18—21. Theopompus sues <i>Philomachê</i>, and gains his cause. Isæus, p. 85, 27. Demosth. Macartat. p. 1052. 1060. Out of this cause grew a third action, in which Theopompus is defended against another claimant, by Isæus, in this oration περὶ τοῦ Ἀγνίου κλήρου. At a subsequent period, the son of <i>Philomachê</i>, while a minor, became the client of <i>Demosthenes</i>; who composed for him the oration πρὸς Μακάρατον, in which he contends for the inheritance against the son of the client of <i>Isæus</i>. So that the master and the pupil advocate opposite interests upon this question, although with some interval of time. The oration of Isæus was written some time, perhaps some years, after the archonship of <i>Nicophemus</i>. cf. p. 84, 25. which confirms the fact that Isæus continued to flourish in the reign of Philip.)</p>	
<p>The death of <i>Xenophon</i> was placed in this year by <i>Stesic-lides</i>: Laërt. II. 56. κατέστρεψε, καθά φησι Στησικλειδῆς—ἐν τῇ τῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ Ὀλυμπιονικῶν ἀναγραφῇ, ἔτι πρῶτω τῆς 61' Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Καλλιμήδου. As <i>Xenophon</i>, Hel. VI. 4, 36. mentions the death of Alexander of Pheræ, and as that event is placed by <i>Diodorus</i>, XVI. 14. three years later, ἐπὶ Ἀγαθοκλείους, it has been inferred that <i>Xenophon</i> lived longer than the date assigned by <i>Stesic-lides</i>. (See <i>Wess. ad Diod. XV. 76.</i>) But the date of <i>Diodorus</i> for the death of Alexander is inconsistent with his own account, in another passage: and is supported by no other testimony; for the <i>Parian Marble</i>, quoted by <i>Corsini</i> to this purpose, is merely supplied, by conjecture, from <i>Diodorus</i>. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 15. The age, however, of <i>Xenophon</i> at his death makes it probable that he lived to a later date. According to <i>Lucian</i>, <i>Macrob.</i> c. 21. ὅπῃ τὰ ἐνεήκοντα ἰβίωσαν ἔτη. Laërtius, II. 56. τέθηκεν ἐν Κορίνθῳ (ὡς φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Μά-γγης) ἥδη δεκάτῃ ἡρατῇ ἰουαῖς. But he, who was forty-two, at the most, in B. C. 401. (cf. an.) could not have been past ninety in B. C. 359. either he died at an earlier age, or he lived to a later period. <i>Stesic-lides</i> and <i>Lucian</i> cannot be re-conciled.</p>	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		interval to the archonship of Agathocles, when <i>Lycophron</i> is mentioned by Diodorus, XVI. 14. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 15.
358.	<i>Cephisodorus</i> . Diod. XVI. 6. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. Reisk. <i>Cephisodorus</i> , Mar. Par. No. 76. <i>Cephisodorus</i> , Dionys. Isæo, p. 593. et mox <i>Cephisodorus</i> , Id. p. 597.	Amphipolis taken by Philip, <i>ἐπὶ</i> Κηφισοδότου, after his victory over the Illyrians. Diod. XVI. 8.—Polyænus, IV. 2, 17. <i>ἐπὶ</i> τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν κρατήσας μείζων δύναμιν ἐκτίσας, τῆνικαὶ πάλιν Ἀμφίπολιν κατέσχευεν. An Athenian expedition into Eubœa, <i>ἐπὶ</i> Κηφισοδότου, Diod. XVI. 7, is undertaken by the advice of Timotheus; Demosth. Cherson. p. 108.—at the time when Amphipolis is pressed by Philip. Demosth. Olynth. I. p. 11. Demosthenes, in B. C. 355, alludes to this expedition: Androtion. p. 597. <i>ἴσθ' ὅτι</i> πρὸς τὴν Εὐβοῶσιν ἡμερῶν ΤΡΙΩΝ ἡβονθήσατε. And Æschines, in B. C. 330. Ctesiph. p. 65, 42. with a slight variation: <i>ἐν</i> ΠΕΝΤΕ ἡμέραις ἡβονθήσατε αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ. Timotheus died about four or five years after. <i>cf.</i> a. 354.
357.	<i>Agathocles</i> . Diod. XVI. 9. Demosth. Euerg. p. 1152. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. Lys. p. 480. Pausan. X. 2, 2. Mar. Par. No. 77. Oderici Marm. Didasc.	The Social war began; <i>ἐπὶ</i> ἀρχοντος Κηφισοδότου. Diod. XVI. 6, 7.—Dionys. Lysia, p. 480. οὗτος ὁ πόλεμος πίπτει κατὰ Ἀγαθοκλῆα καὶ Ἐλπίνην ἀρχοντας. The first campaign, therefore, is towards the end of the year of Cephisodorus: before midsummer B. C. 357. Siege of Chios by Chares and Chabrias: death of Chabrias. Diod. XVI. 7. The Phocians seized Delphi, Ἀγαθοκλείους Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντας, τετάρτη δὲ ἔτει πέμπτης Ὀλυμπιάδος <i>ἐπὶ</i> ταῖς ἑκατὼν. Pausan. X. 2, 2.—Diodorus, XVI. 14.— <i>ἐν</i> ταύτῃ [sc. ἀπὸ ἀρχοντος Ἀγαθοκλείους] ἀπὸ τῆς καταλήψεως τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Φιλομήλου. Dion sails from Zacynthus; after an eclipse: <i>ἐξέλειπεν ἡ σελήνη</i> . Plutarch. Dion. c. 24. [Aug. 9. B. C. 357.] <i>ἐπὶ</i> ἀρχοντος Ἀγαθοκλείους. Diod. XVI. 9.—He lands in Sicily about September, B. C. 357.
356.	Ol. 106. <i>Elpines</i> . Diod. XVI. 15. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. <i>Elpini</i> .	Birth of <i>Alexander</i> : Ol. 106. 1. <i>Alexander Philippi et Olympiadis filius nascitur</i> . Euseb.— <i>ἰσταμίνου μηνὸς ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἑκτῇ</i> . Plutarch. Alex. c. 3. At the time of the Olympic games. Plutarch. Ibid. [July,

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
(<i>Ἰσᾶι</i> ὑπὲρ Εὐμαβῶς. After the archonship of Cephisodorus: Dionys. Isæo, p. 593. <i>τριηραρχούντος</i> μου <i>ἐπὶ</i> Κηφισοδότου ἀρχοντος, καὶ λόγου ἀπαγγελλόντος πρὸς τοὺς οἰκίους ὡς ἄρα τετελευτήκως εἴην ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ.—Reisk. ad loc. <i>Fortè apud Eubœam inter Themisonem et Athenienses commissæ</i> Ol. 103. 3. [B. C. 366.] <i>quo Cephisodorus archon fuit</i> . But we cannot collect from Diod. XV. 76. compared with Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 1. Demosth. Cor. p. 259. Ulpian. ad loc. Æschin. p. 50, 15, 65, 39. that any battle at all was fought on that occasion. According to Ulpian, p. 153. Par. <i>ὡς</i> ἔμελλον πολεμεῖν, <i>ἔδοξε</i> δίκη μάλλον κρῖνεται. It is, therefore, more probable that the sea fight mentioned in this oration was that in which Chabrias fell: the first action of the Social war, at the end of the year of <i>Cephisodorus</i> . <i>cf.</i> a. 357, 2. This cause, then, might have fallen within the year of Agathocles, or Elpines, or perhaps later.)	
Death of <i>Democritus</i> , æt. 104. Lucian Macrob. c. 18. <i>ἐπὶ</i> τῶν γεγονότων τεσσάρων καὶ ἑκατὼν— <i>ἐτελεύτα</i> . Phlegon. Longæv. c. 2. <i>ἐπὶ</i> ἑκατὼν τίσσασα. His death is referred by Chron. Alex. apud Scalig. Euseb. p. 251, to the third year of <i>Ochus</i> . The testimonies of <i>Apollodorus</i> for his birth, (<i>cf.</i> a. 460.) <i>Lucian</i> and <i>Phlegon</i> for the duration of his life, and <i>Chron. Alex.</i> for his death, confirm each other. According to Laër. IX. 43. he lived 109 years: <i>ἑνία</i> πρὸς τοῖς ἑκατὼν <i>ἐπὶ</i> βιότης, and 90, according to Diodorus. <i>cf.</i> a. 370.	Death of <i>Timotheus</i> . Mar. Par. No. 77. <i>ἂψ' ὁ</i> Τιμόθεος βιώσας ἔτη ΔΔΔΔΔ ἐτελεύτησεν. ἔτη ΔΔΔΔΔIII ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀγαθοκλῆ. . . . According to Suidas, he lived 97 years. Τιμόθεος Θερασίδου Μιλήσιος: <i>ὅς</i> —τὴν ἀρχαίαν μουσικὴν <i>ἐπὶ</i> τὸ μαλακώτερον μετήγαγεν, [<i>cf.</i> Pausan. III. 12, 8. Pherecrat. apud Plutarch. Music. p. 1141. F.] <i>ἐτελεύτησεν</i> δὲ <i>ἐπὶ</i> τῶν ἑνὴν ἑκατὼν ἐπτά. According to the Parian marble, Timotheus was born B. C. 446. His ἀκμὴ is dated at B. C. 398. <i>conf. an.</i> But he probably made his innovations in music at an earlier period, since Pherecrates alludes to them. For the Lacedæmonian decree against Timotheus, see Casaubon. ad Athen. VII. p. 352. a.
Death of <i>Hippocrates</i> ; æt. 104. <i>Auctor vitæ</i> . <i>ἐτελεύτα</i> παρὰ Λαρισσαίους, <i>ὅτι</i> καὶ Δημήτριος φέρεται τελευτήσας. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἑνὴν ἑκατὼν ἐτῶν, οἱ δὲ, πάντα καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα φασίν ἄλλοι, ῥθ'. τινὲς, ῥθ'. Suidas.—κατίστροφεν τὸν βίον ἑναυτῶν γεγονότος δ' καὶ ε'. καὶ τέταπται ἐν Λαρίσσει τῆς Θετταλίας. Tzetzes, Chil. VII. v. 973, makes him 104. The death of <i>Hippocrates</i> at the same age, and at the same time with <i>Democritus</i> , is another argument for the birth of <i>Democritus</i> in Olymp. 80. where the birth of <i>Hippocrates</i> is placed by the author of his life. The variations are similar in both cases; the age of each being stated at 90, 104, or 109 years.	
<i>Demophilus</i> , ὁ Ἐφόρου.—τὸν παραλειφθέντα πόλεμον ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς, ὀνομασθέντα δὲ ἱερὸν, συντεταγμένους, ἐν ταύτῃ ἤρκει, [from the year of Agathocles,] ἀπὸ τῆς καταλήψεως τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Φιλομήλου.— <i>Callisthenes</i> τὴν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ιστορίαν γέγραπεν ἐν βίβλοις δέκα, καὶ κατίστροφεν εἰς τὴν κατάληψιν τοῦ ἱεροῦ.— <i>Dionysius</i> ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἤρκει τῆς ιστορίας ἀπὸ τῆς ἱεροσυλίας, καὶ γέγραφε βίβλους εἰκοσι καὶ ἑπτὰ. Diod. XVI. 14. [under the year of Agathocles.]	
<i>Philistus</i> is defeated and slain by the Syracusans. Plutarch. Dion. c. 35. Diod. XVI. 16. <i>ἐπὶ</i> ἀρχοντος Ἐλπίνου. Id. XVI. 15. In the beginning of the year of Elpines, or the	The licence of comedy is adverted to by Isocrates, de Pac. c. 5. p. 161. d. οὐκ ὄντι παρρησία, πλὴν ἐνθάδε μὲν [in the pub-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	ces, Dionys. Lysia, p. 480.	B. C. 356.] The news reached Philip, ἀπὲρ Ποσειδανίου ἱερῆς. Plutarch. Ibid. The birth of Alexander was distinguished by another event: Cic. Div. I. 23. <i>Qua nocte templum Ephesiae Dianae deflagravit, eadem constat ex Olympiade natum esse Alexandrum.</i> cf. Plutarch. Alex. c. 3. Second campaign of the Social war. Dionysius expelled from Syracuse. After the defeat of Philistus, ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἐλπίνου. Diod. XVI. 15, 16, Dionysius ἔλαθεν ἐκπεύσας. XVI. 17. According to Plutarch, Dion. c. 37, after the death of Philistus, Dionysius, πνεῦμα τῆς θήρας ἐπὶ φορον, ἐξέπλευσε. Then followed the elections of magistrates, ἱέρους μεσούρους. Id. c. 38. Therefore Dionysius ἐξέπλευσε in the very beginning of the year of Elpines, about ten months after the landing of Dion. He had reigned twelve years: Diod. XV. 73. Plutarch, Dion. c. 28, computed forty-eight years, —ἐπὶ ἑκτῶ καὶ τετταράκοντα— from the first usurpation of the elder Dionysius; and, in another passage, (Timol. c. 13.) reckoned ten years for the reign of the younger; confirming and illustrating the period of Theopompus, apud Diod. XVI. 71. ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Διονυσίου τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου διήλθε χρόνον ἑτῶν πενήκοντα, καὶ κατέστρεψεν εἰς τὴν ἑκτασὶν Διονυσίου τοῦ νεώτερου. These numbers give 38 + 12 = 50 years, for the two reigns in Diodorus: consistently with the actual amount: while the 48 years of Plutarch are 38 + 10. Both computations are reckoned to the first expulsion by Dion; and they do not extend to the final expulsion by Timoleon. See Appendix c. 10.
355.	Callistratus. Diod. XVI. 23. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 668. ad Amm. p. 724. Mar. Par. No. 78. Callistratus ORATOR archon fuit Ol. 106. 2. nec erat quare dubitaret Fabricius. Ruhn. p. 141, Reisk. But there was some reason to doubt; because Callistratus the orator was now probably either in exile, or put to death by the Athenians. Cf. ann. 361, 3. 356, 3.	Third campaign of the Social war. Chares, Timotheus, and Iphicrates, are sent with a fleet, ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἐλπίνου. Diod. XVI. 15. 21. A fourth commander, Menestheus, not named by Diodorus, but mentioned by Isocrates, Dionysius, and Nepos, was joined with Timotheus. Nepos, Timoth. c. 3. <i>Hic [Timoth.] quum esset magno natu, et magistratus gerere desiisset, bello Athenienses undique premi sunt cepti.—Fit Menestheus prator; filius Iphicratis, gener Timothei; et ut ad bellum proficiscatur decernitur. Huic in consilium dantur duo usu sapientiaque praestantes, pater et socer.</i> Peace is concluded with the Confederates; Diod. XVI. 22. ὁ μὲν οὖν συμμαχικός πόλεμος τοιοῦτον ἴσχετο τὸ τέλος, διαμείνας ἑτῆ τρία. Ibid. He had before (XVI. 7) specified the same duration, in his account of the beginning of the war, in the year of Cephisodotus: οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Χίλων καὶ Ῥόδιων καὶ Κόων, ἔτι δὲ Βοζαντίων, ἀποστάσαντων, ἐπέκτισον εἰς πόλεμον τὸν ὀνομασθέντα συμμαχικόν, ὃς διήρκειν ἑτῆ τρία. Confirmed by Dionysius. Cf. a. 357. The peace must have been concluded about midsummer, B. C. 355. Barthelmy, Anachars. tom. II. p. 430. and Du Fresnoy, Tablettes, tom. I. p. 351, both inaccurately make the duration four years. Mausolus of Caria assisted the allies against Athens in this war, Demosth. Rhod. p. 191. confirming Diod. XVI. 7. The peace concluded with the Confederates was promoted by the orator Eubulus. Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 26. s. 38, 39. ed. Paris. τοῦ

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
summer of B. C. 356. Philistus had acted in public affairs fifty years before, cf. a. 406. and was therefore advanced in age: ὄντος ἤδη γέροντος. Plutarch. Dion. c. 35. He had been an eyewitness, ὁρατῆς, of the Athenian defeat at Syracuse. Plutarch. Nicias, c. 19. in B. C. 415. fifty-nine years before his death. Mr. Mitford, vol. VII. p. 221. quoting Plutarch, describes Philistus as <i>now in his eightieth year</i> . But this is not to be found in Plutarch. <i>Isocratis</i> περὶ Εἰρήνης: published before the peace with the Confederates; which he recommends: c. 6. p. 162. b. —and while the peace was under deliberation: p. 159. b. 162. d. 164. b. therefore in the year of Elpines: perhaps in the beginning of B. C. 355. <i>Cersobleptes</i> and <i>Philip</i> were now objects of jealousy: p. 163. d. μὴ οἶσατε μήτε Κερσοβλέπτην ὑπὲρ Χερρόνησου μήτε Φίλιππον ὑπὲρ Ἀμφιπόλεως πολεμήσειν, κ. τ. λ. <i>Callistratus</i> the orator seems to be still an exile, and seated in the Chersonese: p. 164. a. ὅπου—Καλλίστρατος—φυγὰς ἂν, οἰκίσαι πόλιν οἷός τε γέγονε. He had been about five years in exile. cf. a. 361. Upon his returning to Athens, he was put to death: Lycurg. Leocr. p. 159, 27. Καλλίστρατον, οὗ θάνατον ἡ πόλις κατέγραψε, ἀφικόμενον καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλῆα—καταφυγόντα καὶ οὐδὲν ἦγον ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀποθανόντα.	lie assembly] τοῖς ἀφρονιστάτοις—ἐν δὲ τῇ θεάτρῳ τοῖς κωμικοδιδασκάλοις. <i>Alexis</i> , the comic poet, flourished at this time: his comedies, entitled the <i>Mezopis</i> , Ἀγκυλίαν, Ὀλυμπιάδα, Παράσιτος, in which he mentioned Plato, Laërt. III. 27, 28. were probably exhibited as early as the 104th Olympiad. The <i>Παράσιτος</i> , in which he glances at <i>Araros</i> , (as a rival poet,)—ὑπερχρότερον Ἀραρότος. Athen. III. 123. f.—would be written while <i>Araros</i> was yet living. In the <i>Ἀγώνις</i> he ridicules <i>Misgolas</i> : Athen. VIII. p. 339. c. Ὡ μῆτερ, ἱκετεύω σε, μὴ πιστεύῃ μοι τὸν Μισγόλαν, οὐ γὰρ κωμωδός ἐμ' ἐγώ. And <i>Misgolas</i> is described to us by <i>Æschines</i> , <i>Timarch</i> . p. 6—8. in the year B. C. 345. <i>Misgolas</i> ἐστὶ τις—Κορυθαῖος—ὅστις τινὰς ἔχεν εἰσόδους περὶ αὐτὸν κωμωδοῦς ἢ κωμικῆς—ἐν γὰρ ἡλικίᾳ αὐτῶν ἐνὸς καὶ συνήρους, καὶ ἔστιν ἡμῖν τοῦτ' ἐμπεδον καὶ τετταρακοστὸν ἔτος. whence we learn the age of <i>Misgolas</i> . And we may conclude that these comedies, in which Plato and <i>Misgolas</i> are named, were among the earlier pieces of <i>Alexis</i> . He continued to write comedy in B. C. 306, forty-one years after the death of Plato. cf. a. 306.
<i>Isocrates</i> vel <i>Aphareus</i> περὶ ἀντιδόσεως πρὸς Μεγακλειδὸν. Vit. X. or. p. 839. c. δύο ἐν ἅπαντι τῷ βίῳ συνίστησαν αὐτῷ ἀγῶνες: πρότερος μὲν εἰς ἀντίδοσιν προκαλεσάμενον αὐτὸν Μεγακλειδὸν, πρὸς δὲ οὐκ ἀνήγγισεν διὰ νόσον, τὸν δὲ οὐδὲν πέμψας Ἀφάρειαν ἐνίκησε. Dionys. Isocr. p. 576. Ἀφάρειος ὁ πρόγονός τε καὶ εἰσποῖτος Ἰσοκράτης γενόμενος, ἐν τῷ πρὸς Μεγακλειδὸν περὶ τῆς ἀντιδόσεως λόγῳ διορίζεται, κ. τ. λ. In the last campaign of the Social war: Dionys. Dinarch. p. 667. ὑπὲρ ἀντιδόσεως, Μεγακλειδῶ. “εἰ μὲν θῆαι, ὃ ἄνδρες;”—ὁ μὲν λέγων ἐστὶν Ἀφάρειος.—εἰρηται εἰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ Τιμοθέου ζῶντος, κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τῆς μετὰ Μενεστῆος στρατηγίας, ἐφ' ἣ τὰς εὐθύνας ὑποσχάν ἐλάω. <i>Aristophan</i> the <i>Azenian</i> and <i>Chares</i> prosecute <i>Iphicrates</i> for his failure in the last campaign of the Social war: Diod. XVI. 15. 21. ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἐλπίνου—ὁ μὲν Χάρης διέβαλε τοὺς συναρχοντας—οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι κρίσιν τῷ Ἰφικράτει καὶ Τιμοθέῳ προβέντες ἐξημίωσαν αὐτοὺς πολλοὺς ταλάντοις. If Diodorus meant to refer these prosecutions to the year of <i>Elpines</i> , (in whose year the transactions occurred, out of which the prosecutions arose,) he has placed the trial of <i>Timotheus</i> , at least, too early by almost two years. <i>conf.</i> a. 354, 2. In placing the trial of <i>Iphicrates</i> here, he is perhaps supported by <i>Dionys. Lys.</i> p. 480. ἐν τῷ συμμαχικῷ πολέμῳ τὴν εἰσαγγελίαν	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		δὲ τοιαύτην γίνεσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην αἴτιος Εὐβούλας.
354.	<i>Diotimus.</i> Diod. XVI. 28. <i>Dionys.</i> Dinarch. p. 648. 668. <i>Amm.</i> p. 724.	Trial and condemnation of <i>Timotheus</i> , in the archonship of <i>Diotimus</i> . <i>Nepos</i> , <i>Timoth.</i> c. 3. <i>Timotheus et Iphicrates—in crimen vocabantur; accusantur proditiōis. Hoc judicio damnatur Timotheus, lisque ejus aestimatur centum talentis. Ille, odio ingratae civitatis coactus, Chalcidem se contulit.</i> <i>Dionys.</i> Dinarch. p. 667.—ἐπὶ Τιμοθέου χρόνος, κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τὸν τῆς μετὰ Μενεσθέως στρατηγίας, ἐφ' ἣ τὰς εὐθύνas ὑπόσχων ἐάλα. Τιμόθεος δὲ τὰς εὐθύνas ὑπέσχετο ἐπὶ Διοτίμου τοῦ μετὰ Καλλίστρατον ὅτε καὶ * . Wesseling, ad Diod. XVI. 21. has restored Μενεσθέως in <i>Dionysius</i> , on the authority of <i>Nepos</i> , c. 3. an authority overlooked by <i>Vales.</i> ad Harpocr. p. 137. The emendation is confirmed, and this whole transaction illustrated, by the following passage in <i>Isocrates</i> , which was not yet published in the time of Wesseling. <i>Isocr.</i> περὶ ἀντιδ. p. 75. Orell. (ἡ πόλις) περὶ προδοσίας ἔαρινε, καὶ πάλιν διδόντος εὐθύνas αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὰς μὲν πράξεις Ἰφικράτους ἀναδεχομένου, τὸν δ' ὑπὲρ τῶν χρημάτων λόγον Μενεσθέως, ταύτους μὲν ἀπέλυσε, Τιμόθεον δὲ τοσούτοις ἐξήμισσε χρήμασιν, ὅσους οὐδένα πάποτε τῶν προγεγενημένων. <i>Dinarch.</i> p. 110, 27. Τιμόθεον—ἐκατὸν ταλάντων τιμήσαντες, ὅτι χρεῖματ' αὐ-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Ἰφικράτης</i> ἠγνίσταται, καὶ τὰς εὐθύνas ὑπέσχετο τῆς στρατηγίας. —οὗτος δὲ ὁ πόλεμος πίπτει κατὰ Ἀγαθοκλίαν καὶ Ἑλληνικὴν ἀρχοντας. A relic of the defence of <i>Iphicrates</i> against his two opponents is preserved by <i>Aristot.</i> <i>Rhet.</i> II. 23, 7.—Ἰφικράτης πρὸς Ἀριστοφῶντα—“Σὺ μὲν, Ἀριστοφῶν ὦν, οὐ προδοῖς;” κ. τ. λ. <i>Id.</i> III. 10, 7.—Ἰφικράτης εἶπεν “Ἡ γὰρ εἰς ἐμὲ τῶν λόγων διὰ μίσους τῶν Χάρητι πεπραγμένων ἐστὶ.” <i>Iphicrates</i> escaped. See <i>Mr. Mitford's Hist.</i> vol. VII. p. 460, 461.</p> <p><i>Demosthenes</i> δημοσίους λόγους ἤρξατο γράφειν ἐπὶ Καλλίστρατον ἀρχοντας.—καὶ ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ πρῶτος ὁ κατὰ Ἀνδροτίωνος. <i>Dionys.</i> <i>Amm.</i> p. 724. <i>Androtion</i> had been more than thirty years in public life. <i>Demosth.</i> p. 613. But this is only to be taken generally, since the orator repeats the same number, two years afterwards, [<i>B. C.</i> 353.] in addressing <i>Timocrates</i>: p. 754.—<i>Demosth.</i> πρὸς Λεπτίνην. <i>Dionys.</i> <i>Ibid.</i> κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἕτερος ἐπὶ Καλλίστρατον ἀρχοντας ὁ περὶ τῶν ἀτιλειῶν. In this oration, p. 506, mention is made of the success of <i>Dion's</i> enterprise, which was not completed till the year of the preceding archon, <i>Elpines</i>. <i>Leucon</i>, ὁ ἀρχων Βοσπόρου, is still living: p. 466. and <i>Leucon</i> died <i>B. C.</i> 353. <i>Pydna</i> and <i>Potidaea</i> were now in the hands of <i>Philip</i>: p. 475. <i>Demosthenes</i> was at this time twenty-seven years of age: <i>Gell.</i> XV. 28. He completed his twenty-seventh year in the first month of <i>Callistratus</i>. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 20.</p> <p><i>Aristophan</i> the <i>Aezenian</i> assisted <i>Leptines</i>: <i>Demosth.</i> p. 501. ἤρηνται δὲ τῷ νόμῳ σύνδικοι Λεωδάμας—καὶ Ἀριστοφῶν Ἀζηνιεύς. He was still living in the year of <i>Diotimus</i>: <i>conf.</i> a. 354, 2. This, then, is the <i>Aristophan</i>, in whose old age <i>Demosthenes</i> came forward: <i>Vit.</i> X. or. p. 844. D. Ἀριστοφῶντος ἤδη τὴν προστασίαν διὰ γῆρας καταλιπόντος.—and not the <i>Colyttian</i> <i>Aristophan</i>, as <i>Ruhnkenius</i> supposes. <i>conf.</i> a. 340.</p>	<p><i>Demosth.</i> περὶ τῶν συμμοριῶν. <i>Dionys.</i> ad <i>Amm.</i> p. 724. ἐπὶ Διοτίμου τοῦ μετὰ Καλλίστρατον, ἐν Ἀθηναίοις πρώτην εἶπε δημογραφίαν, ἣν ἐπιγράψουσιν οἱ τοῖς ρητορικοῦς πίνακας συντάξαντες “Περὶ τῶν συμμοριῶν.” ἐν ᾗ παρεκάλει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ λύειν τὴν πρὸς βασιλείᾳ γενομένην εἰρήνην.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		τὸν Ἀριστοφῶν ἔφη παρὰ Χίων εἰληφέναι καὶ Ροδίων. A particle of the defence of Timotheus is preserved, Stob. serm. 13, 38. Τιμόθεος ὁ Κόνανος πρὸς Ἀριστοφῶντα τὸν Ἀζηνία πάντων ἀριστα ἔχοντα λόγον εἶπεν.—Ὡς ἱκανὸν οὐδὲν, τούτῳ γὰρ αἰσχροὺς οὐδέν. Hence we learn that the prosecutor was Aristophon the <i>Azenian</i> : who was therefore still living in the year of Diotimus: almost fifty years after the archonship of Euclides. <i>conf. a. 403.</i> We now learn from Isocrat. <i>περὶ ἀντιδότ.</i> p. 66. Orell. that Timotheus was dead when that oration was published. <i>conf. a. 353, 3.</i> Consequently his death must have happened immediately almost after his retirement to Chalcis, and in the year of Diotimus. And the <i>lacuna</i> in Dionysius, p. 568, may be probably supplied thus. Τιμόθεος τὰς εὐθύνas ὑπέσχετο ἐπὶ Διοτίμου· ὅτι καὶ ΕΤΕΛΕΤΗΣΕ.
353.	Eudemus. Diod. XVI. 32. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. ἐπὶ Θουδίου, Oederici Marm. Didascal. Dionys. Amm. p. 725.	Death of Dion: ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Διοτίμου. Diod. XVI. 28—31.— <i>quartum post annum quam ex Peloponneso redierat.</i> Nepos. Dion. c. 10. Therefore at the close of the year of Diotimus. Philip seized upon Pagasæ, and began to besiege Methonæ. Diod. XVI. 31.—in the year of Diotimus: from which point of time Demosthenes seems to date the hostile projects of Philip against Greece. <i>conf. a. 341.</i>
352.	Ol. 107. Aristodemus. Diod. XVI. 37. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 664. Amm. p. 725.	Lycophron of Phæræ calls in Onomarchus, who is defeated and slain by Philip ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Εὐδήμου. Diod. XVI. 32. 35. Lycophron surrenders Phæræ, and joins Phaëllus, ἐπὶ Ἀριστοδήμου. Id. XVI. 37. Philip, after the liberation of Phæræ, and the defeat of Onomarchus, attempts to pass the Thermopylæ, but is prevented by the Athenians; ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀριστοδήμου. Diod. XVI. 38. It is plain that these transactions, distributed into the years of two archons, happened in one

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Isocrat. <i>περὶ ἀντιδότous πρὸς Λυσίμαχον.</i> Vit. X. or. p. 839. C. Δύο συνίστησαν αὐτῷ ἀγῶνες—[<i>cf. a. 355.</i>] δεύτερος, Λυσίμαχον αὐτὸν προκαλεσάμενον περὶ τριηραρχίας εἰς ἀντίδοτον. ἠττήθης δὲ τὴν τριηραρχίαν ὑπόστη. When he had completed his eighty-second year: c. 5. p. 312. a. ἔτη γεγονώς δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. He was eighty-two complete in the beginning of the year of Diotimus. <i>conf. a. 436.</i> And yet, in this oration, he mentions the death of Timotheus, who was tried and fined in the year of that archon. p. 66. Orell. ἐμνήσθη [<i>Lysimachus</i>] τῆς πρὸς Τιμόθεόν μοι φίλας γεγενημένης, καὶ οὐκ ἔσχονδῃ περὶ ἀνδρὸς τελευτηήτος, κ. τ. λ. We may therefore thus arrange the circumstances: Timotheus was tried in the beginning of the year of Diotimus: he died a few months after at Chalcis, in the same year: [<i>cf. a. 354, 2.</i>] Isocrates composed this oration immediately after the death of Timotheus, at the close of the archonship of Diotimus, when he was actually in his eighty-third year.—Isocrates in this oration quotes the Πανηγυρικός. c. 21. p. 322. a. <i>περὶ εἰρήνης.</i> c. 24. p. 341. Νικοκλῆς. c. 26. p. 343. c. κατὰ σοφιστῶν, p. 95. Orellii.—(Isocrat. Ἀρεοπαγιτικός. Soon after the peace with the Confederates: <i>conf. c. 1.</i> p. 140. and yet, probably, not published before the oration <i>περὶ ἀντιδότous</i> , in which he would be likely to have quoted it.)—Demosth. κατὰ Τιμοκράτους.—ἐπὶ Μεγαλοπολιτῶν. Dionys. Amm. p. 725. ἐπὶ Θουδίου (Εὐδήμου) τοῦ μετὰ Διότιμον ἀρχαντος, τὸν τε κατὰ Τιμοκράτους λόγον ἔγραψε—καὶ τὸν περὶ τῆς Μεγαλοπολιτῶν βοήθειας δημηγορικόν. As the war, which gave occasion to this latter oration, was carried on in the year of the next archon, the summer of B. C. 352, the oration may have been delivered late in the year of Eudemus, towards the beginning of B. C. 352.	Theodectes of Phaselis, the tragic poet, —Θεοδέκτης ὁ ῥήτωρ καὶ τραγωδιοποιός—contended with Isocrates of Apollonia, Theopompus, and Naucrates, for the prize of oratory, given by Artemisia in honour of her husband. Suid. Ἰσοκρ. Ἀριστοδemos. Diodorus is thus incidentally confirmed by De-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		campaign; namely, the spring, summer, and autumn, of B. C. 352. It has been conjectured, that the attempt to pass the Pylæ, and the prevention of it, is referred by Dionys. Dinarch. p. 665, to the year of <i>Eudemus</i> . If we were to understand the <i>last month</i> of <i>Eudemus</i> , the summer of B. C. 352, such a date would not very much differ from the narrative of Diodorus. But the text of Dionysius, in that passage, is corrupted. <i>conf. a.</i> 350, 3. War of Lacedæmon and Megalopolis. Diod. XVI. 37. 39. Λακεδαιμόνιοι—τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν κατέδραμον, Ἀρχιδάμου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντος.—ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἀριστοδήμου. Confirmed by Demosthenes, who speaks, the year before, in the oration ὑπὲρ Μεγαλοπολιτῶν, of the war as then impending.
351.	<i>Thessalus</i> . Diod. XVI. 40. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 656. Amm. p. 726. <i>corrupte</i> Θέλλον, apud Dionys. Dinarch. p. 655. <i>forte</i> pro Θουμῶδου ap. Dionys. Din. p. 665. <i>legendum</i> Θεσσαλον.	
350.	<i>Apollodorus</i> . Diod. XVI. 46. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 656. Oederici Marm. Didasc.	Expedition of Phocion into Eubœa, and battle of <i>Tamynæ</i> : (at which Æschines the orator was present; cf. Æschin. p. 50, 40. 66, 5—15.) This expedition was a little before the cause <i>πρὸς Βουσιῶν</i> <i>περὶ τοῦ νόματος</i> , and at the time of the <i>Lenæan Dionysia</i> . Demosth. in Bœot. p. 999. Φέρε, εἰ δὲ δίκην ἀσφαλείας φύγοι, χορεύει δὲ, ὅταν στρατεύσῃται δέη; καὶ γὰρ νῦν, ὅτε εἰς Ταμύνας παρήλθοι οἱ ἄλλοι, ἐνθάδε τοὺς χόας ἔχον ἀπελίσθη, καὶ τοῖς Διονυσίοις καταμείνας ἔχρουν.—ἀπελθόντων δ' ἐξ Εὐβοίας τῶν στρατιωτῶν, λαιποταξίου προσελθόν.—ταῦτα δὲ—σεσημασμένον ἦν συνέβη τῶν ἔχοντων. [ἔχοντες, οὐ αἱ μαρτυρίαι ἐμβληθεῖσαι κατασημαίνοντο. Pollux. VIII. 17.] Harpocrat. v. χόας. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ νόματος. ἰοργή τις παρ' Ἀθηναίους, ἀγομένη Ἀνθεστηριῶνος δωδεκάτῃ. These incidental circumstances fix the expedition of Phocion to the <i>Dionysia</i> ἐπὶ Ἀθηναίων, in the month <i>Anthesterion</i> : and, as the cause <i>πρὸς Βουσιῶν</i> was κατὰ Θέσσαλον ἢ Ἀπολλόδορον ἀρχόντα, (see col. 3.) these were the <i>Dionysia</i> of the archon <i>Thessalus</i> , or <i>Anthesterion</i> of B. C. 350. The Athenians had been invited by Plutarch of Eretria to oppose Philip. But Plutarch deceived or betrayed them, and was vanquished by Phocion. <i>conf.</i> Plutarch. Phocion. c. 12, 13. Demosth. Midian. p. 550. 567. 579. Ulpian. p. 374, 372. ed. Paris. Demosthenes, in another oration, attests, that the affair of <i>Tamynæ</i> happened at the season of the <i>Dionysia</i> . see col. 4.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
mosthenes.— <i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Ἀριστοκράτους. Dionys. Ibid. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ τὸν κατὰ Ἀριστοκράτους ἔγραψε λόγον Εὐθουλεί. After the death of Onomarchus, since the orator, p. 661, mentions <i>Phayllus</i> as the leading potentate.—Φάυλλος ὁ Φαυεὺς ἢ τις ἄλλος δυνάστης. consistently with the date assigned by Dionysius. If the oration κατὰ Ἀριστοκράτους followed the <i>first Philippic</i> , as Dionysius seems to intimate, it may be placed towards the end of the year of Aristodemus, in the beginning of B. C. 351.	δέκτης.—Οὗτος, καὶ ὁ Ἐροδωτοῦ Ναυκράτης καὶ Ἰσοκράτης ὁ ῥήτωρ ὁ Ἀπολλωνιάτης, καὶ Θεόπομπος, ἐπὶ τῆς γρ' Ὀλυμπιάδος [B. C. 368.] εἶπον ἐπιτάφιον ἐπὶ Μανσώλῳ, Ἀρtemisίας προτρέψαιμίνης. As Mausolus died in B. C. 352, and Artemisia in B. C. 350, the numbers of Suidas are wrong, and may be corrected to ρζ' Ὀλυμπιάδος. [B. C. 352.]
<i>Demosth.</i> περὶ Ῥοδίων ἐλευθερίας. Dionys. Amm. p. 726. ἐπὶ Θεσσαλον τοῦ μετ' Ἀριστοδήμου, τὴν περὶ Ῥοδίων ἀπήγγειλε δημηγορίαν. ἐν ᾗ πείθει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καταλῦσαι τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν αὐτῶν. Mausolus is mentioned by Demosthenes, p. 198, as now dead: οὐδὲ Μανσώλῳ ζῶντι, οὐδὲ τελευτήσαντι ἐκείνου. And Mausolus died in the year of <i>Eudemus</i> . Diod. XVI. 36. But Artemisia was still living; (see the oration, p. 193,) who only survived her husband two years. Diod. XVI. 36, 45. These coincidences confirm the date of Dionysius.	
<i>Demosth.</i> πρὸς Βουσιῶν περὶ τοῦ νόματος. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 656. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Δημοσθένης περὶ τοῦ νόματος λόγος—κατὰ Θέσσαλον ἢ Ἀπολλόδορον ἀρχόντα τετίλειται. At no long interval after the month <i>Anthesterion</i> . See col. 2. Therefore, at the end of the year of Thessalus, or the beginning of the year of Apollodorus, which explains the doubt of Dionysius. Idem, Dinarch. p. 665. Πρὸς Βουσιῶν, ὑπὲρ τοῦ νόματος.—εἰ καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἄλλοις οἱ Δημοσθένους ἀφαιρούμενοι τούτων τὸν λόγον, καὶ Δυναρχῶν προσάπτοντες, ἐλέγχοντο, τῷ χρόνῳ γ' οὐκ ἐπιδεχθεῖν ἂν ψευδομένοι. μέμνηται γὰρ ὡς νωστὶ τῆς εἰς Πύλας ἐξόδου γεγενημένης ἢ δ' εἰς * Ἀθηναίων ἐξόδος ἐπὶ Θουμῶδου ἀρχόντος ἐγένετο, τρισκαίδέκατον ἔτος Δυναρχῶν ἔχοντος. This passage is corrupt for various reasons: 1st. The oration is referred by Dionysius himself to the 11th or 12th year of Dinarchus: consequently the 13th year of Dinarchus could not be mentioned. 2dly. <i>Eudemus</i> , for so Θουμῶδου is corrected by some, was not connumerary with the 13th year of Dinarchus: whence Reiske proposes δέκατον ἔτος. which, nevertheless, is not consistent with <i>Eudemus</i> . But, in the third place, no mention occurs of the expedition to the <i>Pylæ</i> ; and Πύλαι is not once named in the whole oration. The passage, then, may be corrected thus: μέμνηται ὡς νωστὶ τῆς εἰς ΤΑΜΥΝΑΣ ἐξόδου γεγενημένης [sc. p. 999. Reisk.] ἢ δ' εἰς Ταμύνας Ἀθηναίων ἐξόδος ἐπὶ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΤ' ἀρχόντος ἐγένετο, ΕΝΔΕΚΑΤΟΝ ἔτος Δ. ἔχ. Corsini, Fast. Att. t. I. p. 138, has seen that Dionysius, l. c. intended to speak of <i>Tamynæ</i> . He has not been so successful in his other criticisms upon that passage.	<i>Demosthenes χορηγός</i> at the <i>Dionysia</i> of the archon Thessalus. Probably the <i>Lenæa</i> . See col. 2. [<i>Anthesterion</i> , or February, B. C. 350.] When the offence of Midias was committed, Phocion was at <i>Tamynæ</i> . Demosth. p. 567. ἐπειδὴ πολιορκεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐν Ταμύναις στρατιώτας ἐξηγγίλλετο, καὶ πάντας ἐξείναι τοὺς ὑπολοίπους ἱππέας, ὧν εἰς Μειδίας ἦν, προσβούλευσεν ἡ βουλὴ, τῆνικαῦτα—ἐπέδωκε.—καὶ λόγον γιγνομένου τῆς τῶν ἱππέων βοήθειας ἦδη δειν, οὐκ ἀνέβαιναν ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν ἣν ἐπέδωκεν, ἀλλὰ—αὐτοὶ μένον ἐνθάδε ἐν τοῖς Διονυσίοις διεπράττετο ταῦτα ἐφ' οἷς νῦν κρίνεται. He elsewhere intimates that an expedition was then pending: p. 519. (Μειδίας) τοὺς χορευτὰς ἀφελθῆναι τῆς στρατείας ἠνάγκησεν. Ulpian. ad loc. ἔθος ἦν τοὺς τῷ Διονύσῳ χορευόντας μὴ στρατεύεσθαι τούτων τὴν χρόνον. ὁ τοίνυν Μειδίας ἠνάγκαζεν αὐτοὺς ἐξείναι—ἱπάρχος ἂν.—again: p. 577. ἄπειρ ἐτόλμα λέγειν ὅτ' ἦν ἡ προβολή, (the judicial process, immediately following the Dionysian festival, in which Midias was condemned,) ταῦτα καὶ νῦν ἐρεῖ, ὡς ὅσοι, δέον ἐξείναι, κατέμνον, καὶ ὅσοι τὰ φρούρια ἦσαν ἔρημα λιλοικότες, ἐξεκκλησάσαν, καὶ χορευταί, καὶ ἐξίνοι—ἦσαν, οἱ κατ-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
349.	<i>Callimachus.</i> Diod. XVI. 52. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. Amm. p. 726. 734. Athen. V. p. 217. b. Plutarch. Mor. p. 845. D.	The Olynthian war: in the year of Callimachus: Dionys. Amm. p. 734. ἐπὶ Καλλιμάχου γέγονεν ἀρχοντας, ὡς ἠλοῖ Φιλάρχος ἐν ἑστῇ βίβλῳ τῆς Ἀρθίδος. Vit. X. or. p. 845. D. Καλλιμάχου, ἐφ' οὗ παρ' Ὀλυθίων ἦκε πρεσβεία περὶ τῆς βοήθειας. In the year of Callimachus, three embassies were sent from Olynthus to Athens: upon the first embassy, the Athenians sent a force, under Chares, composed of mercenaries: then, after ὀλίγα τὰ μεταξὺ γένεσθαι, the people of Chalcidicē, being pressed by the war, and sending an embassy to Athens, Charidemus is ordered there: and, in conjunction with the Olynthians, ravages Palenē and Botticea. Again, another embassy being sent for new succours, the Athenians send another force, composed of citizens: τῶν πολιτῶν ὁπλίτας δισχιλίους καὶ ἱππεῖς τριακοσίους.—στρατηγὸν δὲ Χάρης τοῦ στόλου παντός. Philochor. apud Dionys. p. 735.—Diodorus, XVI. 52. ἐπ' ἀρχontos Καλλιμάχου—Φίλιππος ἐστράτευεν ἐπὶ τὰς Χαλκιδικὰς πόλεις. The Olynthian war, therefore, began after midsummer B. C. 349. and the transactions detailed by Philochorus and Diodorus happened partly in the latter part of B. C. 349, and partly in the beginning of B. C. 348. The first expedition, under Chares, seems to have been concluded in <i>Boëdromion</i> . [October B. C. 349.] Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 26, 42. ed. Par. φασίν, ὅτι ἐπεμψε τὴν λαίαν ὁ Χάρης, βοηθούμενος ἦν.
348.	Ol. 108. <i>Theophilus.</i> Diod. XVI. 53. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 654. Amm. p. 728. 736. Pausan. X. 3. 1. Laert. V. 9. Athen. V. p. 217. b. Demosth. Pantænet. p. 968.	Olynthian war continued. Philip, in the year of Theophilus, [after midsummer B. C. 348.] νικήσας τοὺς Ὀλυθίους δυοὶ μάχαις συνέκλεισεν εἰς πολιορκίαν.—τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον—προδοθεῖσαν τὴν Ὀλυθίον εἰλε. Diod. XVI. 53. He had shut up the Olynthians within their walls before the war had lasted a year: Demosth. Fals. Leg. p. 426. πρὶν μὲν ἐξελεθεῖν ἑνὶ αὐτῶν τοῦ πολέμου, τὰς πόλεις ἀπάσας ἀπολαύσαντες ἐν τῇ Χαλκιδικῇ. While Philip was engaged before Olynthus, the Olympic games hap-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Demosth.</i> ὁ παραγραφικὸς ὑπὲρ Φορμίωνος. This cause was twenty years after the death of Pasio the banker: p. 952. παρεληλυθότων ἐτῶν πλείον ἢ εἴκοσιν. And Pasio died ἐπὶ Δυσνικίου ἀρχontos. [B. C. 370.] Demosth. in Steph. II. p. 1132. This oration, therefore, could not have been composed before the year of Apollodorus. And yet mention is made, p. 960, of <i>Callippus</i>: οὐχὶ Τιμομάχου κατηγορεῖς; οὐχὶ Καλλιππου, τοῦ νῦν ὄντος ἐν Σικελίᾳ.—Callippus occupied Rhegium in the archonship of <i>Thessalus</i>: [B. C. 351.] Diod. XVI. 45, and was slain soon after: Plutarch. Dion. c. 58. Ῥήγιον κατέσχεν. ἐκεῖ δὲ λυπρῶς πράττων—ἀντιρῆν. Whence the oration ὑπὲρ Φορμίωνος could not have been later than the archonship of Apollodorus; since Callippus was still living.</p> <p><i>Demosthenis</i> Ὀλυνθιακοί. Dionys. Amm. p. 726. ἐπὶ Καλλιμάχου τοῦ τρίτου μετὰ Θίασσαλον ἀρχαντος, τρεῖς διέθετο δημηγορικὰς, παρακαλῶν Ἀθηναίους βοηθεῖν Ὀλυθίους ἀποστεῖλαι τοῖς πολιορκουμένοις ὑπὸ Φιλίππου. According to Ulpian, p. 10, 1. ed. Par. each oration was followed by one of the three expeditions: ἰστέον ὅτι φησὶ καὶ ὁ Φιλάρχος, ὅτι τρεῖς βοήθειαι ἐπέμψθησαν κατ' ἑκάστην λόγον μιᾶς πεμπομένης. They were all pronounced before the third armament was sent, which was μὴ ξηνικῇ, ἀλλ' αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων. a measure urged in all the three orations.</p> <p><i>Eubulus</i> was of the party opposed to Demosthenes: Ulpian. Prolegom. Olynthiac. conf. Ulpian. ad p. 7, 27. 24, 30. 31. 25, 37. 26, 38. ed. Paris.</p>	<p>εχειροτόνησαν αὐτοῦ. Compare with these passages, Demosth. in Boeot. p. 999, quoted in col. 2. At the time of these transactions Demosthenes calls himself thirty-two years of age:—δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη γέγονα. p. 564. He completed his 32d year in the first month of the archon Apollodorus. <i>conf.</i> a. 382, and might be truly described as 32 (current) in <i>Anthesterion</i> of the archon <i>Thessalus</i>: to which date the χορηγία of Demosthenes is fixed by the testimonies quoted in col. 2, 3. For the oration against <i>Midias</i>, see the year B. C. 348.</p> <p>There are still three annual festivals of Bacchus, at which dramatic pieces were presented. Demosth. Midian. p. 517. ὅταν ἡ πομπὴ ᾖ τῷ Διονύσῳ ἐν Πειραιεῖ, καὶ οἱ καμφοδοὶ, καὶ οἱ τραγῳδοὶ, καὶ ἡ ἐπὶ Ἀθηναίων πομπή, καὶ οἱ τραγῳδοὶ, καὶ οἱ καμφοδοὶ, καὶ τοῖς ἐν αὐτῇ Διονυσίοις ἡ πομπή, καὶ οἱ παῖδες καὶ ὁ κῶμος, καὶ οἱ καμφοδοὶ, καὶ οἱ τραγῳδοὶ. And they are named in the order in which they occurred. 1. τὰ ἐν Πειραιεῖ. (at which Euripides had exhibited: Aelian. V. H. II. 13. Πειραιεῖ ἀγωνιζομένου τοῦ Εὐριπίδου.) otherwise τὰ κατ' ἀγρούς. mentioned by Aeschines, Timarch. p. 22, 26. ἐν τοῖς κατ' ἀγρούς Διονυσίοις καμφοδῶν ὄντων ἐν Κολυττῷ. in <i>Posideon</i>. Hesych. v. Διονύσια. Theophrast. Char. 3.—2. τὰ Ἀθηναίᾳ. otherwise τὰ ἐν Ἀλμυνοῖς. in <i>Anthesterion</i>. Thucyd. II. 15.—3. τὰ ἐν Ἀστυ. otherwise Διονύσια τραγῳδοῖς καινῶν: Aelian. V. H. II. 13. Demosth. Coron. p. 253. in <i>Elaphebolion</i>. Aeschin. Ctes. p. 63. See, for the two last festivals, Ruhnke. Auct. Emend. ad Hesych. t. I. p. 1000.—At this period the expense of tragic exhibitions was less than that of the χορὸς ἀνδρῶν. Demosth. Midian. p. 565. τραγῳδοῖς κεχορηγηκέ ποτε οὗτος, ἐγὼ δὲ αὐληταῖς ἀνδράσι.</p>
<p><i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Μειδίου. Dionys. Amm. p. 726. κατὰ τοῦτον γέγραπται τὸν ἀρχοντα [<i>Callimachus</i>] καὶ ὁ κατὰ Μειδίου λόγος, ὃν συνετάξατο μετὰ τὴν καταχειροτονίαν ἣν ὁ δῆμος αὐτοῦ κατεχειροτόνησε. This date supposes a space of two years between the προβολή, (for which, see Demosth. p. 517, 577, 583.) and the publication of this oration. And intermediate transactions are mentioned, which prove that some space</p>	<p><i>Heracles</i> the comic poet flourished: since he mentioned in a comedy the feast which was given by Chares to the people of Athens: Athen. XII. p. 532. c. Χάρης—τάλαντα ἐξέκοντα. ἀφ' ὧν ἐδείκνυντο Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, θύσας τὰ ἐπινίκια τῆς γενομένης μάχης πρὸς τοὺς Φιλίπ-</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		pened: Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 29, 35. Φρόνων ὁ Ῥαμνούσιος ἔαλεν ἐκὸς ληστῶν ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖς Ὀλυμπιακαῖς.
347.	Themistocles. Diod. XVI. 56. Dionys. Dinarch. pag. 648. 654. Amm. p. 736. Æschin. Ctes. p. 62, 30.	Olynthus taken by Philip, in the year of Theophilus, Diod. XVI. 53.—Dionys. Amm. p. 736. Θεόφιλος ἄρχων, καθ' ὃν ἐκράτησε τῆς Ὀλυνθίου πόλεως Φίλιππος. At some interval after the Olympic games: for many intermediate transactions are mentioned by Æschines, Fals. Leg. p. 29, 35—30, 9. and not long before the first embassy of the ten Athenians: τὴν προτίραν πρεσβείαν τὴν περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης. Demosth. Fals. Leg. p. 392. And that embassy, (which made all possible haste; Demosth. p. 392,) returned early in B. C. 346, a little before the Dionysia, at which Antipater and Parmenio were present. Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 34—36. Ctes. p. 64. Arg. Demosth. Fals. Leg. p. 336. Olynthus, then, surrendered towards the end of the year of Theophilus, in spring B. C. 347. After the capture, Philip celebrates the <i>Olympia</i> at Dium: Diod. XVI. 55. μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν τῆς Ὀλυνθοῦ, Ὀλύμπια ποιήσας. Demosth. Fals. Leg. p. 401. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ εἶλεν Ὀλυνθὸν Φίλιππος, Ὀλύμπια ἐποιεῖ. These games would be celebrated, either at the close of the year of Theophilus, or the beginning of the year of Themistocles: in the spring, or summer, B. C. 347. They were celebrated in Olymp. 111. 2. by Alexander, in the year of Eusebius, when he was preparing to pass into Asia: Diod. XVII. 16. βυσίας μεγαλοπρεπεῖς τοῖς βουῖς συνετέλεσεν ἐν Δίῳ τῆς Μακεδονίας, καὶ σκηρικοὺς ἀγῶνας Δίῳ καὶ Μουσαῖς, οὓς Ἀρχέλαος πρῶτος κατείδεξε. τὴν δὲ πανήγυριν ἐν ἡμέρας ἑνεία συνετέλεσεν. Arrian. lib. I. c. 11. τῷ Δίῳ τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ τὴν βυσίαν τὴν ἀπ' Ἀρχελάου ἐτι κατεστάσαν ἴδυσεν, καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐν Αἰγαίᾳ διέθηκε τὰ Ὀλύμπια.—ἀμα δὲ τῷ ἔτι ἀρχομένῳ, κ. τ. λ. The games of Philip after the Olynthian war were similar: Diod. XVI. 55. μεγαλοπρεπεῖς βυσίας συνετέλεσε, πανήγυριν δὲ μεγάλῃν συστήσαντος, καὶ λαμπροὺς ἀγῶνας ποιήσας, πολλοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἐστιάσεσι παρελάνθανεν. Alluded to by Philostrat. Vit. Apollon. I. 35. εἰ δὲ βούι Φίλιππος Ὀλύμπια, πόλεις ἤρηναι, and by Dio, Orat. II. p. 73. Reisk. ἐν Δίῳ τῆς Πιρίας ἔθουν ταῖς Μουσαῖς, καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν Ὀλυμπίων

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>intervened. Midias had instigated a charge against Demosthenes, λειποταξίου. p. 547, 548. (λειποτακτεῖν δὲ ᾔδειν ἐν τοῖς περὶ Εὐβοίαν. Ulpian. p. 350, 202.) and another charge of being concerned in the murder of one Nicodemus. p. 554. These two prosecutions were subsequent to the transactions of the <i>Dionysia</i>: Ulpian. p. 347, 184. ταῦτα μετὰ τὴν ὕβριν τὴν ἐν τοῖς Διονυσίοις. Demosth. pag. 553, 554. ἀν' ἐπεὶ τὴν ὑμετέραν καταχειροτονίαν, λείποντα τὴν τάξιν, φόνου κοινωνῶ, κ. τ. λ. Notice is taken in the oration, p. 578, of what was done after the last expedition to Olynthus: after the surrender of that city, according to Ulpian, p. 373, 367. which would bring down the date to the year of <i>Theophilus</i>. But the words of Demosthenes only imply that the third expedition, under Chares, is referred to: which fixes the date to the latter end of the year of Callimachus, consistently with Dionysius.</p> <p><i>Eubulus</i> assisted Midias; and possessed great influence: of which Demosthenes is evidently afraid. conf. p. 580, 581. Ulpian. p. 375, 379. πρὸς τὸν Εὐβούλον ἀποτεινέται προέταξε δὲ τούτων τῶν ἄλλων—ὅτι πολὺ προέχει.—καὶ μᾶλλον ἐδεικνύει τούτων ἢ σύμπατας τοὺς ἄλλους.</p>	<p>που ξένους. ἀν' ἡγήτο μὲν Ἀδαῖος, Ἀλεκτροῦν ἐπικαλούμενος. περὶ οὗ καὶ ὁ Ἡρακλείδης ὁ τῶν κωμικῶν ποιητῆς μέμνηται οὕτως:</p> <p>Ἀλεκτροῦνα τὸν τοῦ Φιλίππου παραλαβὼν ἀπὸρ κικλόμενα καὶ φλανόμενα, κατέκοθεν· οὐ γὰρ εἶχεν αὐτῶν λῆρον. κᾶτα κατακόφας, μάλα συγχροὺς ἐδείκνυσε Χάρης Ἀθηναίους τὸν· ὅς γε γυναικὶς ἦν.</p> <p>The facts referred to happened in the Olynthian war, in B. C. 348.</p>
<p>Death of <i>Plato</i>, in the archonship of <i>Theophilus</i>: Apollodor. apud Laërt. V. 9. τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδοῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ἐλυμπιάδος ἐπὶ Θεοφίλου. Athen. V. p. 217. b. μετῆλαξεν ἐπὶ Θεοφίλου τοῦ μετὰ Καλλίμαχον. Hermipp. apud Laërt. III. 2. τελευταῖα τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδοῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ἐλυμπιάδος, βίους ἔτος ἐν πρὸς τοῖς ὀγδοήκοντα. on his birthday: Senec. Epist. 58. natali suo decessit, annum unum atque octogesimum implevit sine deductione. (whence, for τελευταῖα ἐν ΓΑΜΟΙΣ δειπνῶν, Laërt. III. 2. we should perhaps read—ἐν ΓΕΝΕΘΑΙΟΙΣ δειπνῶν.) His age is stated at 81 years, by Cic. Senect. c. 5. Lucian. Macrob. c. 21. Censorin. c. 15. This computation supposes his birth in the year of <i>Amnias</i>, B. C. 428. Other calculations dated his birth in the year of <i>Apollodorus</i>, B. C. 429, and made him 82 at his death in May B. C. 347. conf. a. 429.</p> <p><i>Aristotle</i>, upon the death of <i>Plato</i>, went to <i>Atarne</i>: Laërt. V. 9. φησὶν Ἀπολλόδορος—Πλάτωνος τελευτήσαντος—πρὸς Ἑρμείαν ἀπάραι (Ἀριστοτέλην) καὶ μέναι ἐν τῇ. Dionys. Amm. p. 728. ἀποθανόντος δὲ Πλάτωνος ἐπὶ Θεοφίλου ἀρχόντος ἀπῆρε πρὸς Ἑρμείαν τὸν Ἀταρνίως τύραννον, καὶ τριετὴ χρόνον παρ' αὐτῷ τρέφας ἐπ' Εὐβούλου ἀρχόντος εἰς Μυτιλήνην ἐκχωρήσθη.—<i>Spreusippus</i> succeeded <i>Plato</i>: Laërt. IV. 1. δι' εὐχάτου αὐτὸν Σπρούσιππος,—ὃς ἦν υἱὸς τῆς ἀδελφῆς αὐτοῦ Ποτάνης· καὶ ἐσχολάρχησεν ἐν ταῖς ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς ὀγδοῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ἐλυμπιάδος.</p> <p>(<i>Demosth.</i> πρὸς Βουστὸν ὑπὲρ προικῆς. Two or three years after the oration περὶ δόματος. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 666. Πρὸς Μανθίνον περὶ προικῆς. οὗτος ἀκολουθεῖ τῷ προτίρῳ λόγῳ, καὶ πολλὰ ἔχει κατὰ λέξιν ταῦτα, εἰ ἂν τοῦ αὐτοῦ ῥήτορος.—οὗ πολλοὶ ἔτεσιν ὑστερον ἡγῶνισται τὸν ἀγῶνα ὁ κατήγορος, ἀλλὰ</p>	<p><i>Anaxandrides</i> the comic poet exhibits, ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνης. [at the <i>Olympia</i> at Diom, in B. C. 347. see col. 2.] Suidas, v. Ἀναξανδρίδης,—γενῶντος ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνης, ἐλυμπιάδι ἑκατοστῇ πρώτῃ. Eudocia, p. 60, has ἀγῶσι Φ. τοῦ Μ. without specifying the <i>Olympiad</i>. As the Parian Marble attests that Anaxandrides exhibited at <i>Athens</i>, about the 101st <i>Olympiad</i>, (namely, <i>Olymp.</i> 100. 4. conf. a. 376,) two distinct particulars seem confounded in the present text of Suidas. If we transpose the words, thus—γενῶντος ἐλυμπιάδι ςα', (καὶ) ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνης—we have a reference to his first exhibitions at <i>Athens</i>, recorded by the Marble, and to the ἀγῶνες Φιλίππου, or these very games at Diom, in B. C. 347. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. IV. pag. 2. quoting Suidas without suspicion, imagines that the exhibitions in <i>Olymp.</i> 101, were games at Diom. But they could not be the games of <i>Philip</i>, who began to reign 16 years after; nor of <i>Archelaus</i>, who was then dead; and the 101st <i>Olymp.</i> was a period of great confusion in the affairs of Macedonia, when it is unlikely that such games were celebrated. The transpo-</p>

Anaxandrides the comic poet exhibits, in the *ἀγῶσι* Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνα, [at the *Olympia* at Dium, in B. C. 347. see col. 2.] Suidas, v. Ἀναξανδρίδης.—γενονῶς ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνα, ἐλυμπιάδι ἑκατοστῇ πρώτῃ. Eudocia, p. 60, has ἀγῶσι Φ. τοῦ Μ. without specifying the Olympiad. As the Parian Marble attests that Anaxandrides exhibited at *Athens*, about the 101st Olympiad, (namely, Olymp. 100. 4. conf. a. 376,) two distinct particulars seem con-founded in the present text of Suidas. If we transpose the words, thus—γενονῶς ἐλυμπιάδι γα', (καὶ) ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνα—we have a reference to his first exhibitions at *Athens*, recorded by the Marble, and to the ἀγῶνες Φιλίππου, or these very games at Dium, in B. C. 347. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. IV. pag. 2. quoting Suidas without suspicion, imagines that the exhibitions in Olymp. 101, were games at Dium. But they could not be the games of *Philip*, who began to reign 16 years after; nor of *Archelaus*, who was then dead: and the 101st Olymp. was a period of great confusion in the affairs of Macedonia, when it is unlikely that such games were celebrated. The transpo-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>ἰτίθεσαν, ὃν φασιν ἀρχαῖον εἶναι παρ' αὐτοῖς. See also Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 242. ed. Paris.</p> <p>The year of Theophilus, and the eleventh month of the year, Thargelion, (conf. Laërt. III. 40. Athen. V. p. 217. b. Senec. Epist. 58.) or May B. C. 347, was Φιλίππου βασιλεύοντος ἔτος τρισκαίδεκατον. Laërt. III. 40. whence we ascend to his accession, in the beginning of B. C. 359.</p>
346.	Archias. Diod. XVI. 59. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 655. Amm. p. 737. Harpocrat. v. διαψήφισις.	<p>First embassy <i>περὶ εἰρήνης</i>, which returned before the <i>Dionysia magna</i>. [March, B. C. 346.] Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 30, 27—36, 3. Peace between Philip and the Athenians, ἀρχοντος Θεμιστοκλείους. Dionys. Amm. p. 740.—ἰλασθηβολῶντος ἐνάτη ἐπὶ δέκα. Demosth. Fals. Leg. p. 359. [March B. C. 346.] The ambassadors return from the second embassy, τῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς ὅρκους, τρίτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ σκироφοριῶντος μηνός. [June] Demosth. Ibid.—καὶ παρὴν ἐν Πύλαις ὁ Φιλίππος ἦδη. Ibid. Another deputation from Athens to Philip, the 23d Scirophorion: ταύτῃ ἐγγυονὲς αἱ σπονδαί. Ibid. And Phocis was occupied by Philip a few days after; ὕστερον ἡμέραις πέντε ἢ ἑξ, ἀπολώλεσαν οἱ Φωκῆες. Demosth. p. 379.—about the 27th Scirophorion. Idem, p. 360. The towns, therefore, were dismantled in July or August: Demosth. p. 366. τῆς εἰρήνης γενομένης—τίτταρας μῆνας δλοὺς ἐσώζοντο οἱ Φωκῆες τοὺς ὕστερον.—and the Phocian war ended, ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀρχίου, Diod. XVI. 59. at the time of the <i>Pythia</i>: Demosth. p. 380. After a duration of ten years: Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 45, 24. τὸν δεκάτη πόλεμον. In Ctes. p. 74, 37. δεκάτης γενομένης. Diod. XVI. 59. διαμείνας ἑτὶ δέκα. Diodorus has three variations, in speaking of this war: 1st. XVI. 14. ἐπὶ Ἀγαθοκλείους, [B. C. 357.] ἐγένετο ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος ἑτὶ ἑνδεκά.—2nd. XVI. 23. ἐπὶ Καλλιστράτου, [B. C. 355.] ὁ πόλεμος συνίστη καὶ διέμεινεν ἑτὶ ἑνδεκά. 3d. ἐπὶ Ἀρχίου. (XVI. 59.) where he reckons it ten years. These variations are consistent with the termination of the war. There were eleven years from <i>Agathocles</i> to <i>Archias</i>, and nine from <i>Callistratus</i> to <i>Archias</i>. But the year of <i>Agathocles</i> was the true date for the seizure of the temple, because three historians all agree in the year of that archon. conf. a. 357, 3. And, as the war ended in the very first month of <i>Archias</i>, the actual duration was ten years, as all authorities make it to be. Pausanias, X. 3, 1. was led into an opposite error, and placed the end of the war one year too high: δεκάτῃ δὲ ὕστερον ἔτι μετὰ τὴν τοῦ ἱεροῦ κατάληψιν ἐπέτεχεν ὁ Φιλίππος πύρας τῷ πολέμῳ, Θεοφίλου Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντος.</p>
345.	Eubulus. Diod. XVI. 66. Laërt. V. 9. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 655. 667. Amm. p. 728. 737. corrupte Εὐβουλος, apud Dionys. p. 648.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>ἑὸς ἢ τριῶν.)—(Demosth. πρὸς Πανναθητων παραγραφικῶς. After B. C. 347. because the facts, which gave rise to the suit, happened ἰλασθηβολῶντος μηνός ἐπὶ Θεοφίλου ἀρχοντος. p. 968. This oration, and that <i>against Nausimachus</i> and <i>Xenophanes</i>, begin with the same sentence: and at the close of each oration is the same argument, expressed with little variation. Compare p. 983, 990, 991, Reisk.)</p> <p>Isocratis Φιλίππος. After the conclusion of the peace: c. 3. p. 68. c. ἐβήθη ποιησάμενοι τὴν εἰρήνην.—And before the Phocian war was ended: c. 21. p. 93. c. ἐν σοὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας ἔχουσι, x. τ. λ. c. 31. p. 97. a. ἰδὼν τὰ περὶ Φωκίας διοικήσας.—Consequently this piece was published between <i>Elaphebolion</i> [March] and July or August B. C. 346.</p> <p>(Demosth. πρὸς Εὐβουλῶν ἔρσεις. Soon after the archonship of <i>Archias</i>. Harpocrat. v. διαψήφισις. ἐντελέστατα διαλέκται περὶ τῶν διαψήφισιν, ὡς γεγόνασιν ἐπὶ Ἀρχίου ἀρχοντος, Ἀνδροτίων ἐν τῇ Ἀτθίδι, καὶ Φιλύχορος ἐν ἔκτῳ τῆς Ἀτθίδος. And this oration was composed not long after: Demosth. p. 1299. συμβαίνει δὲ μοι—τὸν καιρὸν, καὶ τὸ παραξύνθαι τὴν πόλιν πρὸς τὰς ἀποψήφισις, φοβεῖσθαι.)—Demosth. πρὸς εἰρήνης. Dionys. Amm. p. 737. μετὰ Θεμιστοκλείᾳ Ἀρχίας' ἐξ' οὗ παραίνει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μὴ καλεῖν Φιλίππον τῆς Ἀμφικτυονίας μετέχεν, μηδ' ἀφορμὴν δίδοναι πολέμου, νεοστὶ πεπονημένους τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰρήνην.</p> <p>Æschinis κατὰ Τιμάρχου. After the embassy, in June B. C. 346. and before the cause <i>παραπρεσβείας</i>, in August or Sept. B. C. 343. Quo anno acta fuerit, nullibi discrete proditur: certe post Ol. 108. 2. quo tempore Athenienses legatos denuo miserunt, et ante Ol. 109. 2. quo Demosthenes adversarium insimulavit. Taylor. Præfat. Æschines was at this time in his 45th year: p. 7, 38. ἔστιν ἡμῖν τοῦτ' ἐμπίπτον καὶ τετρακαιεστὸν ἔτος. The prosecution was successful, although accounts differ concerning the fate of <i>Timarchus</i>. Conf. Arg. Orationis. Vit. X. or. p. 841. A. Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 195, 4. Suid. Τιμαρχ. Demosthenes, Fals. Leg. p. 341, only says—τὸν μὲν ἀνήκεν.—</p>	<p>sition of the words of Suidas removes the difficulty; and supposes <i>Anaxandrides</i> to have written comedy thirty years.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
344.	Ol. 109. <i>Lyciscus</i> . Diod. XVI. 69. Dionys. Dinarch. pag. 648. 655. Amm. p. 737. Demosth. Theocrin. p. 1330.	<i>Timoleon</i> ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ Κορίνθου ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Εὐβούλου. Diod. XVI. 66. He gains Syracuse ἐπὶ Λυκίσκου. Id. XVI. 69.
343.	<i>Pythodotus</i> . Diod. XVI. 70. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 666. Amm. p. 728. 737. Laërt. V. 10. <i>Pythodorus</i> , apud Demosth. Olympiod. pag. 1174.	Timoleon completes the conquest of Syracuse, ἐπὶ Λυκίσκου. Diod. XVI. 69. and sends Dionysius to Corinth, ἐπὶ Πυθόδοτου ἀρχοντος. XVI. 70. [After midsummer, B. C. 343.] Dionysius was thus finally expelled, having reigned originally ἑπὶ δέκα, δώδεκα δὲ ἄλλα μετὰ τὴν Διάνος στρατίαν ἐν πόλεμοις διαφορθεῖς. Plutarch. Timol. c. 13. He had recovered Syracuse in the tenth year after his first expulsion: ἀνέλαβε τὰ πράγματα ἑπὶ δεκάτῃ. Plutarch. Timol. c. 1. therefore, in B. C. 347. and the twelve years are computed to the first setting forth of Timoleon, ἐπὶ Εὐβούλου, twenty-two years after the death of the elder Dionysius. The actual space, from the death of Dionysius, in spring B. C. 367, to the year of Pythodotus, August B. C. 343. is twenty-four years, and upwards. An Athenian expedition is sent into Acarnania, in the year of Pythodotus: Demosth. Olympiod. p. 1173, 1174. ἐπίσθητι ὑπὸ τῶν ἡγετῶν εἰς Ἀκαρνανίαν στρατιάν ἐκπέμπειν—ὁ ἀρχὼν Πυθόδοτος. [sic.]—to counteract Philip, who was in Acarnania before his Scythian expedition: Demosth. Philipp. III. p. 120. ἐπ' Ἀμβρακίαν ἐλθόντες καὶ Λευκάδα. p. 118. ἦεν ἐπὶ Ἀμβρακίαν. Halonnes. p. 84. ἐπὶ Ἀμβρακίαν στρατεύεται. Philipp. IV. p. 133.—τὴν ἐπ' Ἀμβρακίαν ὁδὸν. Demosthenes is sent with other ambassadors, in the year of Pythodotus, (πέρυσσι, that is, the year before the archonship of <i>Sosigenes</i> , Philipp. III. p. 129.)—and counteracts Philip in Ambracia and Peloponnesus. He enumerates, p. 129, as his colleagues in this mission, <i>Polyeuctus</i> ,—Πολύευκτος ὁ βίλιστος ἱκεῖνσι— <i>Hegesippus</i> , <i>Chitomachus</i> , <i>Lycurgus</i> .
342.	<i>Sosigenes</i> . Diod. XVI. 72. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. Amm. p. 737. Laërt. X. 14. Plutarch. Mor. p. 839. D. Inscriptio Gruter. apud Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. IV. p. 76.	Philip, ἐπὶ Πυθόδοτου ἀρχοντος,—ἐστράτευεν ἐπὶ Θράκην. Diod. XVI. 70. 71. He passed ten months in Thrace, and wintered there: Demosth. Cherson. p. 98. δέκα μῆνας ἀπογενομένου τὰνθράπου, καὶ νόσῳ καὶ χιμῶνι καὶ πόλεμοις ἀποληφέντος. Since Philip was in Acarnania in the year of Pythodotus, (conf. a. 343.) and since he commenced his Thracian expedition in the year of the same archon, in which expedition he consumed ten months, including a winter, (the winter of the archon <i>Sosigenes</i> , cf. a. 341, 3.) he must have commenced this Scythian war towards the end of the year of Pythodotus, or spring B. C. 342. Diophanes the Athenian general, (the father of Menander, Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 54, 3. ed. Par.) is stationed at the Hellespont: Dionys.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Aristotle</i> , after three years' stay at Atarnæ, (cf. a. 347,) went to Mytilenê; in the year of Eubulus: Apollodor. apud Laërt. V. 9. εἰς Μυτιλήνην ἰλθεῖν ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Εὐβούλου, τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδόης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. Dionys. Amm. p. 728. ἐπ' Εὐβούλου ἀρχοντος εἰς Μυτιλήνην ἐκπαρίσθη. <i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Φιλίππου δεύτερος. Dionys. Amm. p. 737. Λυκίσκος, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν ἰβδόμην τῶν Φιλίππειων δημογραφῶν διέθετο πρὸς τὰς ἐκ Πελοποννήσου πρεσβείας: ταύτην τὴν ἀρχὴν ποιήσαμενος: "Ὅταν, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, λόγοι γένηνται!"	
<i>Demosth.</i> περὶ Ἀλοννήσου. Dionys. Amm. p. 737. Πυθόδοτος, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν ὀγδόην τῶν Φιλίππειων δημογραφῶν διέθετο πρὸς τοὺς Φιλίππου πρεσβείας.—καὶ τὸν κατ' Αἰσχίνου συνετάξατο λόγον, ὅτε τὰς εὐθύναις ἰδίῳ τῆς δευτέρας πρεσβείας, τῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρκους. According to Libanius, in arg. <i>Hegesippus</i> was the author of the oration on <i>Halonnesus</i> :—καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδέας τῶν λόγων, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν πραγμάτων κατὰ Καλλίππου γὰρ τοῦ Παιανίους φησὶν ὁ τὸν λόγον γεγραφὸς ἀπεννοήσθαι γραφὴν παρανόμων. [p. 87.] φαίνεται δὲ Ἡγήσιππος τὴν κατὰ Καλλίππου γραφὴν ἐνστήσασθαι.—δύναται δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν πεποιῆσθαι συμβουλὴν (περὶ τῆς Ἀλοννήσου) καὶ Δημοσθένους καὶ Ἡγήσιππος: ἐπὶ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τῆς αὐτῆς ἡσαν ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ προαιρούμενοι. The expedition of Philip into Acarnania—ἐπὶ δ' Ἀμβρακίαν στρατεύεται, p. 84.—is noticed in this oration: confirming the date of Dionysius. <i>Demosth.</i> et <i>Æschin.</i> περὶ παραπρεσβείας. In the year of Pythodotus. Dionys. p. 737. three years after the embassy: Argum. Demosth. p. 338. Reisk. μετὰ τρία ἔτη τῆς γραφῆς εἰσῆλθεν ἔχων τὴν κατηγορίαν.—μετὰ τρία ἔτη εἰσῆλθεν ὁ Δημοσθένης κατηγορήσαν Αἰσχίνου. Three years from the second embassy were completed in the last month of Lyciscus, or June B. C. 343. <i>Æschines</i> was assisted by the influence of <i>Eubulus</i> : Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 261. ed. Par. Εὐβουλον τὸν διὰ χειρὸς ἔχοντα τὴν πολιτείαν,—whom Demosthenes addresses in the oration, p. 434. Reisk. Compare Ulpian. p. 243. ed. Par. Θεόπομπος ὁ Χίος ἐν τῇ τῶν Φιλίππειων ἱστορίᾳ κατέταξε τρεῖς βιβλίου περιεχοῦσας Σικελικὰς πράξεις: ἀρξάμενος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Διονυσίου τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου τυραννίδος διήλθε χρόνον ἑτῶν πενήκοντα, καὶ κατέστρεψεν εἰς τὴν ἐκπασίαν Διονυσίου τοῦ νεωτέρου: εἰσὶ δὲ αἱ βιβλὶοι τρεῖς, ἀπὸ τῆς μᾶ' ἄρχῃ τῆς μγ'. Diod. XVI. 71. under the year of Pythodotus.	<i>Antiphanes</i> still exhibits comedy: Athen. VI. p. 223. e. Δημοσθένης—Φιλίππου Ἀθηναῖος Ἀλόννησον διδόντος, συνεβούλευε μὴ λαμβάνειν εἰ δίδωσιν, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀποδίδωσιν. ὅπερ Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Νεώττιδι παιδιᾷν θέμενος ἐρεσχέλει τόνδε τὸν τρόπον. ὁ δεσπότης δὲ πάντα τὰ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀπέλαβεν, ὅσπερ ἔλαβεν. ἡγάπησεν δὲ τὸ ἦμα τοῦτο παραλαβὼν Δημοσθένης. Compare Plutarch. vit. Demosth. c. 9. Demosthenes might be ridiculed by the poet for his argument in the extant oration, p. 78. or, (if that is of <i>Hegesippus</i>), in some other upon the same question. Antiphanes was at this time about sixty-four years of age, and had exhibited comedy more than forty years. cf. ann. 407. 387.
<i>Aristotle</i> comes to the court of Philip: Apollodor. apud Laërt. V. 10. ἐπὶ Πυθόδοτου ἰλθεῖν πρὸς Φιλίππον, τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς ἑνάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, Ἀλεξάνδρου πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτη ἦν γεγονότος. Dionys. Amm. p. 728. πρὸς Φιλίππον ὄχρετο κατὰ Πυθόδοτον ἀρχοντα, καὶ διέτριψε χρόνον ἑκατὲθ' ἑτῶν κατ' αὐτὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου. The eight years are to be computed, not to the death of Philip, but to the archonship of Euenetus, when Aristotle left Macedonia and settled at Athens. <i>Isocrates</i> , æt. 94, began to compose the <i>Panathenæic oration</i> : c. 1. p. 233. b. τοῖς ἔτεσι τοῖς ἑνῆκοντα καὶ τέτταρσι,	Birth of <i>Menander</i> : in the year of <i>Sosigenes</i> . Inscriptio apud Corsin. F. A. tom. IV. p. 76. Suidas. Μένανδρος—Διοκρίτους καὶ Ἡγησιστράτης—καμικὸς τῆς νῆας κομφάδας—γέγραφα κομφάδας ἑπ', καὶ ἐπιστάλας πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον τὸν βασιλεῦσα, καὶ λόγους ἑτέρους πλείους καταλογάδην. He was the nephew of <i>Alexis</i> ; Suid. Ἀλέξης. who instructed him: Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxx. Μένανδρος Διοκρίτους υἱός, Ἀθηναῖος, λαμπρός καὶ βίος καὶ

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		Dinarch. p. 666. Διοκίβους ἐπὶ περὶ Ἑλλάσποντον, τοῦ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγού, διατρέβαντος.—ἔστι δὲ ὁ χρόνος κατὰ Πυθόδοτον ἀρχόντα, ὡς δηλοῖ Φιλάρχος. He was still on the same station in the year of Sosigenes, when he was defended by Demosthenes in the oration περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερσονήσῳ. cf. a. 341, 3.
341.	Nicomachus. Diod. XVI. 74. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 657. 667. Amm. p. 738.	Philip is still in Thrace, where he wintered: ἐχειμαζε. Demosth. Cherson. p. 101. στρατείας, ἢ ἐνδέκατον μῆνα τούτου ἐν Θράκῃ ποιεῖται. Id. p. 90.—waiting for the Etesian winds: περιμένει τοὺς ἰσησίας. Id. p. 93. which were in July: Ulpian. p. 35, 41. ed. Par. ἰσησία οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οἱ κατ' ἔτος πνέοντες: πνέουσι δὲ ἐν ἀκμῇ τοῦ θέρους. Demosth. Cherson. p. 94. λογίζεσθε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὴν ἐπισύσαν ὥραν τοῦ ἔτους. explained by Ulpian. p. 56, 21. to mean τοῦ θέρους. Philip had seized some Thracian towns, ἀπὸ τῆς εἰρήνης γεγονυίας, οὕτω Διοκίβους στρατηγούσης. Demosth. Philipp. III. p. 114. conf. Phil. IV. p. 133. Consequently, soon after B. C. 346. He had now been nearly 13 years engaged in views against the Greeks: Demosth. Phil. III. p. 117. Φίλιππος ἐν τρισὶ καὶ δέκα οὐχ ἔλασι ἔτεσιν, οἷς ἐπιπολεῖ, κτείνε τοὺς Ἕλληνας. These thirteen years not completed, ascend to the archonship of Diotimus, and the seventh year of the reign of Philip; and seem to point to the campaign of B. C. 353. when he seized upon Pagasæ. cf. a. 353. In Demosth. Philipp. III. p. 113, Philip is spoken of as lately in Thessaly: καὶ μὴν καὶ Φεράς πρὸς τὴν εἰς Θετταλίαν ἔλθων ἔχει καταλαβάν. thus confirming Diodorus, XVI. 69.
340.	Ol. 110. Theophrastus. Diod. XVI. 77. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Amm.	Philip τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀναπλεύσας Περὶνθον προσέβαλεν, ἀποτυχὼν δὲ ἐντεῦθεν Βυζάντιον ἐπολέει, in the archonship of Theophrastus. Philochor. apud Dionys. p. 741. He was engaged in the siege of Selymbria at

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>ἀγὰ τυγχάνω γενοῦς. He was 94 complete, in the beginning of the year of Sosigenes. <i>conf.</i> a. 436. The composition was interrupted for three years: c. 104. p. 289. a. ἤδη τῶν ἡμισίων γεγραμμένων ἐπιγενομένου μοι νοσήματος—τούτῳ διατελῶ τρί' ἔτη μεχόμενος.</p> <p>(Demosth. κατὰ Ὀλυμπιοδώρου βλάβης. After Olympiodorus had returned from military service in Acarnania;—δι-ἔγραψεν ὁ ἀρχὼν Πυθόδοτος κατὰ τὸν νόμον τὴν τούτου Ὀλυμπιοδώρου ἀμφισβήτησιν. p. 1174. This cause, therefore, was after the archonship of Pythodotus.)</p>	<p>γίνει, συνδιατρέψας δὲ τὰ πολλὰ Ἀλέξιδι, ὑπὸ τούτου δοκεῖ παιδεύθῃναι. His father Diopithes commanded the Athenian forces on the Hellespont, in B. C. 342, 341. <i>Conf. an.</i> 342, 2. 341, 3. Menander is said to have died æt. 52. <i>cf.</i> a. 291. But, as his death is placed in Ol. 122, 1. in the 32d year of Ptolemy Soter, and in the archonship of <i>Philippus</i>; which are equivalent to B. C. 297; and as between <i>Sosigenes</i> and that year there are only <i>forty-nine</i> archons, Menander could only have lived <i>fifty-one</i> years, even if his birth be dated from the first month of Sosigenes.</p>
<p>Birth of <i>Epicurus</i>: Laert. X. 14. ἐγενήθη, φησὶν Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν χρονικοῖς, κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος τῆς ἐνάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ἐλυμπιάδος, ἐπὶ Σωσιγένης ἀρχόντος, μηνὸς γαμηλιῶνος ἑβδόμῃ ἔτεσιν ὕστερον τῆς Πλάτωνος τελευτῆς ἑπτά. [January B. C. 341.]</p> <p>Demosth. περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερσονήσῳ. Dionys. Amm. p. 737. Σωσιγένης, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν ἐνάτην διετέλεσε κατὰ Φιλίππου δημογραφίαν, περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερσονήσῳ στρατηγῶν. In the eleventh month of Philip's absence in Thrace, where he waited for the Etesian winds. Demosth. p. 90—93. therefore towards the close of the year of Sosigenes, in spring B. C. 341. Philip had now sent succours to Cardia against Diopithes: p. 104. καὶ νῦν εἰς Καρδίαν πέπομφε βοήθειαν.—p. 105. τὴν Καρδιαν πόλιν ἔχει καὶ ὁμολογεῖ. And was preparing to attack Byzantium: p. 106. νῦν ἐπὶ Βυζάντιον παρόντος. The orator, p. 97, mentions, as of leading influence at this time, <i>Diopithes</i>, <i>Chares</i>, <i>Aristophan</i>: who was therefore Aristophan the Colyttian.—Demosth. κατὰ Φιλίππου τρίτος. Dionys. p. 738. κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀρχόντα τὴν δεκάτην, ἐν ᾗ πυρᾶται διδάσκων ἐπὶ λύει τὴν εἰρήνην Φίλιππος. After the oration on the <i>Chersonese</i>: therefore towards midsummer, B. C. 341. Philip was still in Thrace: Demosth. p. 115. νῦν ἐπὶ Θράκην παρόντα.—and was approaching Byzantium: p. 120. νῦν ἐπὶ Βυζαντίους πορεύεται.—Demosth. κατὰ Φιλίππου τέταρτος. Dionys. Amm. p. 738. Νικόμαχος, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν ἑνδεκάτην δημογραφίαν διετέλεσε περὶ τοῦ λαλῦμένου τὴν εἰρήνην Φίλιππον.—ἡς ἐστὶν ἀρχή. “Καὶ σπουδαῖα νομίζαν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, περὶ ὧν βουλευέσθε”—In the beginning of the year of Nicomachus: for the same state of things is mentioned as in the preceding oration. Philip was still only approaching Byzantium: p. 149. νῦν ἐπὶ Βυζάντιον παρόντος. <i>Aristodemus</i> is mentioned, p. 150, as a leader of the opposite party. <i>cf.</i> Æschin. p. 30. Demosth. p. 232. 344.</p>	<p><i>Aphareus</i> exhibits tragedy till this year: Vit. X. or. p. 839. D. ἀχρι Σωσιγένης. [Feb. or March, B. C. 341.] In twenty-eight years he produced 37 or 35 tragedies. <i>cf.</i> a. 368.</p>
<p>Isocrates completes the <i>Panathenæic Oration</i>: c. 104. p. 289. b. c. ἰδόντ' ἐμὲ καὶ συμβούλευον μὴ καταλείπειν αὐτὸν ἡμεῖς, ἀλλὰ—προσέχουσιν τοῖς λοιποῖς τὸν νοῦν.—ἐπείσθη, γενοῦς</p>	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	p. 738. 740. 741. Æschin. Ctes. p. 69, 39.	<p>the end of <i>Boëdromion</i>: Demosth. Coron. p. 249—251. During this siege, according to Ulpian. p. 88, 1. ed. Par. he wrote the letter to the Athenian people, which was answered by Demosthenes in the oration <i>πρὸς τὴν Φιλίππου ἐπιστολὴν</i>. Σηλυμβρίαν ὑπολόγισεν Φίλιππος—καὶ γέγραπτον Ἀθηναίους ἐπιστολὴν αἰτούμενος ὅτι βοηθῶσιν Σηλυμβριανούς οὐ συμπεριλαμβανένους ταῖς συνθήκαις. A letter of Philip to this effect is extant in Demosth. Coron. p. 251. which was written in answer to an Athenian embassy, appointed on the last day of <i>Boëdromion</i>. Demosth. p. 250. But that letter of Philip, which produced the oration of Demosthenes, makes no mention of Selymbria, although the date ascribed to it by Ulpian is verified by other circumstances.</p> <p>Demosthenes, in Philipp. IV. p. 140. (spoken in B. C. 341.) had urged more fully than in the two preceding orations, (de Cherson. et Philipp. III.) the alliance of Persia: and recommended an embassy; which was sent: Philipp. Epistola, p. 160. <i>πρὸς τὸν Πέρσων πρόβειν ἀριστάλκας</i>. And Persian succours were obtained: conf. Diod. XVI. 75. the name of their commander is preserved by Pausanias, I. 29, 7. Ἀπολλόδορος, ξένων ἡγεμὼν—διεφύλαξε Περίνθιον τὴν πόλιν. And the fact is mentioned by Alexander; apud Arrian. Exp. II. 14, 9. Περίνθιος ἐβοηθήσατε—καὶ εἰς Θράκην δύναμιν ἐπέμψεν Ὀχρος.</p> <p>Diodorus places these sieges a year too high: XVI. 74—76. <i>ἐν ἄρχοντος Νικομάχου—Φίλιππος ἐπὶ τὴν Περίνθον ἰσχυράτευσεν—τῆς δὲ πολιορκίας πολυχρόνιον γενομένης—τοὺς μὲν ἡμέρας τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέλειπεν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους παραλαβὼν προσέειπε τῷ Βοζάντιον</i>. Philip might have approached Perinthus towards the end of the year of <i>Nicomachus</i>; but we know from Philochorus that he was engaged in these sieges in the year of <i>Theophrastus</i>.</p>
339.	<i>Lysimachides</i> . Diod. XVI. 82. Dionys. Dinnarch. p. 649. Amm. p. 742. Laërt. IV. 14.	<p>The siege of Byzantium still continues: Diod. XVI. 77. <i>ἐν ἄρχοντος Θεοφράστου, Φιλίππου Βοζάντιον πολιορκούντος, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἔκριναν τὸν Φίλιππον λελοικῆναι τὴν εἰρήνην</i>. Philochorus apud Dionys. p. 741. <i>Θεοφράστος—ἐπὶ τούτου (Ἀθηναῖοι)—ἐχειροτόνησαν τὴν μὲν στήλην καθελὼν τὴν περὶ τῆς πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνης σταθεῖσαν, ταῦς δὲ πληροῦν, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐνεργῶν τὰ τοῦ πολέμου</i>. The peace, concluded in March B. C. 346. <i>ἐπὶ Θεμιστοκλέους, διέμεινεν ἑπταετὴ χρόνον ἄχρι Νικομάχου</i>. <i>ἐπὶ δὲ Θεοφράστου τοῦ μετὰ Νικομάχου (αὐτὸν συνθήκαι) ἐλύθησαν</i>. Dionys. p. 740. It included the whole year of <i>Nicomachus</i>, and five or six months, at the least, of <i>Theophrastus</i>. It still continued when Philip addressed the Athenians in a letter, apud Demosth. Coron. p. 251. Some weeks, probably, after the 30th <i>Boëdromion</i>: since the decree which produced that letter was dated <i>Boëdromιώνος ἔτη καὶ νῆα</i>. Demosth. p. 250. The peace therefore lasted seven complete years; till the beginning of B. C. 339.</p>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>ἐπὶ τρία μόνον ἀπολείποντα τῶν ἱατῶν</i>. cf. a. 342.</p> <p><i>Ephorus τὴν ἱστορίαν ἐνθάδε [at the year of Nicomachus] κατέστρεφεν εἰς τὴν Περίνθου πολιορκίαν—ἀρχόμενος ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν καθόδου. χρόνον δὲ περιέλαβε σχεδὸν ἐτῶν ἑπτακοσίων καὶ πενήκοντα, καὶ βίβλους γέγραφε τριάκοντα</i>. Diod. XVI. 76. The siege of Perinthus was carried on in the year of the next archon, <i>Theophrastus</i>: Philochorus, ap. Dionys. p. 741. <i>Θεόφραστος Ἀλαεὶς ἐπὶ τούτου Φίλιππος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀναπλείσας Περίνθον προσέβαλεν</i>. If Philochorus be accurate, which there is no reason to doubt, the history of Ephorus included the year of <i>Nicomachus</i>, and closed at the commencement of the siege: of which therefore no account would be given by Ephorus. Diodorus, then, derived his narrative of that siege, not from Ephorus, as Marx. ad Ephor. fragm. p. 260. supposes, but rather from Diyllus, or some other historian.</p> <p>Among the leading orators at this juncture, are <i>Eubulus</i>, <i>Aristophan the Colyttian</i>,—<i>Ἀριστοφῶν Κολυττεὺς</i>. Demosth. p. 250.—<i>Hegesippus</i>, <i>Philocrates</i>, <i>Cephisophon</i>. Demosth. Cor. p. 248—250. <i>Aristophan the Colyttian</i>, then, is a different person from that <i>Aristophan</i>, in whose old age, <i>ἤδη διὰ γῆρας τὴν προστασίαν καταλείπωντος</i>, Vit. X. or. p. 844. D.—<i>Demosthenes</i> began to act in public life, fifteen years before. (cf. a. 355.) who was therefore <i>Aristophan the Azenian</i>: contrary to the opinion of Ruhnken. tom. VIII. p. 130. Reisk. The designation, <i>Κολυττεὺς</i>, occurs only in a single passage of Demosthenes: p. 250. which Reiske (ad locum) supposes to be mutilated; and he pronounces the Colyttian <i>Aristophan</i> to be no other than the <i>Azenian</i>. His argument is ingenious, but is refuted by the consideration of dates. The <i>Azenian</i> was engaged in public affairs in B. C. 403. <i>sixty-three</i> years before this period: cf. <i>an-num</i>: and, in the opinion of Ruhnkenius, was an ambassador in B. C. 411. (Thucyd. VIII. 86.) <i>seventy-one</i> years before. Whence it is manifest that he could not be the same person as that <i>Aristophan</i> who was engaged in the present transactions, in B. C. 340.</p>	
<p><i>Demosth. πρὸς τὴν Φιλίππου ἐπιστολὴν</i>. Dionys. Amm. p. 738. <i>Θεόφραστος ἄρχων ἐφ' οὗ πείθει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους γενναίως ὑπομῆναι τὸν πόλεμον ὡς κατηγγελλότος αὐτὸν ἤδη Φιλίππου. καὶ ἵσταν αὐτὴν τελευτάλα τῶν κατὰ Φιλίππου δημηγοριῶν</i>. After the Persian succours had been sent to relieve Perinthus: Demosth. p. 153. <i>οἱ σατράπαι—ἐναγχος μὲν ξένους μισθοφόρους εἰσπύμπαντες ἐκώλυσαν ἐκπολιορκηθῆναι Περίνθον</i>. And just before the Athenians sent a force to relieve the towns: which was done in consequence of this oration: Dionys. p. 741. <i>Δημοσθένης παρακαλέσας αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ψηφίσματα γράψαντος, ἐχειροτόνησαν τὴν στήλην καθελὼν, κ. τ. λ.</i> Spoken, therefore, in the beginning of B. C. 339.</p> <p>Διῦλλος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος τῆς δευτέρας συντάξεως ἀρχὴν πεποιήται τῆς Ἐφώρου ἱστορίας τὴν τελευταίην, καὶ τὰς ἐξῆς πράξεις συνέξει—</p>	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		Philip raises the sieges of Perinthus and Byzantium about the end of the year of Theophrastus. Timoleon defeats the Carthaginians at the river Crimæsus: ἐπὶ Θεοφράστου ἀρχοντος. Diod. XVI. 77—80. ἱστανίου θέρους ἀρχὴ, λέγοντι μὲν βαρρηλιῶνι. Plutarch. Timol. c. 27. [June B. C. 339.]
338.	Charondas. Æschin. Ctes. p. 57, 35. Demosth. Cor. p. 243, 253. Charonidas, Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Isocr. p. 537. Plutarch. Mor. p. 837. E. Charondas, Diod. XVI. 84.	Philip is chosen general of the Amphictyons, ἐκρινὴς πυλαίας, μὲν ἀνδραγαθῶν ἐκτὶ ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ. Demosth. Coron. p. 278, 279. [February] —Id. p. 278. μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθὺς (ὁ Φίλιππος) δυνάμιν συλλέξας καὶ παρελθὼν ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Κιθραιῶν, ἐβρώσθη φράσας πολλὰ Κιθραιῶσι καὶ Λοκροῖς τὴν ἑλάττιαν καταλαμβάνει. In the year of <i>Lysimachides</i> : Philochor. apud Dionys. p. 742. Λυσимаχίδης Ἀχαρνῶν: ἐπὶ τούτου—Φιλίππου καταλαβόντος ἑλάττιαν καὶ Κυτίνιον.—And in the month <i>Scirophorion</i> : Demosth. Cor. p. 288. Decree of Demosthenes for negotiating an alliance with Thebes, συμφορησῶν ἐκτὶ ἐπὶ δέκα. Demosth. Ibid. [June B. C. 338.]— <i>Chæroneia</i> . ἐπὶ Χαιρώνειου ἀρχοντος. Dionys. Isocr. p. 537. Diod. XVI. 84. on the 7th of Metagitnion: Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. τούτου τοῦ μηνὸς ἰβδόμη—ἐν Χαιρώνειᾳ μαχόμενοι πρὸς Φίλιππον ἠτύχησαν. Archidamus was slain in Italy on the same day: Id. Ibid. τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ἐν τῇ μεταγαιτηνίᾳ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἡμερῶν οἱ μετ' Ἀρχιδάμου διαβάντες εἰς Ἰταλίαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκτὶ βαρβάρων διεφάθησαν. Diod. XVI. 88. καὶ ὃν καιρὸν ἡ περὶ τὴν Χαιρώνειαν ἐγένετο μάχη. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 16. for the arrangement which has been here adopted, in opposition to Wesseling and Taylor, who place the election of Philip as Amphictyonic general in the archonship of <i>Theophrastus</i> ; and to Mr. Mitford, who supposes a space of <i>fourteen months</i> between the occupation of Elatea, and the battle of Chæroneia.
337.	Phrynichus. Diod. XVI. 89. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649.	Death of Timoleon: ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Φρυνίχου. Diod. XVI. 89. He had composed the affairs of Sicily ἐν οὗτ' ἔτεσιν ἐκτά: Plutarch. Timol. c. 37. <i>Phrynichus</i> is the eighth archon, both inclusive, from <i>Lyciscus</i> , in whose year Timoleon gained Syracuse. cf. a. 344.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>μέχρι τῆς Φιλίππου τελευτῆς. Diod. XVI. 76. His history began with the year of Theophrastus, and would include the sieges of Perinthus and Byzantium.</p> <p><i>Xenocrates</i> succeeded <i>Speusippus</i>: Laërt. IV. 14. ἀργήσατο τῆς σχολῆς πέντε καὶ εἰκοσὶν ἔτη, ἐπὶ Λυσίμαχίδου ἀρχαί- μενος κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς δεκάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. The eight years of Speusippus, computed from the death of Plato, were completed in the eleventh month of <i>Theophrastus</i>; May, or June, B. C. 339. cf. a. 347.</p> <p><i>Anaxarchus</i>, the companion of Alexander, flourished: Laërt. IX. 58. Ἀλεξάνδρῳ συνῆν, καὶ ἤμαρ κατὰ τὴν δεκάτην καὶ ἑκατοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Confer Plutarch. Alexand. c. 52. Arrian. Exp. IV. 10.</p> <p>Death of <i>Isocrates</i>: Dionys. p. 537. ἑτελεύτα τὸν βίον ἐπὶ Χαιρώνειου ἀρχοντος, ὀλίγας ἡμέρας ὕστερον τῆς ἐν Χαιρώνειᾳ μάχης. Vit. X. or. p. 837. E. ἑτελεύτα ἐπὶ Χαιρώνειου ἀρχοντος, ἀπαγγελλέντων τὸν περὶ Χαιρώνειαν πυθόμενος, ἔξαγαγὼν αὐτὸν τοῦ βίου τετράσιν ἡμέραις. He had completed his 98th year: and had finished the <i>Panathenæic</i> oration two years, and commenced it five years before. ὀκτὰ καὶ ἐννήκοντα ἔτη βίου, ἢ, ὡς τινες, ἑκατόν. πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ, ἢ, ὡς τινες, πρὸ τεσσάρων ἑτῶν τῆς τελευτῆς, συγγράψας τὸν Παναθηναϊκόν. Ibid. p. 837. E. Cic. Senectut. c. 5. <i>Eum librum, qui Panathenæicus inscribitur, quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse se dicat, viz. quæ quinquennium postea.</i> Cicero and the biographer agree: the one speaking of complete, the other, of current years. Lucian. Macrob. c. 23. Ἰσοκράτης ἐννὴκοντα καὶ ἕξ ἐτῶν γεγονὼς τὸν ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΚΟΝ ἔγραψε λόγον, [an error, for ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΚΟΝ] περὶ ἔτη δὲ ἐνὸς ἀποδόντα ἑκατόν γεγονὼς, ὡς ᾔθετο Ἀθηναῖος ὑπὸ Φιλίππου—νεκρικμένους—ἔξελιπε τὸν βίον. Valer. Max. VIII. 7. repeats, in substance, the account of Cicero. Censorinus, c. 15. states the age of Isocrates as near 100 years: Philostrat. Vit. Sophist. I. 17. ἀπέθανεν Ἀθήρῳ ἀμφὶ τὰ ἑκατόν ἔτη—μετὰ τὰ κατὰ Χαιρώνειαν ἑτελεύτα.</p> <p><i>Lycurgus</i> κατὰ Λυσικλέους. Vit. X. or. p. 843. D. εἶπε περὶ ἱερῶν πολλὰ καὶ, γραψάμενος—Λυσικλῆα τὸν στρατηγόν. Quoted by Harpocr. v. ἐπὶ Δηλῷ. Λεμβάδεια. [I. Λεβάδεια cum Valer.] Diod. XVI. 88. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μετὰ τὴν ἡττάν Λυσικλέους μὲν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ θάνατον κατέγνωσαν, Λυκούργου μὲν τοῦ ῥήτορος κατηγοροῦσαντος: οὗτος γὰρ τῶν τότε ῥητόρων μέγιστον ἔχων ἀξίωμα, καὶ θάδεκα μὲν ἔτη τὰς προσόδους τῆς πόλεως διοικήσας ἐπαινούμενος, κ. τ. λ. He presided over the treasury fifteen years. ἐπὶ τρεῖς πενταετηρίδας. Vit. X. or. p. 841. B. ταμίης τῇ πόλει ἐπὶ τρεῖς πενταετηρίδας. Psephisma ad calcem. p. 852. B. He was older than Demosthenes; Liban. Arg. Aristogiton. τὸν κατὰ τῆς ἡλικίας χρόνον εἰς τὴν πρωτολογίαν ἔλαβε Λυκούργος. According to Taylor. Vit. Lycurg. his father was put to death by the Thirty; in which case, Lycurgus would be born before B. C. 404. would be at the least 67 in the</p>	<p>(<i>Lycurgus</i>, the orator, restored the credit of comic exhibitions at the <i>Lenæan</i> festival: Vit. X. or. p. 841. F. εἰσ- ήνεγκε νόμους, τὸν περὶ τῶν κομῶδῶν ἀγῶνα τοῖς Χύτροις [the third day of the <i>Lenæa</i>] ἐπιτελεῖν ἐφάμιλλον ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ, καὶ τὸν νικῶσαντα εἰς ἄστυ καταλέγεσθαι, πρότερον οὐκ ἔξον, ἀναλαμβάνων τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐκλελειπτότα. And enacted honours for the three great tragic poets: Ibid. χαλκῆς εἰκόνας ἀναθεῖναι τῶν ποιητῶν Αἰσχύλου, Σοφοκλέους, Εὐριπίδου, καὶ τὰς τραγωδίας αὐτῶν ἐν κοινῇ γραψάμενος φυλάττειν, καὶ τὸν τῆς πόλεως γραμματεῖα παραναγιγνώσκειν. This law was attacked by <i>Philinus</i>, whose oration πρὸς</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
336.	Ol. 111. <i>Pythodemos</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Id. p. 638. Arrian. I. 1. <i>Pythodorus</i> , Diod. XVI. 91.	Philip is slain, ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Πυθοδήμου. Arrian. Exp. I. 1. ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Πυθοδώρου—Ὀλυμπιάς δ' ἔρχη πρώτη πρὸς ταῖς ἐκατὼν καὶ δέκα. Diod. XVI. 91. Eratosthenes, apud Clem. Strom. I. p. 336. having fixed the battle of Leuctra to Olymp. 102. 2. proceeds—μετ' ἧς, ἐπὶ τὴν Φιλίππου τελευταίην ἐτη τριακονταπέντε. equivalent to Olymp. 111. 1. for the death of Philip. The death of Philip, and accession of Alexander, were in the beginning of the year of Pythodemos: in Hecatombeion, when Alexander was twenty years of age. Plutarch. Alex. c. 11. παρέλαβε μὲν οὖν ἐτη γαγονίας εἰκοσι τὴν βασιλείαν. Arrian. I. 1. εἶναι δὲ τότε ἀμφὶ τὰ εἴκοσι ἐτη Ἀλέξανδρον. But he had completed his twentieth year at the Olympic games. cf. a. 356. His accession preceded the spring of this archon, because in the spring he led an expedition into Thrace.
335.	<i>Eucanetus</i> . Diod. XVII. 2. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Amm. p. 728. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 336. D.	Alexander, ἅμα τῷ ἦρι, [the spring of the archon Pythodemos,] ἤλυνεν ἐπὶ Θράκης ἐς Τριβαλλοῦς καὶ Ἰλλυριούς. Arrian. Exped. I. 1. While he is engaged in this war,—ἐν τούτῳ δὲ—Arrian. I. 7. p. 18. ed. Blacard.—Thebes revolts. Alexander, Θηβαίους ἀφιστάμεναι πυνόμενος, εὐθὺς ἦγε διὰ Πυλῶν τὴν δύναμιν. Plutarch. Alex. c. 11.—and entered Boeotia after twelve days march. Arrian. I. 7. p. 19. Thebes destroyed: Plutarch. Alex. c. 11. Arrian. I. 7. p. 20—24. at the time of the <i>Mysteries</i> : Arrian. p. 28. Ἀθηναῖοι, μυστηρίων τῶν μεγάλων ἀγομέναν—τὰ μὲν μυστήρια ἐκπλαγύντες ἐξέλιπον. Plutarch. Alex. c. 13. (Ἀθηναῖοι) τὴν τῶν μυστηρίων ἑορτὴν ἐν χειρὶν ἔχοντες ὑπὸ πένθους ἀφῆκαν. Consequently in <i>Boëdromion</i> of the archon <i>Eucanetus</i> . [October B.C. 335.] Alexander, ταῦτα διαπραξάμενος, ἐπαυήλθεν ἐς Μακεδονίαν. Arrian. I. 11. p. 30.
334.	<i>Ctesicles</i> . Diod. XVII. 17. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Plutarch. Mor. p. 844. A.	Alexander passes the Hellespont: ἅμα τῷ ἦρι ἀρχομένην ἐξελαύνει ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντου. Arrian. I. 11. p. 30.—ἐπὶ Εὐαίνετου ἀρχόντος. Clem. Strom. I. p. 336. D. [spring B.C. 334.]— <i>Granicus</i> , in the month Thargelion: Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπὶ Γρανικῷ τοὺς βασιλεῖς στρατηγούς βαρρηλιάνας νίκησεν. He had conquered Caria before the winter. After the capture of Halicarnassus, ἐκπέμπει τοὺς νεωστὶ γεγαμημένους διαχειμάσοντας ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ. Arrian. I. 24. p. 68.
333.	<i>Nicocrates</i> . Diod. XVII. 29. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. <i>Nicostratus</i> , Arrian. II. 11. p. 112.	Alexander had reached Gordium about the beginning of this campaign: he had reduced Lycia, ἐν ἀκμῇ ᾗδ' τοῦ χειμῶνος. Arrian. I. p. 69. And οἱ ἐπὶ Μακεδονίας σταλόντες ἐς Γόρδου ἥρον, καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἄλλη στρατιά καταλχέεισα. Arrian. I. 29. p. 79. Battle of <i>Issus</i> : Arrian. II. p. 112. ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἀθηναίου Νικοστράτου (sic) μηνὸς μαιμαντηρίου. [November B.C. 333.] Curtius marks the season: III. 8, 8. <i>gnum</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
present year: 74 when he prosecuted Leocrates: and past 80 at his death, during the exile of Demosthenes. But the words of the biographer are ambiguous: Vit. X. or. p. 841. B. Λυκούργος πατὴρ ἢ Λυκόβροτος τοῦ Λυκούργου ἐν οἱ τριάκοντα ἀπέκτειναν.—and may imply that the grandfather was put to death by the Thirty. Lycurgus the grandfather of the orator is the person whom the comic poet has in view. Av. 1296.	Σοφοκλίου καὶ Εὐριπίδου εἰκόνας is quoted by Harpocrat. conf. Vales. ad Harpocr. p. 116. The expression εἰς ἄστυ καταλέγεσθαι is best explained by Vales. l. c. εἰς ἄστυ [that is, εἰς Διονύσια τὰ ἐν ἄστυ] καθίναί τὸ δρᾶμα. The actual date of these laws cannot be known: they were probably enacted between B. C. 350. and B. C. 330.)
<i>Dinarchus</i> , æt. 26, began to compose orations. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 638. ἀρχασθαι λέγοντες αὐτὸν λόγους συγγράφειν ἀπὸ τοῦ πέμπτου ἢ ἑκτοῦ πρὸς τοὺς εἰκοστῷ ἔτους, οὐκ ἂν ἀμάρτομεν. ἄλλως τε καὶ τῶν περὶ Δημοσθένη τότε ἀκμαζόντων. ἔκτος δὲ καὶ εἰκοστὸς ἔστιν ἀπὸ Νικοφίμου Πυθοδήμου. Vit. X. or. p. 850. B. C. ἀφικόμενος εἰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ νῆος κατ' ὃν χρόνον Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπῆμι τὴν Ἀσίαν, κατοικήσας αὐτῇ, ἀκρατῆς μὲν ἐγένετο Θεοφράστου—ὠμίλησε δὲ καὶ Δημητρίῳ τῷ Φαληρεῖ. μάλιστα δὲ ἐπολιτεύσατο μετὰ τὴν Ἀντιπάτρου τελευταίην, τῶν μὲν ἀνηρημένων ῥητόρων, τῶν δὲ πεφηνγμένων. In these last particulars the author follows Dionysius: who has, however, μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τ. conf. a. 321. Photius, p. 1483. has, with the biographer, Ἀντιπάτρου.	(<i>Amphis</i> seems to have exhibited the <i>Koures</i> as late as the 111th Olympiad: since in that comedy he mentioned the wealth of <i>Phrygæ</i> : Athen. XIII. p. 591. d. ἐπλούτει σφόδρα ἡ Φρύνη, καὶ ὑποσχεῖται ταῖς τῆς Θήβας, ἐὰν ἐπιγράψωσι Θηβαῖοι, “Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν κατέσκαπεν, ἀ—“ νίστησε δὲ Φρύνη ἡ ἑταῖρα.” εἰρηκα δὲ περὶ τοῦ πλούτου αὐτῆς Τιμοκλῆς ὁ κωμικὸς ἐν <i>Nesaira</i> , καὶ Ἀμφίς ἐν <i>Kouridi</i> .)
The orators demanded by Alexander, after the destruction of Thebes, were these, according to Arrian. I. 10. p. 28. ἐξῆτι τοὺς ἀμφὶ Δημοσθένη καὶ Λυκούργον, καὶ Ὑπερίδην δὲ ἐξῆτι καὶ Πολύουκτον, καὶ Χάρητα καὶ Χαρίδημον, [the two generals,] καὶ Ἐφιάλτην καὶ Διότιμον καὶ Μοιροκλῆα. According to Plutarch. Demosth. c. 23. ἐξῆτι τῶν δημαγωγῶν δέκα μὲν, ὡς Ἰδομενίδης καὶ Δοῦρις εἰρήκασιν, ἑκτὰ δ' ὡς οἱ πλείστοι καὶ δοκιμώτατοι τῶν συγγραφεῶν, τοῖσδε Δημοσθένη, Πολύουκτον, Ἐφιάλτην, Λυκούργον, Μοιροκλῆα, Δάμανα, Καλλιθένη, Χαρίδημον. Alexander was propitiated by <i>Demades</i> . Diod. XVII. 15. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 23.	<i>Philippides</i> the comic poet flourished: Suidas. Φιλίππιδης, Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικὸς τῆς νῆας κωμῆδίας, υἱὸς Φιλοκλέους ἢ ἐν δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς νῆας Ὀλυμπιάδος. εἰδὶδαξε δρᾶματα με'. Philippides was one of the six who were selected by grammarians as the standards of the new comedy: Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxx. ἀξιολογώτατοι Φιλίππων, Μένανδρος, Δίφιλος, Φιλίππιδης, Ποσειδίππος, Ἀπολλοδώρος.
Ἀριστοτέλης εἰς Ἀθήνας ἀφίκετο τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς ἐνδεκάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. καὶ ἐν Λυκαίᾳ ἐσχόλασεν ἐτη τρία πρὸς τοὺς δέκα. Apollodorus apud Laërt. V. 10.—Dionys. Amm. p. 728. μετὰ τὴν Φιλίππου τελευταίην ἐπ' Εὐαίνετου ἀρχόντος ἀφικόμενος εἰς Ἀθήνας ἐσχόλασεν ἐν Λυκαίᾳ χρόνον ἐτῶν δώδεκα.	
<i>Ephorus</i> , the historian, survived the passage of Alexander into Asia: which he mentioned in his history. See Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 337. A. That he lived to the reign of Alexander, is attested by Plutarch. Moral. p. 1043. D. Ἐφῶρον καὶ Ξενοκράτην καὶ Μενέδημον ἐκαυοῦσι παραιτηθεμένους τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον.	<i>Theodectes</i> was already dead, when Alexander visited Phaselis, (in the winter of his first campaign in Asia, Arrian. I. 24. 25.) where he honoured the memory of Theodectes in a particular manner: Plutarch. Alex. c. 17. ἀποθνήδους τι—

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<i>jam hiems instaret.</i> —And, after the battle, III. 13, 7. <i>procella nivem effuderat, et humus rigebat gelu.</i> Diodorus also, XVII. 33, properly assigns the battle to the year of Nicocrates.
332.	Ol. 112. <i>Nicetes.</i> Dionys. <i>Dinarch.</i> p. 649. <i>Anicetus,</i> Arrian. II. 24. <i>Niceratus,</i> Diod. XVII. 40.	Siege of Tyre begun, in the middle of winter: taken after a siege of seven months: Plutarch. Alex. c. 24. <i>πολιορκῶν ἐπὶ τὰ μῆνας.</i> Diod. XVII. 46. <i>πολιορκηθέντες μῆνας ἐπὶ τὰ.</i> Curt. IV. 4, 19. <i>Tyrus septimo mense capta est.</i> In the archonship of Nicetes: Arrian. II. 24. p. 148. <i>τάλω ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἀνικίτου (sic) Ἀθήνησι, μὴνός ἑκατομβαιῶνος.</i> [July B.C. 332.] After the capture of Gaza, Alexander <i>ἐν Ἀιγύπτῳ ἰστέλλετο.</i> Arrian. III. 1. p. 155. While he was occupied at Gaza, <i>isidem fere diebus, solemne erat ludicrum Isthmiorum.</i> Curt. IV. 5, 11. Alexander founds Alexandria, Arrian. III. 1. p. 156.—and marches to the oracle of Hammon. Arrian. III. 3. p. 158. He returns to Memphis, where he remains till the spring. Arrian. III. 5. p. 162—165.
331.	<i>Aristophanes.</i> Diod. XVII. 49. Dionys. <i>Dinarch.</i> p. 649. Arrian. III. 7. p. 168.—15. p. 194.	Alexander <i>ἄμα τῷ ἡρὶ ὑποβαλόντι ἐκ Μίμριος ἦν ἐπὶ Φοινίκης.</i> Arrian. III. 6. p. 165.— <i>καὶ ἀφίκετο εἰς Θάβανον, μὴνός ἑκατομβαιῶνος, ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἀριστοφάνους.</i> [July B.C. 331.] Arrian. III. 7. p. 168.— <i>Arbela:</i> Arrian. III. 15. p. 194. <i>ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀριστοφάνους, μὴνός πωανειψιώνος.</i> [October 1.] eleven days after an eclipse of the moon, which happened Sept. 20. Plutarch. Alex. c. 31. <i>ἡ μὲν οὖν σελήνη τοῦ βοηδρομιῶνος ἐξέλιπε περὶ τὴν τῶν μυστηρίων τῶν Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχὴν ἡδεκάτῃ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκλείψεως νυκτὶ, κ. τ. λ.</i> When, therefore, it is said, that the battle was <i>ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ μηνὶ ἐν ᾧ ἡ σελήνη ἐκλείπει γίνετο,</i> Arrian. III. p. 195. and that, at the time of the eclipse, Aristander had predicted <i>ἐκείνου τοῦ μηνὸς ἔσεσθαι τὴν μάχην,</i> III. 7. p. 170.—this only implies that the battle happened before the next moon; not within the same civil month; which might not correspond with the periods of the moon. And besides, the civil month would be the Macedonian, and not the Attic. Alexander remained four months of the ensuing winter at Persepolis: <i>βουλόμενος τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀναλαβεῖν (καὶ γὰρ ἦν χειμῶνος ὥρα) τέσσαρας μῆνας αὐτοὶ διήγαγε.</i> Plutarch. Alex. c. 37. Curtius, V. 4, 18. notices the snow, on their entrance into Persia.— <i>nix cumulata.</i> —and adds, V. 6, 12. <i>interiorem regionem Persidis, sub ipsum Vergiliarum sidus petiit.</i> About the time of the battle of Arbela, Agis is defeated and slain by Antipater: Plutarch. Agesil. c. 15. <i>τοῖσιν δ' ἄνδρσι, ὅτε Δαρείον ἡμῖς ἐνέκαμιν ἐνταῦθα, ἐκεί τις ἐν Ἀραβίᾳ γεγονέναι μονομαχίαν.</i> —At the time when the cause of the crown was pleaded: Plutarch. Demosth. c. 24.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>[[Demosthenis] κατά Θεοκρίτου ἰνδείξις. After the year of Pythodemos, [B. C. 334.] because the oration is given to <i>Dinarchus</i> by Dionys. p. 652. and because Dionysius, by his own rule, p. 638. ascribed no oration to <i>Dinarchus</i>, which preceded that date: p. 639. ὅσους εὐρίσκομεν πρεσβυτέρους τούτου τοῦ ἀρχόντος φερομένους εἰς αὐτὸν λόγους—ἀπιστοῦμεν ἂν εἰκότως.—In the oration itself, facts which happened in the archonship of <i>Lyciscus</i>, [B. C. 344.] are related, p. 1330. as past transactions. <i>Macrocles</i>, the orator, appeared for Theocrines; p. 1339. <i>Μοιροκλῆς</i>—οὐκ αἰσχυνέεται αὐτίκα μάλα λέγων ὑπὲρ Θεοκρίτου.)</p> <p>(<i>Demosthenis</i> πρὸς Φορμίωνα ὑπὲρ δανείου. (ὑπὲρ Χρυσίππου πρὸς τὴν Φορμίωνα παραγραφὴν, Harpocrat. v. ἐπιτίτους ἰορτάς. ὑπὲρ Χρυσίππου. Id. v. ἐρεκτός τόκος.) The facts happened in the reign of Parysades [or Pareisades] king of Bosphorus. Demosth. p. 909. and mention is made, p. 918. of the juncture, ὅτε Ἀλέξανδρος εἰς Θήβας παρήν, as an antecedent period. This cause, then, would hardly have occurred sooner than B. C. 332. (the 16th year of Parysades,) three years after the destruction of Thebes.)</p> <p>(<i>Lycurgi</i> κατά Ἀριστογείτονος.—[Demosth.] κατά Ἀριστογείτονος. After the battle of Chaeronea: Demosth. <i>Aristogit.</i> II. p. 803. ὅτε Ὑπερείδης ἔγραψε, τῶν περὶ Χαϊρώνειαν ἀτυχημάτων γνησιότατον, καὶ τῆς πόλεως ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τῶν ἰδίων εἰς κίνδυνον μεγίστον κατακεκλημένης, εἶναι τοὺς ἀτίμους ἐπιτίμους, τούτου τοῦ ψηφίσματος γραφὴν παρανόμως ἀπενέγκας ἠγωνίζετο ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ. And before the affair of Harpalus; <i>Dinarch.</i> p. 106, 32. οὐ τὸ τελευταῖον οὗτος [<i>Aristogiton</i>] ἐνδείχθηκες ὑπὸ Λυκούργου καὶ ἐξελεγχθείς ἀφείλων τῷ δημοσίῳ λέγειν οὐκ ἐξ ἐν αὐτῷ, καὶ παραδοθείς τοῖς ἑνδεκα κατὰ τοὺς νόμους,—εἰς τὴν προεδρίαν τῶν πρυτάνων ἐκάθισεν; from the expression, τὸ τελευταῖον, it is probable that this prosecution was not many years before the oration of <i>Dinarchus</i>, B. C. 324. The oration of <i>Lycurgus</i> is mentioned, <i>Vit. X. or.</i> p. 843. E. and Harpocrat. v. ἀγραφίου, ἡλικία, μητρώον, ὄρυγμα, τρίγωνον, χιλιωθέντα, ψευδεγγράφη.)</p>	<p>μὴν τῇ γενόμενῃ δι' Ἀριστοτέλην καὶ φιλοσοφίαν ὁμιλία πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα. He died, therefore, before the beginning of B. C. 333. and at an early age: <i>Suid.</i> v. Θεοδέκτης.—τελευτᾷ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐτῶν γεγονώς α' καὶ μ'. ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ περιόντος.</p> <p>Death of <i>Antiphanes</i> the comic poet: <i>æt.</i> 74. <i>cf.</i> a. 407.</p> <p><i>Stephanus</i>, the comic poet, flourished: <i>Proleg. Aristoph.</i> p. xxx. Beck. τῆς μὲν οὖν μίσης καμωδίας—εἰσὶν ἀξιολογώτατοι Ἀντιφάνης καὶ Στέφανος.—τῶν δὲ καμωδιῶν Ἀντιφάνους τινὰς καὶ ὁ Στέφανος ἐδίδασκεν. <i>Suidas.</i> Ἀντιφάνης Δημοφάνους: οἱ δὲ, Στέφανου—παῖδα ἔσχε Στέφανον, καὶ αὐτὸν καμικόν. <i>Stephanus</i>, then, exhibited the dramas of his father. <i>Suidas</i> and the Scholiast confirm and explain each other: the same expressions—ἔσχε δὲ υἱὸν Στέφανου, κ. τ. λ.—repeated by <i>Suidas</i>, v. Ἀλέξιος, appear an error: that being ascribed to <i>Alexis</i>, which is elsewhere more truly ascribed to <i>Antiphanes</i>.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<i>εἰσέχθη δὲ τότε καὶ ἡ περὶ τοῦ στεφάνου γραφή κατὰ Κτησιφῶντος:</i> or rather, a little before: for Æschines, p. 72, 33. alludes to it.
330.	<i>Aristophon.</i> Diod. XVII. 62. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Amm. p. 746. Arrian. III. 22. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 24. Theophrast. Char. c. 8.	Darius slain: (æt. 50.) ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθηναίους Ἀριστοφάντος, μὲνός ἑκατομβαιῶνος. [July B. C. 330.] Arrian. III. 22. p. 213. After the death of Darius, Alexander conquers the country bordering on the Caspian sea:— <i>Hyrcania</i> ; III. 23. p. 214.—the <i>Mardi</i> : 24. p. 219.—and, after fifteen days halt at Zadracarta, c. 25, p. 220. he traverses <i>Parthia</i> and <i>Aria</i> , p. 220. and marches in pursuit of Bessus through the <i>Zarangæi</i> , p. 223.— <i>Drangiana</i> and <i>Arachosia</i> , when it was now winter: III. 28. p. 229. <i>ἑμπακτα δὲ ταῦτα τὰ ἔθνη διὰ χιόνος πολλῆς—ἐπῆλθε.</i> Thence across the mountains of <i>Cabul</i> ,—τὸ ὄρος τὸν Καύκασον, p. 230.—northwards, to <i>Bactra</i> ; distant from Zadracarta, by this route, about 1650 miles. Along this mountain-tract Alexander ἔλαυνε χαλεπῶς διὰ τε χιόνος πολλῆς καὶ ἐνδείας τῶν ἀναγκαίων: Arrian. III. 28. p. 232. Curtius, VII. 3. also intimates that the army passed the mountains in the winter: <i>Multos exanimavit rigor insolitus nivis, multorum adussit pedes.</i> And he marks a halt of sixty days, and assigns seventeen to the passage of the mountains; xvii. <i>dierum spatio Caucasum superavit exercitus.</i> Ibid. When the army had descended the mountains, the warm season had begun: Curt. VII. 5. <i>Arenas vapor æstivi solis accendit.</i>
329.	<i>Cephisophon.</i> Diod. XVII. 74. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. <i>ubi corrupte Κησιφῶν.</i>	Sixth campaign of Alexander in Asia: he passes the Oxus. Arrian. III. 29. p. 232.—to <i>Maracanda</i> : τὰ δὲ ἴσσι βασιλεία τῆς Σογδιανῆς χώρας. ἐνθὺς ἐπὶ τὸν Τάναϊν ποταμὸν προΐει. [the Iaxartes] p. 236. He founds Alexandria on the Tanaïs: Arrian. IV. 3. p. 245. <i>τευχίσας ἐν ἡμέραις εἴκοσι.</i> Curt. VII. 6, 26. <i>decimo septimo die.</i> —about 420 miles north of Bactra. He passes the Tanaïs and engages the Scythians: Arrian. IV. 4. p. 247. <i>ἡ δὲ ὥρῃς διὰ καύματος πολλοῦ ἐγίγνετο.</i> (p. 248.)—which marks the season. He had before found the winter channels at Cyropolis dry: Arrian. IV. 3. <i>τοὺς ἔκρους τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ὅς διὰ τῆς πόλεως χειμάρρους ὦν διέρχεται, ἐξηρὸς ἐν τῷ τότε ὄρατος.</i> After this campaign, he wintered at Bactra: IV. 7. p. 253. <i>ἐς Ζαρίασκα ἀφίκετο, καὶ αὐτοῦ κατέμεινε ἐς τε παρελθεῖν τὸ ἀκμαῖον τοῦ χειμῶνος.</i>
328.	Ol. 113. <i>Euthycritus.</i> Diod. XVII. 82. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Marm. ap. Corsin. F.A. tom. IV. p. 46.	Seventh campaign in Asia: Arrian. IV. 15. p. 274. ἐπὶ τὸν Ὠξὸν ποταμὸν ἦν αὐδὲς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Σογδιανὴν χώραν προχωρεῖν ἐνέωκεν. The whole of this campaign is employed in Sogdiana: and at the end of it Alexander goes into winter quarters at <i>Nautaca</i> , in the middle of the province, about twenty-five miles from Samarcand, and two hundred and twenty miles north of Bactra. Arrian. IV. 18. p. 279. <i>περὶ Ναύτακα ἀναπαύων τὴν στρατιάν, ὅτι περ ἀκμαῖον ἦν τοῦ χειμῶνος.</i> compare c. 17.— <i>προσάξας—διαχειμάζειν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Σογδιανῇ.</i> Early in the following spring, ἅμα τῷ ἦν ὑποφαίνοντι, <i>Roxana</i> , ἡ Ὀξυ-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Lycurg</i> κατὰ Λεωκράτους. In the eighth year after the battle of Chaeronea: Lycurg. p. 153, 30. τῶν ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ τελευτησάντων οὗτος οὐδὲ τὰς θήκας παρὶν ἡσχύνθη ὁ γδάρ ἐτι τὴν πατρίδα αὐτῶν προσαγορεύων. <i>Aristophanes</i> is the eighth archon, including both, from <i>Chaerondas</i> . The cause, therefore, may be placed in the beginning of B. C. 330. <i>Æschines</i> κατὰ Κτησιφῶντος. Demosth. περὶ τοῦ στεφάνου. Dionys. Amm. p. 746. ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάντος ἄρχοντος—καθ' ἃν χρόνον Ἀλέξανδρος τὴν ἐν Ἀρβήλοις ἐνέκα μάχην. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 24. <i>εἰσέχθη ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάντος.</i> To this war of oratory between Demosthenes and his rival, Theophrastus alludes, Char. c. 8. p. 847. Schneid. προσδιηγέσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάντος ποτε γενομένην τοῦ ῥήτορος μάχην. which Pauw, Palmerius, and others, have strangely understood of the battle of Megalopolis, or the battle of Arbela. <i>Rectius de pugna ad Megalopolin hæc explicat Palmerius quam de pugna ad Arbela Casaubonus.</i> Pauw. ad loc. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. IV. p. 45. has rightly interpreted τοῦ ῥήτορος μάχην. This cause must be dated early in the year of Aristophan: for Æschines had not yet heard of the death of Darius. conf. Æschin. p. 72, 28. and the Pythian games were to be in a few days. p. 89, 42. The orators <i>Aristophan</i> and <i>Eubulus</i> were now dead: Demosth. p. 281. <i>Eubulus</i> had acquired authority in the state in B. C. 355.—was a leader of the party opposed to Demosthenes in B. C. 348, 343.	<i>Philemon</i> began to exhibit comedy, during the reign of Alexander, a little earlier than Menander, and before the 113th Olympiad: Suidas. <i>Φιλώμων</i> —καμικὸς τῆς νέας καμωδίας, ἤκμαζεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου βασιλείας, βραχὺ Μενάνδρου πρότερος. ἔγραψε δὲ καμωδίας πρὸς ἐνεήκοντα. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxx. Beck. <i>ἰδίδασκε πρὸ τῆς 113' Ὀλυμπιάδος. σάζεται δὲ αὐτοῦ δράματα ἑπτὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἐνεήκοντα.</i> Philemon lived to the age of ninety-six or ninety-seven years: Suid. <i>ἔβιωσεν ἑτη ἐνεήκοντα 96.</i> Lucian. Macrob. c. 25. <i>ἑπτὰ καὶ ἐνεήκοντα ἑτη βιώσας</i> —and died in the reign of the second Antigonos, son of Demetrius. conf. Ælian. <i>περὶ προνοίας</i> apud Suidam v. <i>Φιλώμων.</i> Consequently after the year B. C. 283.
(Demosth. κατὰ Διονυσιοδώρου βλάβης. Not before B. C. 331, because the facts occurred Κλειμένους ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ ἀφῆλτος. Demosth. p. 1285.—who was appointed præfect of Egypt by Alexander, B. C. 331. Arrian. III. 5. Cleomenes was charged with the building of Alexandria. Aristot. Œconom. II. 33. <i>Vectigalibus Africa Ægyptique præpositus.</i> Curt. IV. 8, 5. He remained in this office till he was put to death by Ptolemy, B. C. 323. Pausan. I. 6, 3.) <i>Επίκουρος</i> ἤρξατο φιλοσοφίας ἀπὸ ἑναυτῶν ἰβ'. Suid.—ἤρξατο φιλοσοφεῖν ἐτῶν ὑπάρχων ἰβ'. Laërt. X. 14. The numbers in Laërtius, X. 2. may be corrected from these: <i>ἐράψασθαι φιλοσοφίας αὐτὸς φησιν, ἑτη γεγονὸς ἰδ'. legendum ἰβ'.</i>	
<i>Crates</i> , the cynic, flourished: Laërt. VI. 85, 87. Κράτης Ἀσκάνδου Θηβαῖος—τῶν ἰλλογίμων τοῦ Κυνὸς μαθητῶν—ἤκμαζε κατὰ τὴν τρίτην καὶ δεκάτην καὶ ἑκατοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		άρτου παῖς, is captured. Arrian. IV. 18. p. 284.
327.	Hegemon. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. <i>Hegemon</i> , Arrian. V. 19. <i>Lacuna est in Diod. XVII. 84. ubi Hegemon archon desideratur. See Introd. p. xii.</i>	Eighth campaign in Asia. Alexander ἐκ Βάκτρων, ἐξήκοντος ἤδη τοῦ ἔτους, προῦχάρις ὡς ἐπὶ Ἰνδοῦς. Arrian. IV. 22. p. 290. When he arrived at the Hydaspes, ἦν ὥρα ἔτους, ἥ μετὰ τροπᾶς μάλιστα ἐν θέρῃ τρέπεται ὁ ἥλιος. V. 9. p. 330. Defeat of Porus: V. 19. p. 350. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθηναίοις Ἡγεμόνος, μὲν δὲ [ΜΟΥΝΤΥΧΙΟΝΟΣ.] <i>legendum cum Schmied. ad loc. METATEITNIONOS.</i> Aristobulus, apud Strab. XV. p. 691, relates "that the army had remained during the winter in the mountain country; that, τοῦ ἔτους ἀρχομένου, they descended into the plains to Taxila." Then he mentions the defeat of Porus, the march to the Hypanis, [<i>Hyphasis</i> , Arrian. V. 24—29.] the preparation of ships at the Hydaspes, and that they set out on the voyage in autumn.
326.	Chremes. Diod. XVII. 87. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649.	Ninth campaign. (See Appendix. c. 4.— <i>Alexander III.</i>) The whole autumn, winter, and spring, of the archon Hegemon, and the following summer, are consumed in the navigation down the Indian rivers: Aristobulus apud Strabon. XV. p. 691, 692. πλεῖν ἀρξαμένους πρὸ δύσεως πλειάδων οὐ πολλαῖς ἡμέραις, [autumn B. C. 327.] καὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον πᾶν καὶ τὸν χειμῶνα, καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ τὸν ἵαρ καὶ θέρους ἐν τῷ κατάπλω πραγματευθέντας, κ. τ. λ.—δύκα μὲν δὴ τοῦ κατάπλου γινέσθαι μῆνας. Plut. Alex. c. 66. ἐπὶ τὰ μὲν χρόνον ἀνέλκωσεν. He might compute from a later period of the navigation. Alexander reached the mouth of the Indus a little before the proper season for sailing: see Arrian. VI. 21. He set out on his march about August, leaving Nearchus to wait for the winds. Arrian. Ibid. He reached <i>Pura</i> on the confines of <i>Carmania</i> in two months: Arrian. VI. 24. ἐν ἡμέραις ταῖς πάσαις ἐξήκοντα. cf. Plut. Alex. c. 66. Nearchus began the voyage from the Indus in October: Arrian. Indic. p. 550. Blancard. εἰκάδι τοῦ βοηδρομιῶνος μηνός, τὸ ἐνδέκατον βασιλεύοντος Ἀλεξάνδρου. Strab. XV. p. 721. μετοπάρου κατὰ πλειάδος ἐπιτολήν.
325.	Anticles. Diod. XVII. 110. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Amm. p. 749.	Alexander, having reached the capital of Gedrosia in October B. C. 326, arrives in Susiana, (where Nearchus met him; Arrian. VII. 5.) about February B. C. 325. χειμῶνος ὥρα is noticed by Arrian. VI. 28. p. 434. therefore, in the year of Chremes. The whole time consumed in the navigation from the Indus to Diridotis amounted to 129 days. Death of <i>Hephestion</i> at Ecbatana: Arrian. VII. p. 470.—in the year of Anticles: Diod. XVII. 110. therefore after midsummer.—followed by the winter campaign against the Cossæi. Diod. XVII. 111.—Arrian. VII. 15. p. 475. ἐν δὲ ἐξέλασιν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ Κοσσαίων.—ἐξέλειν αὐτῶν τὸ ἔθνος καίπερ χειμῶνος στρατεύσας. Id. Indic. c. 40. p. 586. χειμῶνος ὥρῃ ἐπισπεύων αὐτοῖσιν.—The winter after the death of Hephestion.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<p>Ἄγγον, δράμα σατυρικόν, exhibited in the camp of Alexander, on the banks of the Hydaspes; after the revolt of Harpalus. Athen. XIII. p. 595. e. εἰδὼζε Διονυσίαν ὄντων ἐπὶ τοῦ Τάσπου τοῦ ποταμοῦ, εἰ τε Πύθων ἦν ὁ Καταναῖος ἢ ὁ Βοζάντιος, ἢ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς. [cf. Athen. II. 50. f. XIII. 586. d.] εἰδὼξεν δὲ τὸ δράμα ἦδη φυγόντος τοῦ Ἀρκάλου ἐπὶ θάλατταν καὶ ἀποστάντος. But Harpalus had not yet fled, while Alexander was on the Hydaspes: the expression in the poem, apud Athen. l. c.—κατέγνω διὰ τὸ πρᾶγμα αὐτοῦ φυγῆναι, may only imply that he meditated flight.</p> <p>A victory of the χορὸς ἀνδρῶν is recorded, Corsin. F. A. tom. IV. p. 46. Αἰγυλὶς ἀνδρῶν ἐνίκη. Εὐαγγελὸς Κτησίου Φιλαῖδος ἐχορήγει, Λυσίμαχος ἐπιδάμιος ἦλκε, Χαρίλαος Λοκρὸς εἰδίδασκεν, Εὐδύκεριος ἤρχεν.</p>
<p>(<i>Demadus</i> ὑπὲρ τῆς δωδεκαετίας. This oration in defence of his administration for twelve years, was prior to the cause <i>περὶ τῶν Ἀρπαλίων</i>, because Demades was condemned in that cause. The twelve years were a period commencing at the battle of Chæronea. After that battle—ἐνταῦθα ἐπιστάς τοῖς πράγμασιν ἔγραψα τὴν εἰρήνην ὁμολογῶ. ἔγραψα καὶ Φιλίππῳ τιμὰς οὐκ ἀρνούμαι. διαχιλίων γὰρ ἀρχμαλάντων ἀνευ λύτρων καὶ χίλια πολιτῶν σώματα χωρὶς κήρυκος καὶ τὸν Ὀραπὸν ἀνευ προσβείας λαβὼν ὑμῖν ταῦτ' ἔγραψα. Demades in fragmento, p. 179, 32. The twelve years, which were defended in this oration, would terminate in B. C. 326.) The influence of Demades after the battle of Chæronea is admitted by Demosthenes, de Coron. p. 320.</p>	
<p><i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> began to appear in public affairs about the time of the flight of Harpalus to Athens: Laërt. V. 75. ἀρξασθαι αὐτὸν τῆς πολιτείας φησὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης—ὅπότε φυγὰν Ἀλέξανδρον εἰς Ἀθήνας ἦεν Ἀρπαλος. Consequently in the archonship of Anticles.</p>	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
324.	Ol. 114. <i>Hegesias</i> . Arrian. VII. 28. p. 502. <i>Agesias</i> , Diod. XVII. 113.	Alexander, after the Cossæan war, χειμῶνος στρατεύσας, (Arrian. VII. p. 475.) approached <i>Babylon</i> : Diod. XVII. 112. καταπτολημικῶς τὸ τῶν Κοσσαιῶν ἔθνος, προῆγεν ἐπὶ τῆς Βαβυλώνος. which he therefore entered in spring B. C. 324. about a year before his death. Κατ'ὅντι δὲ αὐτῷ ἐς Βαβυλῶνα πρεσβείαι ἐνέτυχον, κ. τ. λ. Arrian. VII. 15. p. 475. Id. VII. 19. παρελθόντι δ' αὐτῷ ἐς Βαβυλῶνα πρεσβείαι παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐνέτυχον.
323.	<i>Cephisodorus</i> . Diodor. XVIII. 2. Dionys. Amm. p. 728. Dinarch. p. 649.	Death of <i>Alexander</i> : Arrian. VII. 28. p. 502. τῇ τετάρτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ Ὀλυμπίადι, ἐπὶ Ἡγησίου ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν. ἔβια δὲ δύο καὶ τριάντα ἔτη, καὶ τοῦ τρίτου μηνὸς ἐπέλαβεν ὀκτώ, ὡς λέγει Ἀριστοβούλος· ἔβασίλευσε δὲ δώδεκα ἔτη καὶ τοὺς ὀκτὼ μῆνας τούτους. Diod. XVII. 113, 117. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀγησίου—ἐτελεύτησε, βασιλεύσας ἔτη δώδεκα καὶ μῆνας ἑπτά. Joseph. Apion. I. 22. Ἀλέξανδρον τεθνάναι πάντες ὁμολογοῦσιν ἐπὶ τῆς ρβ' Ὀλυμπίადος. Eratosthenes concurs: apud Clem. Strom. I. p. 336. C. Having fixed the death of Philip to Olymp. 111. 1, he proceeds—μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου μεταλλαγὴν ἔτη δώδεκα. As the first year of the twelve was Ol. 111. 2, the last was Ol. 114. 1. Alexander was born in the month <i>Loüs</i> : Plutarch. Alex. c. 3. and died on the 28th of the month <i>Dæsius</i> . Plutarch. Alex. c. 76. the tenth month from <i>Loüs</i> , excluding <i>Loüs</i> from the account. If, therefore, Alexander had been born at the end of <i>Loüs</i> , he would have lived ten months of the 33d year, rather than eight, the number reported from Aristobulus: whence it is probable, that, as he was born on the 6th Hecatombæon, (cf. a. 356.) he might have died on the 6th Thargelion. [May or June B. C. 323.] Lamian war: Diod. XVIII. 9. μετὰ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου θάνατον. Arrian. apud Photium, cod. 92. p. 217.
322.	<i>Philocles</i> . Diod. XVIII. 26. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Laërt. V. 10. <i>Diocles</i> . Plutarch. Mor. p. 851. E. Schol. Aristoph. Prolegom. p. xxx. Beck. See a similar interchange of names, at B. C. 392.	Craterus comes to the assistance of Antipater from Asia: Arrian. apud Phot. cod. 92. Diod. XVIII. 16. Battle of <i>Cranon</i> : mentioned by Pausan. X. 3, 3. called by Polybius, IX. 29, 2. ἡ περὶ Λαμίας μάχη. —In the month of August: Plutarch. Demosth. c. 28. μεταγινώσκωντος ἡ περὶ Κρανῶνα μάχη. A Macedonian garrison enters <i>Munychia</i> in September, or October: Ibid. βοηθημῶντος παρήλθεν εἰς Μουνυχίαν ἡ φρουρά. Idem, Phocion. c. 28. εἰκάδι γὰρ ἡ φρουρά βοηθημῶντος εἰσῆλθε, μυστηρίων ὄντων. —In the year of <i>Philocles</i> : Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649, 650. Φιλοκλῆς. ἐπὶ τούτῳ τὴν φρουρὰν ἐβέβητο Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ὁ δῆμος κατελύθη. Diodorus inaccurately refers all these transactions to the year of <i>Cephisodorus</i> . The war had commenced in that year, and he related its ter-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>Demosthenis</i> περὶ τῆς τῶν δάραν. [περὶ χρυσίου, Athen. XIII. p. 592. e.] ἦν ἐπ' Ἀντικλίου ἀρχοντος ἀπελόγησατο. Dionys. Amm. p. 749. —<i>Dinarchi</i> κατὰ Φιλοκλίου ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀρκαλιῶν.—κατὰ Γνωθίου περὶ τῶν Ἀρκ.—κατὰ Ἀριστοκλίου περὶ τ. Ἀ. Dionys. Din. p. 654. <i>Philocles</i> had been in military commands: Dinarch. p. 108, 35. στρατηγὸς ὑφ' ὧν καχευροτονημένος. p. 109, 36. τρεῖς ἡ τετράκις ἱππαρχικῶς, πλεονακίς ἢ δεκάκις στρατηγός.—<i>Dinarch.</i> κατὰ Δημοσθένους περὶ τῶν Ἀρκαλιῶν.—κατὰ Ἀριστογείτονος περὶ τῶν Ἀρκ. Dionys. p. 654. After the oration against <i>Demosthenes</i>, who is mentioned as condemned: Dinarch. p. 106, 42. Δημάδῃ καὶ Δημοσθένει οὐδεμίαν αἴσθη δὲν συγγνώμην ἔχον—ἀλλ' ἐτιμωρήσασθε. <i>Demosthenes</i>, being fined fifty talents, ἀπέδρα. He withdrew to <i>Trezen</i> and <i>Ægina</i>: Plutarch. Demosth. c. 26.—Vit. X. or. p. 846. C. ἀλοὺς ἔφυγε, —μὴ δυνάμενος ἀποτίσαι. <i>Harpalus</i> fled to Athens μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐξ Ἰνδῶν ἐπάνοδον. Diod. XVII. 108. therefore after February B. C. 325. The prosecutions, which followed, might happen towards the end of the year of <i>Anticles</i>: whence <i>Dionysius</i> adds, p. 749, περὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτήν.</p> <p><i>Demosthenes</i> remains in exile till after the death of <i>Alexander</i>: Plutarch. Demosth. c. 27. ἐπὶ φεύγοντος αὐτοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐτελεύτησε. After that event, <i>Demosthenes</i> τοῖς ἐξ ἀστεως πρεσβείους προσμίξας ἑαυτὸν—συνέπαρτεν.—ἢ οἷς ἡσθεῖς ὁ δῆμος ψηφίζεται τῷ Δημοσθένει κάδοδον. τὸ μὲν οὖν ψήφισμα Δήμων ὁ Παιανεύς, ἀνεψιὸς αὐτῷ Δημοσθένους, εἰσήνεγκεν. Ibid. Compare Vit. X. or. p. 846. D. where <i>Demo</i> is also mentioned. —<i>Lycurgus</i> died about the time of the exile of <i>Demosthenes</i>, or not long before: conf. Vit. X. or. p. 842. D. E. Demosth. Epist. III. p. 1479. Reisk.</p> <p>Death of <i>Diogenes the Cynic</i>: Laërt. VI. 79. Δημήτριος ἐν τοῖς ὁμανῶμοις φησὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας Ἀλέξανδρον μὲν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι Διογένην δ' ἐν Κορίνθῳ τελευτήσαι. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1. p. 717. C. τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως τελευτῆς, καὶ τῆς Διογένης τοῦ κυνὸς, ἡμῖρα μὲν γινόμενης. conf. Suid. v. Διογῆν. He was near ninety at his death: Laërt. VI. 76. Born, therefore, about B. C. 412.</p> <p>Death of <i>Demosthenes</i>: two months after the battle of <i>Cranon</i>: Plutarch. Demosth. c. 30. ἔατο ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ πναμφιῶνος μηνός. [Oct. B. C. 322.] in the little island of <i>Calauria</i>, near <i>Trezen</i>: Plutarch. ibid. Id. Phocion. c. 29. Vit. X. or. p. 846. E. F.—Laërt. V. 10. κατ'ὅστρον ἐν Καλαυρίῃ ἐπὶ Φιλοκλίου.—About the same time, <i>Hyperides</i> had been put to death by <i>Antipater</i>: Plutarch. Demosth. c. 28.—Vit. X. or. p. 849. B. ἀχθὴς πρὸς Ἀντίπατρον εἰς Κόρινθον—ἐτελεύτησε, πναμφιῶνος ἐνάτῃ ἰσταμένῳ. Consult, for the deaths of the two orators, Arrian. apud Phot. cod. 92. p. 217.</p> <p><i>Aristotle</i>, after twelve years complete, or thirteen current,</p>	<p><i>Timocles</i>, the comic poet, called by <i>Pollux</i>, X. 154, τῶν νεωτέρων τις, continued to exhibit comedy after this date: since he ridiculed the leading orators for taking bribes from <i>Harpalus</i>: Athen. VIII. p. 341. f. Τιμοκλῆς ὁ κομικὸς, ἐν Δήλῳ, διηγούμενος τοὺς παρὰ Ἀρπάλλου δωροδοκῆσαντας.</p> <p>A. Δημοσθένης δάπαντα πωτῆκοντ' ἔχει. B. Μακάριος, εἴπερ μεταβίβωι μνησί. A. Καὶ Μαιρκλῆς εἰσῆγε χρυσίου πούδι. B. Ἀντίθεος ὁ δίδους, εὐτυχὴς δ' ὁ λαμβάνων. A. Εἰλόφει καὶ Δήμων τε καὶ Καλλισθένης. B. Πόνητες ἦσαν, ὥστε συγγέμνην ἔχει. A. "Ο + ἐν λόγῳσι δεῖνός Ὑπερείδης ἔχει.</p> <p><i>Timocles</i> had already mentioned <i>Demosthenes</i> in other comedies: conf. Athen. VI. p. 224. a. Vit. X. or. p. 845. B. and <i>Hyperides</i>: whom he named in the <i>Ἰκάριοι σάτυροι</i>. Athen. VIII. p. 342. a.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		mination, without marking that the campaign of B. C. 322. extended into the year of the following archon.
321.	<i>Archippus.</i> Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650. See <i>Introd.</i> p. xii. Wess. ad Diod. XVIII. 44.	
320.	Ol. 115. <i>Neæchmus.</i> Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650. Marmor ap. Corsin. F. A. t. IV. p. 56. See <i>Introd.</i> p. xii.	
319.	<i>Apollodorus.</i> Diodor. XVIII. 44. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
318.	<i>Archippus.</i> Diodor. XVIII. 58. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Death of <i>Antipater</i> : in the year of Apollodorus: Diod. XVIII. 44. 48. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀπολλοδώρου—Ἀντιπάτρου περιπεσόντος ἀβρωστὶ βαρυτέρᾳ, καὶ τοῦ γήραος συνεργούντος πρὸς τὴν ἀπόλυσιν τοῦ βίου, κ. τ. λ. According to Lucian, Macrob. c. 11. he had passed his eightieth year: Ἀντίπατρος, ὁ Ἰολάου μέγιστον δυναστὴς, καὶ ἐπιτροπεύσας πολλοὺς Μακεδόνων βασιλείας, ὑπὲρ ὀγδοήκοντα ἔτη ζήσας ἑταίρετά τὸν βίον.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
at Athens, ἀπὸ τῆς εἰς Χαλκίδα τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει τῆς ριθ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, καὶ ἑτελεύτησεν, ἐτῶν τριῶν καὶ ἐξήκοντα, νόσῳ ὅτε καὶ Δημοσθένης κατέστρεψε. Apollod. apud Laërt. V. 10.—Dionys. Amm. p. 728. τῷ τρισκαίδεκάτῳ ἔτει [after his establishment at Athens] ἀπάρης εἰς Χαλκίδα νόσῳ τελευτᾷ, τρία πρὸς τοῖς ἐξήκοντα βιώσας ἔτη. Dionysius, in the dates for Aristotle, evidently follows Apollodorus. Compare Dionysius, and Laërtius, at B. C. 384, 367, 342, 334. And, according to Apollod. ap. Laërt. Aristotle died Ol. 114. 3. ὅτε καὶ Δημοσθένης—ἐπὶ Φιλοκλέους. Dionysius, p. 728, thus expresses the death of Aristotle: μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν ἐπὶ Κηφισοῦ ἀρχοντος ἀπάρης εἰς Χαλκίδα, νόσῳ τελευτᾷ. Aristotle, then, retired to Chalcis the year after the death of Alexander, and died there in the fourth month of the archon Philocles, about the time of the death of Demosthenes. As <i>Philocles</i> is the sixty-third archon from <i>Diotrephes</i> , including both, Aristotle would be born in the beginning of the year of Diotrephes, or B. C. 384.— <i>Theophrastus</i> succeeds. Laërt. V. 36. cf. q. 287.	<i>Menandri</i> Ὀργῆ. Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxx. εἰδὼς πρῶτος ἐξηβος ὢν ἐπὶ ΦΙΛΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ [sic legendum] ἀρχοντος. [Feb. or March B. C. 321.] Euseb.: Ol. 114. 4. <i>Menander</i> primam fabulam cognomento <i>ORGEN</i> docens superat. Menander was at this time in his twenty-first year.
<i>Dinarchus</i> flourished at Athens, during the fifteen years which followed the death of Demosthenes: Dionys. Dinarch. p. 633. μάλιστα δὲ ἤμας μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν, Δημοσθένους μὲν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ῥητόρων συγαῖς αἰδέοις καὶ θανάτοις περιπεσόντων.—καὶ διετίλθεν ἐτῶν πέντε καὶ δέκα χρόνον λόγους συγγράφων τοῖς βουλευμένοις, ὥς Κασσανδρὸς τὴν πόλιν κατέσχεν ἐπὶ δὲ Ἀναξικράτους ἀρχοντος, ἐφ' οὗ κατέλυσαν τὴν ἐν τῇ Μουνυχίᾳ φρουρὰν—οἱ περὶ Ἀντίγονον καὶ Δημήτριον βασιλεῖς,—ἐξῆλθε τῆς πόλεως.	<i>Diphilus</i> —Δίφιλος Σινωπεὺς, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον εἰδὼς Μενάνδρου. τελευτᾷ δὲ ἐν Σμύρῃ. δραμάτα δὲ αὐτοῦ ρ'. Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxxi.
<i>Demades</i> put to death at the time of the decease of Antipater: Arrian. apud Phot. cod. 92. p. 217. Δημάδης—ὁπὸ Κασσανδρου ἐσφάγη, τοῦ παιδὸς ἐν τοῖς κόλποις προκαταφαγίτης: αἰτίας δ' ἐπήνευσε Κασσανδρὸς ὅτι τὸν αὐτοῦ πατέρα ἐξυβρίσειεν, ἐν οἷς ἔγραψεν. Περδίκκα.—Δείναρχος δὲ ὁ Κορίνθιος ὁ κατήγορος ἦν. Plutarch. Phocion. c. 30. Δημάδης—τὸν υἱὸν ἔχων ἀπῆγεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν—εἰς τοῦτο καιροῦ κομισθεὶς, ἐν ᾧ κατεῖχετο μὲν Ἀντίπατρος ᾗδ' νόσῳ, Κασσανδρὸς δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων ἐγκρατὴς γεγονώς εὐρην ἐπιστολῇ Δημάδου, κ. τ. λ. Diod. XVIII. 48. ὁ μὲν Ἀν-	A victory with the ἀνδρῶν χορός. Marmor apud Corsin. F. A. tom. IV. p. 56. Θεράσυλλος, Θερασύλλου Δακελὸς ἀνέθηκεν χορηγῶν νικήσας ἀνδράσιν—Νέαιρχος ἤρχεν, Καρκίδαμος [Ἀρχίδαμος Larcher.] Σάτιος εἰδὼσκεν.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
317.	<i>Demogenes</i> . Diod. XIX. 2. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Death of <i>Phocion</i> : in the archonship of <i>Archippus</i> : Diod. XVIII. 58, 64—67.—in the month <i>Munychion</i> : <i>Plutarch</i> . <i>Phocion</i> . c. 37. ἡ δ' ἡμέρα μὲν οὐνοῦ μουνυχίωνος ἐστὶν ἐπὶ δέκα. [April or May B. C. 317.] <i>Philip Arrhidæus</i> is put to death by <i>Olympias</i> : Diod. XIX. 2. 11. ἐν ἄρχοντος Δημογένους—βασιλεὺς γεγενημένος ἐξ ἧται καὶ μήνας τέτταρας. In the beginning of the year of <i>Demogenes</i> , about September B. C. 317. <i>Agathocles</i> tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> : Diod. XIX. 2. ἐν ἄρχοντος Δημογένους—τύραννος ἐγένετο τῆς πόλεως. Census at <i>Athens</i> : <i>Athen</i> . VI. p. 272. b. Κτησικλῆς ἐν τρίτῃ Χρονικῶν, [τῇ πεντῇ] καὶ δεκάτῃ πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν, φησὶν, Ὀλυμπιάδι, Ἀθήνησιν ἐξέτασμένον γενέσθαι ὑπὸ Δημοκλείου τοῦ Φαληρίου τῶν κατοικοῦντων τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ εὐρεῖν αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὲν ὡς μυριάδας πρὸς τοὺς χίλους μετοίκους δὲ μυριάδας οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν μυριάδας τεσσαράκοντα. These numbers would give about 539,500 souls for the population of <i>Attica</i> .
316.	Ol. 116. <i>Democles</i> . Diod. XIX. 17. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Campaign of <i>Antigonos</i> against <i>Eumenes</i> in Upper Asia: Diod. XIX. 17—34.—ἐν ἄρχοντος Δημοκλείου. XIX. 17.—Continued till the winter: XIX. 34. ἐν τούτοις τοῖς τόποις παρεχόμενον ἅμα καὶ τὰς θυγάμεις ἀνελάμβανον. Meanwhile <i>Cassander</i> besieged <i>Olympias</i> at <i>Pydna</i> , through the winter: Diod. XIX. 49. Κάσσανδρος εἰς Πύδναν συγκεκλεισμένος Ὀλυμπιάδα προσβολὰς μὲν—ἡδυνάται ποιεῖσθαι διὰ τοὺς χειμῶνας. conf. XIX. 36.
315.	<i>Praxibulus</i> . Diod. XIX. 55. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	War renewed in the winter between <i>Antigonos</i> and <i>Eumenes</i> ; Diod. XIX. 37. 38. Compare <i>Plutarch</i> . <i>Eumen</i> . c. 15.—which ended in the death of <i>Eumenes</i> : Diod. XIX. 39—44. <i>Plutarch</i> . <i>Eumen</i> . c. 16—19.—In the year of <i>Democles</i> : and while it was still winter: consequently, early in B. C. 315. <i>Olympias</i> , having been besieged through the winter by <i>Cassander</i> , in the beginning of spring—τοῦ ἔαρος ἀρχομένου—is captured and put to death. Diod. XIX. 50, 51. <i>Cassander</i> rebuilds <i>Thebes</i> , in the twentieth year after its destruction by <i>Alexander</i> : εἰκοστῷ ἔτει. Diod. XIX. 54.—towards the end of the year of <i>Democles</i> , before midsummer B. C. 315.
314.	<i>Nicodorus</i> . Diod. XIX.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p>τίματρος (ἰσχύτως ἢ διὰ διακρίσεως) παρέδωκε τοῖς ἐπὶ τὰς τιμαρίας τεταγμένοις αὐτὸν τε τὸν Δημάδην καὶ τὸν υἱὸν Δημίαν.—<i>Suidas</i>: Δημάδης, Ἀθηναῖος, ῥήτωρ, καὶ δημαγωγὸς πανούργος καὶ εὐτυχής. [εὐφύς <i>Ruhnck</i>.] πρότερον ναύτης ἀν' ἔργαθεν ἀπολογισμὸν περὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ δωδεκαετίας.—τελευτᾷ δὲ κατ' Ὀλυμπιάδα ρι'. ἐπὶ Ἀντιπάτρου, ὃς κατέλυσε τὰ δικαστήρια καὶ τοὺς ῥητορικοὺς ἀγῶνας, καὶ μετ' Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλεύσας Θήβας ἀνίστησι. Thus happily restored by <i>Ruhnck</i>. apud <i>Reisk</i>. tom. VIII. p. 150.</p> <p>The orators <i>Hegemon</i> and <i>Pythocles</i> were put to death with <i>Phocion</i>. <i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> and <i>Callimedes</i> ὁ Κάραβος escaped. <i>Plutarch</i>. <i>Phocion</i>. c. 35. ἦσαν σὺν τῷ Φωκίῳ Νικοκλῆς, Θεοδόππος, Ἡγήμων, Πυθοκλῆς. Δημητρίου δὲ τοῦ Φαληρίου καὶ Καλλιμέδοντος καὶ Χαρικλῆος καὶ τινῶν ἄλλων ἀπόντων κατεφύρετο θάνατος. <i>Hegemon</i> and <i>Pythocles</i> are mentioned together by <i>Demosth.</i> Cor. p. 320, 321.</p> <p><i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> began to govern <i>Athens</i> not sooner than the year of <i>Demogenes</i>, because the death of <i>Phocion</i> happened in the tenth month of <i>Archippus</i>. And <i>Demetrius</i> governed ten years; τῆς πόλεως ἐξηγήσατο ἑτη δέκα. <i>Laert.</i> V. 75. which were finished in the third month of <i>Anaxicrates</i>. [Sept. B. C. 307.] Hence the census of the Athenian people could not have been made earlier than the year of <i>Demogenes</i>: (Ol. 115. 4.) the first year of his administration. <i>Scaliger</i>, <i>Ὀλυμπ. ἀναγραφ.</i> Ol. 110. 1. misled by the defective reading δεκάτῃ πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν, in <i>Athenæus</i>, VI. p. 272. b. has placed this census in the archonship of <i>Theophrastus</i>, B. C. 340. A <i>prochronism</i> of twenty-three years.</p>	<p>(<i>Alexidis</i> Ἰππος. [Ἰππεύς, or Ἰππίσκος, <i>Schw.</i>] Before the death of <i>Xenocrates</i>, and during the government of <i>Demetrius Phalereus</i>: <i>Athen.</i> XIII. p. 610. e. Ἀλέξιν ἐν Ἰππῳ. Τούτ' ἐστὶν Ἀκαδημία, τούτῳ <i>Ξενοκράτης</i>; Πᾶσι ἀγαθὰ δοῦναι οἱ θεοὶ Δημητρίῳ. Καὶ τοῖς νεοθέταις—)</p>
<p><i>Polemo</i> succeeds <i>Xenocrates</i>: <i>Laert.</i> IV. 16. διαδέχασθαι τὴν σχολὴν, ἀρξάμενον ἀπὸ τῆς ἑκτης καὶ δεκάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. The twenty-fifth year of <i>Xenocrates</i> would commence about the first month of Ol. 116. 2. cf. a. 339. So that <i>Polemo</i> seems to have succeeded in the year of <i>Praxibulus</i>, and Ol. 116. 2. <i>Xenocrates</i> at his death was 82. <i>Laert.</i> IV. 14. ἦτος ἦδη γεγονὸς δέυτερον καὶ ὀγδοηκστόν. or 84. <i>Lucian</i>. <i>Macrob.</i> c. 20. <i>Ξενοκράτης</i>—τίσσερα καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα.</p>	
Death of <i>Æschines</i> , the orator: if he lived to the age of	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	66. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
313.	Theophrastus. Diod. XIX. 73. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
312.	Ol. 117. Polemon. Diod. XIX. 77. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Demetrius defeated at Gaza by Ptolemy and Seleucus: Diod. XIX. 80—85. Plutarch. Demetr. c. 5.—In the year of Polemon. Diod. XIX. 77. consequently after midsummer B. C. 312. After the battle, Seleucus took possession of Babylonia. Diod. XIX. 90.—Appian. Syr. c. 54. Πτολεμαῖος αὐτίκα τὴν Σίλωνα ἐς τὴν Βαβυλῶνα τίμει τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀναληφόμενος. From hence the era of the Seleucidae commences. Demetrius was at this time in his twenty-second year: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 5. Appian Syr. c. 54.
311.	Simonides. Diod. XIX. 105. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
310.	Hieromnemon. Diod. XX. 3. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Agathocles lands in Africa: at the time of an eclipse of the sun. ἐν ἀρχόντος Ἱερομνήμονος. Diod. XX. 3—5. [Aug. 15. B. C. 310.] after his defeat in the battle of Himera: Diod. XX. 3. which had happened ἐν ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνης Σιμωνίδου. Diod. XIX. 105. 109. about June or July B. C. 310.
309.	Demetrius. Diod. XX. 27. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
308.	Ol. 118. Charinus. Diod. XX. 37. Senec. Epist. XVIII. Carinus. Dionys. Din. p. 650.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
75.—βασιλικὰς ἐτη οὐ'. Apollon. in Vit.—Since he was born about B. C. 389. The other particulars of his death, recorded by Apollon. ἀναγέλλεις ὑπὸ Ἀντιπάτρου,—ὅτε καὶ οἱ περὶ Δημοσθένην ἐξεδόθησαν,—are inaccurate, or at least incompatible with the age assigned to him. According to other accounts, he removed to Rhodes, and taught eloquence there, after the death of Alexander: Anon. in Vit. πύθμενος τετταλευτηκταί τὸν βασιλῆα—καταφυγὴν εἰς Ῥόδον. Vit. X. or. p. 840. D. τοῦ δὲ τελευτήσαντος, ταραχῆς οὕσης, ἀπάρας εἰς τὴν Ῥόδον, ἵσταθα σχολὴν καταστήσασκενος ἐδίδασκεν. Philostrate. Vit. Sophist. I. 18. καθορμισθεὶς εἰς τὴν Ἐφεσον, καὶ τὸν μὲν (Ἀλέξανδρον) τεθνάναι ἀκούων—Ῥόδου εἶχετο. καὶ σοφιστῶν φροντιστήριον ἀποφύνας τὴν Ῥόδον, αὐτοῦ διηγήσατο. Æschines might therefore survive Alexander nine years, and die at the age of 75, in B. C. 314. He died at Samos. Vit. X. or. p. 840. E.	
Epicurus, in his thirty-second year, began to teach at Mytilenæ and Lampsacus: Apollodor. apud Laërt. X. 15. ὑπάρχοντα ἐτῶν δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἐν Μυτιλήνῃ καὶ Λαμψάκῃ πρῶτον συστήσασθαι σχολὴν ἐπὶ ἐτη πάντε. Laërt. X. 14. ἀφηγέσασθαι τῆς σχολῆς ἐτῶν ὅσα δύο πρὸς τοῖς τριάκοντα. Therefore in the year of Hieromnemon.	
Marsyas of Pella flourished: Diod. XX. 50. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος—κατὰ μίσην τὴν τάξιν τὰ ἐλάχιστα τῶν σκαφῶν ἵστησεν, ὡς ἡγούντο Θεμισαν τε ὁ Σάμιος καὶ Μαρσύας ὁ τὰς Μακεδονικὰς πράξεις συντάξάμενος. conf. a. 306, 2. Suidas: Μαρσύας, Περσῶν, Πάλλαιος, ἱστορικός.—ἀδελφὸς [i. e. frater uterinus, ut bene Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. XIV. p. 144.] Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα βασιλεύσαντος—σύτροφος δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βα-	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
307.	<i>Anaxicrates</i> . Diod. XX. 45. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 633. 634. 636. 650. Laert. X. 2. Plut. Mor. p. 843. C. 850. D. 852. A.	<i>Demetrius</i> approaches the Piræus on the 26th of Thargelion: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 8. πέμπτῃ θνήσκοντος βαργηλιώνος. [the 11th month of the archon <i>Charinus</i> : June B. C. 307.] He besieges Munychia, and occupies Megara, in the beginning of the year of <i>Anaxicrates</i> : Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650. 'Αναξικράτης' ἐπὶ τούτου ἡ κατασταθίσαι ὑπὸ Κασσάνδρου ἐλιγασχία κατελύθη. Philochorus, apud Dionys. p. 636. τοῦ γὰρ 'Αναξικράτους ἀρχόντος, οὗδ' μὲν ἡ τῶν Μεγαρίων πόλις ἔαλε· ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ὁ κατελθὼν ἐκ τῶν Μεγάρων κατασκευάζετο τὰ πρὸς τὴν Μουνυχίαν, καὶ τὰ τεῖχος κατασκεύαζεν ἀπὸ τοῦ τῶν δῆμων ὕστερον δὲ ἐισηγγίλθσαν πολλοὶ πολῖται, ἐν οἷς καὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς. In the fifteenth year after the establishment of the oligarchy: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 10. 'Αθηναῖοι ἀπολαβόντες τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἔτι πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ, κ. τ. λ. Diod. XX. 45, 46. ἤρχεν 'Αναξικράτης.—Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς—τὰ κατὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀπογονώσκων ἐργον εἰς τὰς Θήβας, ὕστερον δὲ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον εἰς Αἴγυπτον. οὗτος μὲν οὖν, ἐπὶ δέκα τῆς πόλεως ἐπιστάτης, ἐξέπεσεν.—ὁ μὲν οὖν δῆμος μετ' ἐπὶ πεντεκαίδεκα ἐκομίσαστο τὴν πατρίον πολιτείαν. From the third month of <i>Philotes</i> , [Sept. or Oct. B. C. 322.] to the third month of <i>Anaxicrates</i> , [Sept. B. C. 307.] are fifteen years complete. <i>Agathocles</i> quits Africa: Diod. XX. 45. 69. ἤρχεν 'Αναξικράτης.—(Ἀγαθοκλῆς) ἐκπέυσας κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς Πηλιάδος, χειμῶνος ὄντος.—At the close of B. C. 307. He had been nearly four years in Africa: ἔτος τέταρτον. Diod. Ibid.
306.	<i>Coræbus</i> . Diod. XX. 73. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	<i>Demetrius</i> , after the liberation of Athens, defeats Ptolemy in a great sea-fight: in the archonship of <i>Anaxicrates</i> . Diod. XX. 45—52. [before midsummer B. C. 306.] After that action, <i>Antigonos</i> , <i>Lysimachus</i> , <i>Seleucus</i> , and <i>Ptolemy</i> , assume the title of king: Diod. XX. 53. Plutarch. Demetr. c. 18.—Porphy. in Fragmento (apud Scapig. Euseb. p. 59, 60.) Πτολεμαῖος μετ' ἑαυτὸν [the year after the death of Alexander] σατράπης εἰς Αἴγυπτον πέμπεται. καὶ σατραπείῃ μὲν τὰ πρῶτα ἐπὶ 8' καὶ δέκα, [B. C. 323—307.] βασιλεύει δὲ ἐπὶ τρία καὶ εἰκοσι· ὥστε πάντα μ' λογιζομαι αὐτῇ ἄχρι τῆς τελευταίας.—which coincides with Diodorus. The great sea-fight in the year of <i>Anaxicrates</i> was at the distance of seventeen years complete from the death of Alexander. The first year, therefore, of the reign or government of Ptolemy is the year of the archon <i>Cephalodorus</i> : B. C. 324. in the beginning of whose year the first division of the provinces, made by <i>Perdiccas</i> , took effect. Compare Diod. XVIII. 2, 3. Arrian. ap. Phot. cod. 92. p. 216. and the concise sketch of Appian, Syr. c. 52.
305.	<i>Euxenippus</i> . Diod. XX. 81. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<p><i>σιλίας</i>. ἔγραψεν Μακεδονικὰ ἐν βιβλίοις δέκα. [cf. Athen. XIV. p. 629. d. Harpocr. v. Μύριον. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 18.] ἤρξατο δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου βασιλεύσαντος Μακεδόνα, καὶ μέχρι τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φιλίππου ἐπὶ τὴν Συρίαν ἐρᾶτο, μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξανδρείαν κτίσιν.</p> <p><i>Lycurgus</i> is honoured with a statue: Vit. X. or. p. 843. C. ἀνάκειται αὐτοῦ χαλκῇ εἰκὼν ἐν Κεραμεῖα κατὰ ψήφισμα, ἐπὶ 'Αναξικράτους ἀρχόντος, ἐφ' οὗ ἔλαβε σίτησιν ἐν Πρωτανείᾳ αὐτὸς τε ὁ Λυκούργος καὶ ὁ πρεσβύτερος τῶν ἐγγόνων. The decree was moved by <i>Stratocles</i>: Στρατοκλῆς Εὐδοτήμου Δημομειδῆς εἶπεν. See the decree itself, ad calcem Vit. X. or. p. 852. These posthumous honours were granted about seventeen years after the death of <i>Lycurgus</i>: although the expressions of the biographer, l. c. seem to imply that he was still living.—<i>Dinarchus</i> goes into exile in the year of <i>Anaxicrates</i>: Dionys. Dinarch. p. 634. ἐξελθὼν τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἐλθὼν εἰς Χαλκίδα τὴν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ τὸν ἀπ' 'Αναξικράτους χρόνον ὡς Φιλίππου πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ γενόμενον ἐκεῖ διέτριβεν. Vit. X. or. p. 850. D. χρόνῳ δὲ ὕστερον—παρὰ τὴν κατάληψιν τῆς Μουνυχίας, ἦλκεν ἐπ' Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου ἱερουρήσῃ ἐπ' Ἀναξικράτους ἀρχόντος,—ἐργον εἰς Χαλκίδα. διατρίψας δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς φυγῆς ὡς πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτη—κατῆλθε. These honours to the memory of <i>Lycurgus</i>, and the exile of <i>Dinarchus</i>, happened upon the ascendancy of the democratical party, to which <i>Lycurgus</i> had belonged, and the depression of the aristocratical, which was the party of <i>Dinarchus</i>. <i>Stilpo</i> is at Megara, at its capture by <i>Demetrius</i>. Plutarch. Demetr. c. 9. Laert. II. 115.</p> <p><i>Epicurus</i>, having taught at Mytilenē and Lampsacus five years current, εἰς Ἀθήνας μετέλθε. Laert. X. 15. In the year of <i>Anaxicrates</i>: Laert. X. 2. ἐπαυλῶν ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐπὶ Ἀναξικράτους. He taught at Athens about thirty-six years, till his death, at the age of 72, κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς ρξ' Ὀλυμπιάδος ἐπὶ Πυθαράτου. Laert. X. 15. conf. Cic. de Fato. c. 9. [B. C. 270.] In Gamelion of the archon <i>Anaxicrates</i> he was 35 years complete. <i>Philochorus</i>, the historian, author of the 'Ἀτθίς, already holds the office of ἱεροκόπος at Athens, in the year of <i>Coræbus</i>. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 637. Confer Siebel. ad Philochori Fragmenta, p. 2.</p> <p><i>Theopompus</i>, the historian, is still living: Phot. Bibl. cod. 176. p. 392. μετὰ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου θάνατον—εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἀφικέσθαι ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΝ δὲ, τὸν ταύτης ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑ, οὐ προσέσθαι τὸν ἀνδρα.</p>	<p><i>Demetrius</i>, the comic poet, was contemporary with <i>Seleucus</i> and <i>Agathocles</i>, whom he mentioned in his <i>Agathocles</i>. Athen. IX. p. 405. f. κατὰ τὸν κομικὸν Δημήτριον—ἐν τῷ 'Ἀρεσπαγίτῃ' ἀβυρτακοῦς παρὰ Σέλευκον ἐγεγόνει· παρ' Ἀγαθοκλῆ δὲ πρῶτος εἰσένεγκ' ἐγὼ τῇ Συκελίᾳ τὴν τυραννικὴν φαῖν.</p> <p><i>Demetrius</i> therefore belongs to the period of the <i>new comedy</i>, and is improperly referred to the <i>old comedy</i> by Laert. V. 85. unless we suppose two comic poets of this name. If <i>Lachares</i>, whom <i>Demetrius</i> mentions afterwards in the same passage, be the Athenian tyrant of the name, that drama would be composed after the year B. C. 301.</p> <p><i>Alexis</i> the comic poet is still living in the time of <i>Antigonos</i> and <i>Demetrius</i>: Athen. VI. p. 254. a. Ἀλέξιος ἐν Φαργακοπῶνι·</p> <p>ἐν Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως οἰκίᾳ καλῆς, καὶ τοῦ παίσκου κύβαν Δημητρίου.</p> <p>He had exhibited comedy at least fifty years before. cf. a. 356. But <i>Alexis</i> lived to an advanced age: Stob. Floril. 116, 47. Confirmed by Plutarch. de Orac. Def. p. 420. D. Μητροδότος—διπλάσιον γὰρ Ἀλέξιος ἔζησε τοῦ Μητροδότου. Compare also Plutarch. an Seni, &c. p. 785. B.</p>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
304.	Ol. 119. <i>Pherecles</i> . Diod. XX. 91. Dionys. Din. p. 650.	Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius: Diod. XX. 81—88. 'Ρόδιος ἐπίσητος πόλεμος. In the archonship of <i>Euxenippus</i> . Diod. XX. 81. [Spring B. C. 304.]
303.	<i>Leostratus</i> . Diod. XX. 102. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Peace concluded with the Rhodians, after a year's siege: πολιορκηθέντες ἑνιάσιον χρόνον. Diod. XX. 100. In the archonship of <i>Pherecles</i> . XX. 91. [before midsummer B. C. 303.] The siege of Rhodes terminated in the <i>spring</i> of B. C. 303, and in the end of the year of <i>Pherecles</i> ; otherwise <i>three</i> winters would have been passed in Greece by Demetrius, before he went into Asia; whereas the transactions of the war with Cassander are hardly sufficient to explain <i>two</i> winters passed there. And, as the siege lasted one year, it commenced in the spring, B. C. 304. After the peace with the Rhodians, Demetrius sailed to Greece to oppose Cassander. Diod. XX. 100—102. Plutarch. Demetr. c. 22. 23. —in the year of <i>Leostratus</i> : Diod. XX. 102. εἶχε πρόθεσιν πρὸς Κάσσανδρον διαπολεμεῖν.
302.	<i>Nicocles</i> . Diod. XX. 106. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Campaign of Demetrius in Greece against Cassander. Diod. XX. 102. 103. Compare Plutarch. Demetr. c. 23—26. In the year of <i>Leostratus</i> : continued, however, in the year of <i>Nicocles</i> . Antigonos moves into Cappadocia against Lysimachus: Diod. XX. 113. ἀρχων Νικοκλῆς. Id. 106. Seleucus approaches from Upper Asia. Diod. XX. 113. The three kings winter in Asia: XX. 109. 'Αντίγονος—πρὸς τὴν χιμασίαν ἐπιλίξατο τοὺς εὐδαιμονιστάτους τόπους.—παρὰ Περσέως δὲ Λυσίμαχος διεῖλε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς χιμασίαν. XX. 113. Σέλευκος—κατεσκευάσκει στρατὸν τοῖς στρατιώταις παραχιμαζέειν. The winter of the archon <i>Nicocles</i> .
301.	<i>Calliarchus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650. Between <i>Nicocles</i> and <i>Philippus</i> one archon seems wanting in Dionys. p. 650. cf. ann. 293. 292.	Demetrius, διατρίβων ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις, ἐκπαυθεὶς μηνθῆναι. Diod. XX. 110. —in the archonship of <i>Nicocles</i> : XX. 106.—in the month Munychion: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 26. [April B. C. 301.] After his initiation, he passed to Ephesus, to join his father: Diod. XX. 110, 111. Plutarch. Demetr. c. 28. The three kings having passed the winter in winter quarters, κεκρίκτες κατὰ τὴν ἐπιούσαν θέρειαν διὰ τῶν ὅλων κρῖναι τὸν πόλεμον, (Diod. XX. 113.)—engage at <i>Ipsus</i> in Phrygia—in the year of <i>Calliarchus</i> . [after midsummer B. C. 301.] Death of Antigonos, æt. 81. Lucian. Macrob. c. 11. ἐτῶν ἑνὸς καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. Aprian. Syr. c. 55. ὑπὲρ ὀγδοήκοντα ἔτη. Compare, for the battle, Plutarch. Demetr. c. 28—30. Diod. XXI. eclog. 1. The date of the action is clear from the twentieth book of Diodorus, although his history of the battle (lib. XXI.) is lost. For he specifies nine years as the space, before the battle, from the archon <i>Hieromnemon</i> to the archon <i>Nicocles</i> : XX. 2. καταλίσσόμεν εἰς τὸν ἑναυτὸν, καθ' ὃν οἱ βασιλεῖς κοινῇ διαπολεμεῖν ἤρξαντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον, περιλαβόντες ἑτὴ ἑνὴν. And the ninth year concludes with the distribution of their forces into winter quarters, (the winter of the archon <i>Nicocles</i>), prepared to engage in the next campaign; while Demetrius set out from Athens in Munychion of the archon <i>Nicocles</i> , to join Antigonos in Asia. The armies therefore met in the beginning of the year of <i>Calliarchus</i> ; about August B. C. 301.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<i>Anaxippus</i> flourished: Suid. Ἀνάξιππος, κομικός τῆς νῆας καμαρίας, ἤμασεν ἐπὶ Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ.
<i>Demochares</i> , nephew of Demosthenes, is banished by the party of <i>Stratocles</i> : Plutarch. Demetr. c. 24. προσεφθέρσαντο δεδούχαι τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πᾶν, ὃ τι ἂν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δημήτριος κελεύσῃ, τοῦτο—εἶναι δίκαιον. εἰπόντος δὲ τινος μαίνεσθαι τὸν Στρατοκλῆα τοιαῦτα γράροντα, Δημοχάρης ὁ Λευκονικεὺς εἶπε· “Μαί—νοπο μὲν τ' ἂν εἰ μὴ μαίνοιο.”—ὁ δὲ Δημοχάρης ἐπὶ τούτῳ διαβληθεὶς ἐφυγαδύθη.	<i>Archedicus</i> , the comic poet, was contemporary with <i>Demochares</i> : whom he satirised: Polyb. XII. 13. Τίμαιος—κατέψευσται τάνερος, (Δημοχάρους), κομικὸν τινα μάρτυρα προσεπισπασάμενος ἀνώνυμον—Ἄλλ' οὐκ ἔστι τούτων οὐδὲν. οὐ γὰρ ἂν Ἀρχιδίκος ὁ καμαριολογῆφρος ἔλεγε ταῦτα μόνος περὶ Δημοχάρους, κ. τ. λ. Archedicus is quoted in two comedies by Athenæus.
<i>Hieronymus of Cardia</i> , the historian, flourished. He had been the companion of Eumenes. Diod. XVIII. 42. [B. C. 320.] and fell into the hands of Antigonos, upon the death of Eumenes. Diod. XIX. 44. [B. C. 315.] He was employed by Antigonos at the lake Asphalites. Diod. XIX. 100. [B. C. 312.] compare Joseph. Apion. I. 23. p. 1192. After the death of Antigonos, he was appointed governor of Bæotia by Demetrius. [B. C. 293.] Plutarch. Demetr. c. 39. Hieronymus is quoted for the wars of Pyrrhus in Italy by Plutarch. Pyrrho. c. 17. 21. He was one of the first Greek writers who treated of Roman history, though briefly. Dionys. Ant. I. p. 16. πρῶτον μὲν, ὅσα καὶ εἶδεναι, τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἀρχαιολογίαν ἐπιδραμόντος Ἱερωνίμου τοῦ Καρδιανοῦ συγγραφέως ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν πραγματείᾳ. This was that part of his history, in which he treated of <i>Pyrrhus</i> : whose contemporaries were the <i>ἐπὶγονοι</i> , as <i>Eumenes</i> , <i>Antigonos</i> , and their contemporaries, were the <i>διαδοχοι</i> . The history <i>περὶ τῶν διαδόχων</i> , and that <i>περὶ τῶν ἐπιγόνων</i> , appear to have been distinct works. He mentioned in his history the death of Antigonos, [B. C. 301.] and of Lysimachus; [B. C. 281.] Lucian. Macrob. c. 11. and that of Pyrrhus; [B. C. 272.] Pausan. I. 14. 1. He therefore continued to write history in the reign of the second Antigonos, fifty years after the	<i>Philippides</i> , the comic poet, ridiculed the honours paid to Demetrius through the influence of Stratocles the demagogue; the flattery of voting Munychion to be Anthesterion:—ὁ τὸν ἑναυτὸν συντημὸν εἰς μῆν' ἑνα.—the lodging Demetrius in the Parthenon:—ὁ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν πανδοκίον ὑπολαβόν. Plutarch. Demetr. c. 26.—Idem. Demetr. c. 12. Φιλίππιδης, ἐχθρὸς ᾧ τὸν Στρατοκλῆον, ἐν καμαρίᾳ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐποίησε ταῦτα. Δι' ὃν ἀπέκρινεν ἡ πόλις τὰς ἀρετὰς, δι' ὃν ἀσεβήσῃ δ' ὅπως ἐξήδη μένος, πνέοντα τιμὰς τὰς θεῶν ἀνθρωπείας—ταυτὶ καταλείβει δῆμον, εἰ κομῆδια. ἦν δ' ὁ Φιλίππιδης Λυσιμάχου φίλος, καὶ πολλὰ δι' αὐτὸν ὁ δῆμος εὐ ἔπαθεν ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως. For the intimacy of Philippides with Lysimachus, see an anecdote, Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 183. E. repeated by Stob. Flor. 49. 19. Plutarch. Mor. p. 506. B. 517. B. Those honours

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
300.	Ol. 120. <i>Hegemachus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
299.	<i>Euctemon</i> . Dionys. Di- narch. p. 650.	
298.	<i>Mnesidemus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 651.	
297.	<i>Antiphates</i> . Dionys. Di- narch. p. 651.	
296.	Ol. 121. <i>Nicias</i> . Dio- nys. Dinarch. p. 651.	Death of <i>Cassandra</i> . Nineteen years after the death of <i>Olympias</i> . Dexippus ap. Syncell. p. 265. B. [Spring B. C. 296.]
295.	<i>Nicostratus</i> . Dionys. Di- narch. p. 651.	
294.	<i>Olympiodorus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 651.	<i>Demetrius</i> reigns in Macedonia seven years. Plutarch. <i>Demetr.</i> c. 36. 44. cf. a. 287.
293.	* See <i>Introd.</i> p. xiii.	
292.	Ol. 122. <i>Philippus</i> . Dio- nys. Dinarch. p. 634. 651. The seventieth from <i>Ni-</i> <i>cophemus</i> , [B. C. 361.]	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
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Birth of <i>Lycan</i> the Peripatetic; since he succeeded <i>Strato</i> in B. C. 270, taught forty-four years, and died at the age of 74. Laërt. V. 68. ἐτελεύτησε γεγονώς ἑτος τέταρτον καὶ ἑβδόμη- κοστόν. cf. a. 287.	
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B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
300.	Ol. 120. <i>Hegemachus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
299.	<i>Euctemon</i> . Dionys. Di- narch. p. 650.	
298.	<i>Mnesidemus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 651.	
297.	<i>Antiphates</i> . Dionys. Di- narch. p. 651.	
296.	Ol. 121. <i>Nicias</i> . Dio- nys. Dinarch. p. 651.	Death of <i>Cassander</i> . Nineteen years after the death of <i>Olympias</i> . Dexippus ap. Syncell. p. 265. B. [Spring B. C. 296.]
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294.	<i>Olympiodorus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 651.	<i>Demetrius</i> reigns in Macedonia seven years. Plutarch. <i>Demetr.</i> c. 36. 44. cf. a. 287.
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3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
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B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	the sixteenth from <i>Anaxicrates</i> , [B.C. 307.] —in the thirty-second year of <i>Soter</i> . <i>cf. a.</i> 291, 4.	
291.		
290.		
289.		Death of <i>Agathocles</i> : [Ol. 122. 4.] <i>Diod. XXI. Eclog. 12. p. 278. Bip.</i> — <i>δυναστεύσας μὲν ἔτη δύο τῶν τριακοντα λήποντα, βίσας δὲ δύο πρὸς τοῖς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη, καθὼς Τίμαιος ὁ Συρακοῦσιος συγγράφει, καὶ Καλλιὰς. But Lucian, Macrob. c. 10. also quoting Timæus, has 95 years: ἑτῶν ἑνενηκονταπέντε τελευτᾷ, καθάπερ Δημοχάρης καὶ Τίμαιος ἱστοροῦσιν. He seems to have met with corrupted copies of his author. conf. Wess. ad <i>Diod. t. IX. p. 502.</i></i>
288.	Ol. 123.	
287.		<i>Demetrius</i> driven by <i>Pyrrhus</i> from Macedonia, ἐπαστίαν βεβαίως ἀρχέσσης. <i>Plutarch. Demetr. c. 44. Dexippus, apud Syncell. p. 265. D.</i> gives him <i>six</i> years: οὗτος—Μακεδόνων 5 βασιλεύσεν ἔτη μόνα μετὰ

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
διατρίψας ἐπὶ τῆς φυγῆς ὡς πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτη, καὶ πολλὰν οὐσίαν κτησάμενος, κατῆλθε, πρᾶξαντων αὐτῷ τὴν κἀδόδον τῶν περὶ Θεόφραστον, ἅμα τοῖς ἄλλοις φυγάσιν. From the third month of <i>Anaxicrates</i> to September B. C. 292. are fifteen years. Whence we may conclude that <i>Philippus</i> was archon in September B. C. 292, and that he consequently commenced in <i>Hecatombeon</i> of <i>Olymp. 122. 1.</i>	
	Death of <i>Menander</i> , æt. 52. <i>Inscriptio apud Corsin. F. A. t. IV. p. 76. Μένανδρος Διοσκύδους Κηφισιεύς ἐγεννήθη ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Σωσιγένηος· ἐτελεύτησεν ἐτῶν 5' καὶ β'. ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Φιλίππου, κατὰ τὸ β' καὶ λ' ἔτος τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Σωτήρος βασιλείας. Euseb. Ol. 122. 1. Menander comicus moritur. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxxi. τελευτᾷ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐτῶν ὑπάρχων νβ'. Apollodor. ap. Gell. XVII. 4.</i> <i>Κηφισιεύς δὲ ἐκ Διοσκύδους πατρὸς, πρὸς τοῖσιν ἑκατὼν πέντε γράψας δράματα ἐξέδωκε, πενήκοντα καὶ δύο ἐτῶν.</i> He died, before U. C. Varr. 514, [B. C. 240.] <i>annis circiter quinquaginta duobus. Gell. XVII. 21.</i> which also agrees with Ol. 122. 1, B. C. 292, and the 32d of <i>Soter. Philippus</i> , who was archon B. C. 292, [<i>cf. a.</i> 292, 1.] is the thirty-second archon, both included, from <i>Cephisodorus</i> , B. C. 32½, from whose year the reign of <i>Soter</i> was computed. [<i>cf. a.</i> 306.] <i>Philippus</i> , therefore, in the inscription, is no other than the <i>Philippus</i> of <i>Dionys. Dinarch. p. 651.</i> For the age of <i>Menander</i> , <i>cf. a.</i> 342.
	<i>Posidippus</i> begins to exhibit: <i>Suidas. Ποσίδιππος Κασσανδρεὺς, υἱὸς Κυνίσκου, τρίτῳ ἔτει μετὰ τὸ τελευτῆσαι τὸν Μένανδρον διδάξας, κωμικός. ἔστι δὲ τὰ δράματα αὐτοῦ ὡς τῶν λ'. cf. Eudoc. p. 359. The archon of <i>Olymp. 122. 3.</i> would be the third (both inclusive) from <i>Philippus</i>: in whose year <i>Menander</i> died.</i>
<i>Strato</i> succeeds <i>Theophrastus</i> : <i>Laërt. V. 58. σχολαστῶν δὲ, κατὰ φησιν Ἀπολλοδόρου, ἐν χρονικοῖς, ἤρξατο τῇ ρκγ' Ὀλυμπιάδι, τῆς σχολῆς ἀφηγησάμενος ἔτη ἑκτακαίδεκα. Theophrastus, who</i>	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		τὸ ἀνελθὲν 'Αλέξανδρον τὸν Κασάνδρου' καὶ ἐκβάλλεται τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπὸ Πύρρου βασιλέως τῆς 'Ηπείρου. But the seven years of Plutarch are confirmed by the times of Cassander, Pyrrhus, and Lysimachus. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 4. <i>Kings of Macedonia</i> .
286.		Pyrrhus driven from Macedonia, after seven months possession, by Lysimachus. Plutarch. Pyrrho. c. 13.—Dexippus, apud Syncell. p. 266. A. Πύρρος—ἐκράτησε τῆς Μακεδονίας ἀρχῆς μῆνας ζ'. Λυσίμαχος δὲ—ἐβασίλευσε Μακεδόνων ἔτη πέντε καὶ μῆνας ἕξ. Terminated by the death of Lysimachus, July B. C. 281.
285.		Ptolemy Philadelphus is associated in the kingdom by his father: Lucian. Macrob. c. 12. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου—ζῶν παρῆκε τὴν ἀρχὴν πρὸ δύοιν ἔτοιν τῆς τελευταῖας τῶ υἱῶ. Porphy. ὁ Φιλάδελφος ζῶντος ἔτι τοῦ πατρὸς δύο πληροὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἔτη. The coronation festival is described by Calixenus ap. Athen. V. p. 196. a.—203. b.
284.	Ol. 124.	
283.		Death of Demetrius, æt. 54, in the third year of his captivity: Plutarch. Demet. c. 52. ἔτος τρίτον ἐν τῇ Χερσονήσῳ κατειργμένος—ἀπέθανεν, ἔτη τίσσαρα καὶ πενήκοντα βεβιωκώς. Fixed to this year by the reign of his son, Antigonus Gonatas. The place of his captivity was otherwise called <i>Apamea</i> , and <i>Pella</i> ; conf. Steph. Byz. 'Απάμεια. Wess. ad Diod. t. IX. p. 504. Death of Ptolemy Soter: æt. 84. Lucian. Macrob. c. 12.—forty years after the death of Alexander: Porphy. <i>conf.</i> a. 306.—in the 124th Olympiad: Polyb. II. 41.
282.		
281.		Lysimachus is defeated and slain by Seleucus: in Olymp. 124. Polyb. II. 41.—about seven months before the death of Seleucus: Justin. XVII. 2. [July B. C. 281.] See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 4.
280.	Ol. 125. Gorgias. Plutarch. Mor. p. 847. D. Gorgias was archon in the tenth year before Pytharatus: Plutarch. Ibid. who was archon Ol. 127. 2. [B. C. 27½.] Laërt. X. 15.	Seleucus murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus: in the 32d year of his reign. Dexipp.—in the 124th Olympiad: Polyb. II. 41. [January B. C. 280.] Pyrrhus passed into Italy, in the spring of B. C. 280. when he found Lævinus consul. Plutarch. Pyrrho. c. 16. Liv. epit. XIII.—the year before the irruption of the Gauls into Greece, and two years before their destruction at Delphi: Polyb. I. 6, 5. Ταραντίνων—ἰσπανισμίνων Πύρρον τῷ πρότερον ἔτι τῆς τῶν Γαλατῶν ἰρρύου. Id. II. 20. ταῦτα [an engagement of the Romans with the Gauls and Etrurians] συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι τῷ ΤΡΙΤΩ πρότερον ἔτι τῆς Πύρρου διαβάσεως εἰς τὴν 'Ιταλίαν, ΠΕΜΠΤΩ δὲ τῆς Γαλατῶν περὶ Δελφοῦς διαθορᾶς. Rise of the <i>Achaean League</i> : within Olymp. 124, about the time of the passage of Pyrrhus into Italy: Polyb. II. 41, 1. 'Ολυμπιάς ἦν εἰκοστὴ καὶ τετάρτη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν, ὅτε Πατρεῖς ἤρξαντο συμφορεῖν καὶ Δυμαῖοι. Id. II. 41, 11. περὶ τὴν εἰκοστὴν καὶ τετάρτην ὀλυμπιάδα πρὸς ταῖς

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
had succeeded upon the death of Aristotle, [B. C. 322.] Laërt. V. 36. consequently presided about thirty-five years. Strato was succeeded by Lycon, in B. C. 270. Laërt. V. 65. 68. διεδέξατο Λύκων 'Αστυνάκτος Τρωαεὺς—ἀφηγήσατο δὲ τῆς σχολῆς ἔτη τέτταρα πρὸς τοῖς τετταράκοντα, κατὰ τὴν ριζ' ὀλυμπιάδα. [B. C. 270—226.]	
	Sopater of Paphos still continued to exhibit comedy: Athen. II. 71. a. b. γεγονὸς τοῖς χρόνοις κατ' 'Αλέξανδρον τὸν Φιλίππου, ἐπιβιὸς δὲ καὶ ἴως τοῦ δευτέρου τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλέως, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐμφανίζει. Sopater, therefore, the comic poet, also quoted by Athenæus as ὁ παρῶν, ὁ Πάριος, ὁ φάκιος, ὁ φλυαρογράφος, flourished for more than forty years.
Demosthenes honoured with a statue, on the motion of his nephew Demochares. Vit. X. or. p. 847. D. 'Αθηναῖοι στήσαν τε ἐν Πρυτανείῳ τοῖς συγγενεῖσι τοῦ Δημοσθένους ἔδσαν, καὶ αὐτῷ τελευτηκῶτι τὴν εἰκόνα ἀνέθεσαν ἐν ἀγορᾷ, ἐπὶ Γοργίου ἀρχοντος, αἰτησαμένου αὐτῷ τὰς δωρεὰς τοῦ ἀδελφίδου Δημοχάρους. φ καὶ αὐτῷ πάλιν ὁ υἱὸς Λέχης Δημοχάρους Λευκονοῦς ἤρξατο δωρεὰς ἐπὶ Πυθαγόρου ἀρχοντος δεκάτῳ ἔτι ὑστερόν. The two decrees are preserved, ad calcem Vit. X. or. From the second decree we learn that Demochares himself died, between the years B. C. 280 and 270.	
Birth of Chrysippus: since he died Ol. 143. [B. C. 207] æt. 73. Laërt. VII. 184. ἀπελθὲν ἕξ ἀνθρώπων τρία καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα βιώσαντα ἔτη κατὰ τὴν τρίτην καὶ τετταρακοστὴν καὶ ἑκατοστὴν 'Ολυμπιάδα, καθά φησιν 'Απολλόδοτος ἐν χρονικοῖς. Suidas. Χρύσιππος. μαθητὴς Κλεάνθους' καθηγησάμενος τῆς Στωικῆς	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<i>ἑκατόν</i> ,—κατὰ τὴν Πύρρου διάβασιν εἰς Ἰταλίαν. These notes of time place the Achæan League in Ol. 124. 4. B. C. 28½. Polybius afterwards, II. 43, enumerates <i>thirty-eight</i> years between the establishment of the League, and the victory of Catulus at the <i>Ægates</i> ;—τῆς Καρχηδονίαν ἡττῆς—in B. C. 242. But B. C. 242, + 38 = B. C. 280 for the era of the League, in conformity with the other computation. <i>Ceraunus</i> is slain by the Gauls, <i>nine months</i> after the death of <i>Seleucus</i> : Euseb. and <i>seventeen</i> [or rather <i>sixteen</i>] months after the death of <i>Lysimachus</i> : Dexipp. [about October B. C. 280.] For these dates, see <i>Appendix</i> , c. 4.
279.	<i>Anaxicrates.</i> Pausan. X. 23, 9.	Irruption of the Gauls into Greece: 'Αναξικράτους Ἀθήγων ἀρχοντος, δευτέρῳ δὲ ἔτει τῆς πέμπτης δολυπικίδος ἐπὶ εἰκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν. Pausan. X. 23, 9. Ptolemy <i>Ceraunus</i> had been slain in Macedonia, before their passage into Greece. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 4. Second year of the war of <i>Pyrrhus</i> in Italy: coss. P. Sulpicio P. Decio Mure.
278.	<i>Democles.</i> Pausan. X. 23, 9.	The Gauls, repulsed in Greece in the year of <i>Anaxicrates</i> , pass into Asia in the year of <i>Democles</i> : Pausan. X. 23, 9. τῷ δὲ ἔτει τῷ ἑφεξῆς, Δημοκλείους ἀρχοντος,—εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διαβαίνουσιν. They were called into Asia by <i>Nicomedes</i> king of Bithynia: Liv. XXXVIII. 16. <i>Auzilia Nicomedi dant, adversus Zybactam gerenti bellum.</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>σχολῆς</i> μετὰ Κλεάνθην, καὶ τελευτήσας ὁ καὶ γ' ἑτῶν. He died about fifty-six years after the death of <i>Zeno</i> .	
<i>Zeno of Citium</i> flourished: γεγονώς ἐπὶ τῆς ρα' δολυπικίδος. Suid. v. Σαυκράτ. Σαυρονίσκ.—in the reign of <i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> . Suid. Ζήνων. with which this date agrees. cf. a. 299. He was in great favour with <i>Antigonus</i> : Laërt. VII. 6. <i>Ælian</i> . V. H. IX. 26. Athen. XIII. p. 603. e. <i>Zeno</i> died before <i>Antigonus</i> : cf. Laërt. VII. 15. and, according to Eusebius, in Olymp. 129. 1. [B. C. 26½.] at the age of 98. Laërt. VII. 28. <i>Lucian</i> . <i>Macrob.</i> c. 19.—or 90. Suid. Ζήνων. <i>Zeno</i> mentions his 80th year in his letter to <i>Antigonus</i> , apud Laërt. VII. 8, 9.	
The four Schools of Philosophy are directed at this time by <i>Arcefilaus</i> , <i>Strato</i> , <i>Zeno</i> , and <i>Epicurus</i> . <i>Arcefilaus</i> died B. C. 267, <i>Strato</i> , B. C. 270, <i>Zeno</i> , about B. C. 263, <i>Epicurus</i> , B. C. 270.	

OL. B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.	3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
55. 560	Comas	Pisistratus	Thales fl.	Ibycus fl.
559	Hegestratus	Cyrus king of Persia . . . .	.....	Anacreon fl.
56. 556	Euthydemus	.....	Chilon fl.	Birth of Simonides
553	.....	.....	.....	Death of Stesichorus
57. 552	.....	.....	.....	.....
549	.....	Death of Phalaris	.....	.....
58. 548	Erictides . .	Temple at Delphi burnt . .	Anaximenes fl.	.....
547	.....	.....	Anaximander æt. 64.	.....
546	.....	Sardis taken by Cyrus . . .	Thales	Hipponax fl.
59. 544	.....	.....	Pborecydes fl.	Theognis, Phocylides, fl.
60. 540	.....	.....	Pythagoras fl.	Hipponax, Ibycus, fl.
539	.....	Cyrus king of Babylon . . .	Xenophanes fl.	.....
538	.....	.....	.....	.....
61. 536	.....	.....	.....	Thespis fl.
535	.....	.....	.....	.....
533	Thericles . .	.....	Pythagoras fl.	.....
62. 532	.....	Polycrates of Samos	Pythagoras fl.	Anacreon fl.
531	.....	.....	.....	.....
529	.....	Death of Cyrus	.....	.....
63. 528	.....	Death of Pisistratus	Xenophanes	.....
527	.....	.....	Pythagoras fl.	Birth of Æschylus
525	.....	Conquest of Egypt . . . . .	.....	.....
64. 524	Miltiades	.....	.....	Chorilus fl.
523	.....	Death of Polycrates	.....	.....
522	.....	Death of Cambyses	.....	.....
521	.....	.....	Hecateus, Dionysius, fl.	Melanippides fl.
65. 520	.....	Platæa applies to Athens . .	.....	Birth of Cratichus
519	.....	.....	.....	Birth of Pindar
518	.....	.....	.....	.....
66. 516	.....	Miltiades in the Chersonese	.....	.....
515	.....	Hipparchus slain	.....	.....
514	.....	First year of Hippias	.....	.....
513	.....	Second year of Hippias	.....	.....
67. 512	.....	Third year of Hippias	Pythagoras fl.	Phrynichus trag. fl.
511	.....	Pisistratide expelled . . . . .	.....	Telesilla fl.
510	.....	.....	.....	The <i>χρηὲς ἀνέκω</i>
68. 508	Isagoras . . .	.....	.....	.....
69. 504	Acestorides	.....	Charon fl.	.....
503	.....	.....	Heraclitus, Parmenides, fl.	Læsus fl.
501	.....	Naxian war	Hecateus fl.	.....
70. 500	Myrus	Aristagoras at Athens	Birth of Anaxagoras	Epicharmus fl.
499	.....	Ionian war . . . . .	.....	Æschyl. <i>Pratin.</i> Choril. fl.
498	.....	Second year of the war	.....	Pindar. <i>Pyth.</i> X.
497	.....	Aristagoras slain	(Pythagoras ob.)	.....
71. 496	Hipparchus	Fourth year of the war	Birth of Hellanicus	Birth of Sophocles
495	Philippus . .	Fifth year of the war . . . .	.....	.....
494	Pythocritus	Miletus taken	.....	Pindar. <i>Pyth.</i> VI.
493	Themistocles	Miltiades returns to Athens	.....	Pausanias fl.
72. 492	Diognetus . .	Mardonius	.....	Pindar. <i>Ol.</i> IX.
491	Hybridides . .	Gelon master of Gela	.....	Chionides fl.
490	Phanippus . .	Marathon . . . . .	.....	.....
489	Aristides . .	.....	.....	.....
73. 488	Anchises . .	.....	.....	.....
487	.....	.....	.....	.....
486	.....	Revolt of Egypt	.....	Epicharmus fl.
485	Philocrates	Gelon at Syracuse . . . . .	.....	.....

INDEX TO THE TABLES.

OL. B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.	3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
74. 484	Leostatus ..	Egypt recovered	Birth of Herodotus	First prize of Æschylus
483	Nicodemus ..	Aristides banished	Chorillus, Phrynichus, &c.	
481	Themistocles ..	Xerxes at Sardis	Pherecyd. hist. Anaxagor. &c.	Birth of Euripides
75. 480	Calliades ..	Thermopylæ. Salamis	Birth of Antiphon	Chorillus Samius
479	Xanthippus ..	Plataea. Mycale	Herodotus	Pindar. <i>Pyth. III.</i>
478	Timosthenes ..	Hiero succeeds Gelon	Xenophanes	Phrynichus trag. &c. Pindar. <i>Ol. XII.</i>
477	Adimantus ..	Athenian empire		
76. 476	Phædon	Anaxilæus Rheg. ob.		Pindar. <i>Pyth. VII. XI. IX.</i>
475	Dromocles ..			
474	Acetorides ..	Naval victory of Hiero.		
473	Menon			
77. 472	Chares	Death of Theron	(Pythagoras ob.)	Æschyl. <i>Pers.</i> Pindar. <i>Ol. II. XIII.</i>
471	Praxiergus ..	Ostracism of Themistocles ..	Birth of Thucydides	Timocreon Rhodius
470	Demotion ..			Pindar. <i>Pyth. I.</i>
469	Apephion ..	Pericles fl.		
78. 468	Theagenides ..	Mycenæ destroyed	Birth of Socrates	First prize of Sophocles
467	Lysistratus ..	Death of Hiero	Birth of Andocides	Simonides ob. Panyasis fl.
466	Lysithea ..	Syracuse free	Diagoras Melius fl.	
465	Lysithea ..	Revolt of Thasos		
79. 464	Archidemides ..	Revolt of the Helots	Charon hist. Zeno El. fl.	Pindar. <i>Ol. XIII.</i>
463	Tlepolemus ..	Thasos recovered	Xanthus Lydus fl.	
462	Conon	Third year of Messen. war ..		Pindar. <i>Pyth. IV. V.</i>
461	Euippus	Cimon		Pindar. <i>Ol. VIII.</i>
80. 460	Phraclides ..	Egyptian war	Democritus, Hippocrates, born	
459	Philocles ..		Gorgias fl.	
458	Bion	Tanagra	Birth of Lysias	Æschyl. <i>Orestes</i>
457	Mnesibides ..	Enophyta	Death of Panyasis	Death of Æschylus
81. 456	Callias	Ithome surrenders	Herodotus fl.	Euripid. <i>Phœdus</i>
455	Sonistratus ..	Campaign of Pericles	Parmenides, Zeno, Empedocles.	Aristarchus, Cratinus, &c.
454	Ariston			Pindar. <i>Ol. IV. V.</i>
453	Lysistrates ..			Ion Chius fl.
82. 452	Chærephanes ..		Anaxagoras. Archelaus	Crates, Bacchylides, &c.
451	Antidotus ..	Five-years truce		
450	Euthydemus ..	Death of Cimon		Cratini <i>Archilochoi</i>
449	Pedius			Acheus, Sophocles, &c.
83. 448	Philiscus ..	Coronea		Pindar. <i>Pyth. VIII.</i>
447	Timarchides ..	Thirty-years truce		
446	Callimachus ..			
445	Lysimachides ..	Pericles fl.	Melissus, Protag. Empedocl.	
84. 444	Praxiteles ..	Colony to Thurium	Herodotus. Lysias	
443	Lysanias ..			
442	Diphilus ..			
441	Timocles ..			
85. 440	Myrichides ..	Samian war		
439	Glaucides ..			
438	Theodorus ..			
437	Euthymenes ..	Agon at Amphipolis		
86. 436	Lysimachus ..	Sea fight of Cor. and Corcyr.		
435	Antiochides ..			
434	Chares	Birth of Isocrates	Democrit. Empedocl. Prodicus	
433	Apeudes ..	Democrit. Empedocl. Prodicus		
87. 432	Pythodorus ..	Corcyrean embassy to Ath.		
431	Euthydemus ..	Congress at Sparta		
430	Apollodorus ..	First invasion of Attica ..		
429	Epanemion ..	Plague at Athens		
88. 428	Diotimus ..	Death of Pericles		
427	Euclides ..	Revolt of Lesbos		
426	Euthydemus ..	Death of Anaxagoras		
425	Stratocles ..	Plataea surrenders		
89. 424	Isarchus ..	Sphacteria taken		
423	Ameinias ..	Delium		
422	Alceus	Truce for a year		
421	Aristion ..	Cleon and Brasidas slain ..		
90. 420	Astyphilus ..	Fifty-years truce		
419	Archias			
418	Antiphon ..			
417	Euphemus ..			
91. 416	Arimestus ..	Melos surrenders		

INDEX TO THE TABLES.

OL. B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.	3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
415	Chabrias ..	Expedition to Sicily	Andocides	Xenocles fl. Euripid. <i>Troades</i>
414	Pisander ..			Aristoph. <i>Amphiar. Aves.</i>
413	Cleocritus ..	Defeat in Sicily		Hegemon Thasius
92. 412	Callias ..		Antipho Rhamnusius	Euripid. <i>Andromeda</i>
411	Theopompus ..	The Four-hundred	Death of Antipho	Aristoph. <i>Lysist. Themoph.</i>
410	Glaucippus ..	Minidarus slain		
409	Diocles		Herodotus et. 75.	Sophocl. <i>Philoctet.</i>
93. 408	Euctemon ..			Euripid. <i>Orest.</i>
407	Antigenes ..	Return of Alcibiades		Birth of Antiphanes
406	Callias	Arginusæ	Philistus fl.	Death of Euripides
405	Alexias ..	Ægospotami		Death of Sophocles. Aristoph. <i>Ran.</i>
94. 404	Pythodorus ..	The Thirty	Lysias. Andocides	
403	Euclides ..		Thucyd. Andocid. Lys. Aristophon	
402	Micon		Andocid. Archinus, Cephalus ..	Cephaisodorus com.
401	Xenometus ..	Expedition of Cyrus	Xenophon, Ctesias, &c.	Sophocl. <i>Ædip. Colon.</i>
95. 400	Laches	Return of the Cyræans	Andocid. <i>de Myster.</i>	
399	Aristocrates ..	Thimbron and Dercyllid.	Death of Socrates	
398	Ithyclus ..	Dercyllidas	Ctesias	Astydamas, Philox. Timoth. fl.
397	Lytiades ..	Dercyllidas	(Birth of Xenocrates)	
96. 396	Phormion ..	Agasilæus in Asia		Sophocles junior fl.
295	Diophauntus ..	Agasilæus in Asia	Plato fl.	
394	Eubulides ..	Cnidus. Coronea	Lysias <i>pro Mantitheo</i>	Stratridis <i>Παρδμυς</i>
393	Demostrotus ..	Lechæum		Xenarchus fl.
97. 392	Philocles ..			Aristoph. <i>Eccles.</i>
391	Nicoles ..		Andocid. <i>de pace</i>	Plato com. fl.
390	Demostrotus ..	(Tharybulus)		
389	Antipater ..		Plato fl. <i>Æschines</i> born	
98. 388	Pyrrhion ..		Lysias <i>Olympiacæ. pro Aristoph. bon.</i>	Aristoph. <i>Plut. II.</i>
387	Theodorus ..	Peace of Antalcidas	Callisthenes	Antiphanes fl.
386	Myrtichides ..			
385	Dexitheus ..		Androtion fl.	
99. 384	Diotrephes ..		Lys. in <i>Theomnest.</i> Aristotle born	
383	Phanostratus ..			
382	Evander			
381	Demophilus ..			
100. 380	Pythas ..	Olynthian war	Birth of Demosthenes	
379	Nicon	Olynthian war	Democritus et. 80.	Death of Philoxenus
378	Nausinicus ..	The Cadmea recovered	Isocratis <i>Panegyrica</i>	
377	Callias	First expedition into Boeotia ..		
101. 376	Charisander ..	Second exped. into Boeotia ..	Death of Lysias	
375	Hippodamas ..	Last year of the Cyprian war ..	Demosthenes	Anaxandrides fl.
374	Socrates ..			Eubulus, Araros, &c.
373	Asticus ..	Death of Evagoras	Isocrat. <i>Plataica</i>	
102. 372	Aleithenes ..		Callistratus	Astydamas junior fl.
371	Phraclides ..	Leuctra	Callistratus and Melanopus	
370	Dysicnetus ..		[Democritus ob.]	
369	Lysistratus ..	First invasion of Laconia ..		
103. 368	Nausigenes ..			
367	Polyzelus ..	Eudoxus fl.		Aphareus fl.
366	Cephalodorus ..	Death of Dionysius	Aristot. et. 17.	Dionysii <i>ἀρχαῖα</i> "Εὐραγῆς"
365	Chion	Aristot. et. 17.	Isocrat. <i>Archidamus</i>	
104. 364	Timocrates ..	War of Arcadia and Elis	Demosth. <i>Περὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς</i>	
363	Charicles ..	Isocrat. <i>Philoctet.</i> Demosth. <i>Aphob.</i>	Isocrat. <i>Philoctet.</i> Demosth. <i>Aphob.</i>	Polyzelus com.
362	Molon	Philistus fl.		
361	Nicophemus ..	Æschines et. 27. Aristophon fl.		
105. 360	Callimedes ..	Birth of Dinarchus		
359	Eucharistus ..	Theopompus hist. Isæus		
358	Cephisodorus ..	[Death of Xenophon]		
357	Agathocles ..	Isæus		
106. 356	Elpines ..	Democrit. Hippocrat. ob.		Death of Timotheus
355	Callistratus ..	Philistus ob. Isocrat. <i>de Pace</i> ..		Alexis fl.
354	Diotimus ..	Demosth. <i>Androt. Leptin.</i>		
353	Eudemus ..	Demosth. <i>de Class.</i>		
107. 352	Aristodemus ..	Death of Dion	Isocrat. <i>de Permut.</i> Demosth. <i>Timocr.</i>	
351	Thessalus ..	Demosth. <i>Philipp. I. Aristocr.</i>		Theodectes fl.
350	Apollodorus ..	Demosth. <i>pro Rhodius</i>		
349	Callimachus ..	Demosth. in <i>Bæot. pro Phormion.</i>		Demosthenes <i>χρημῖς</i>
108. 348	Theophilus ..	Demosth. <i>Olynthiacæ</i>		The festivals of Bacchus
347	Themistocles ..	Demosth. <i>Mediana</i>		Heracles fl.
		Olynthus taken	Plato ob. Demosth. <i>de Dete</i>	Anaxandrides fl.

OL. B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.	3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
346	Archias	Phocian war ended	Isocr. <i>Philipp.</i> Demosth. in <i>Eubulid.</i>	
345	Eubulius		Æschin. <i>Timarch.</i> Demosth. <i>Phil. II.</i>	
109. 344	Lyciscus	Expedition of Timoleon	Demosth. <i>Philipp. II.</i>	
343	Pythodotus	Timoleon at Syracuse	Demosth. <i>Hulmon.</i> <i>Fals. Leg.</i>	Antiphanes fl.
342	Sosigenes	Philip in Thrace	Aristot. fl. Isocrates	Birth of Menander
341	Nicomachus	Philip in Thrace	Epicur. b. Dem. <i>Chers. Phil. III. IV.</i>	Aphareus trag.
110. 340	Theophrastus	Crimesus	Isocrat. <i>Panathen.</i> Ephorus	
339	Lysimachides	Charonas	Demosth. in <i>Epist.</i> Diyllus. Xenocrates	
338	Charonas	Death of Timoleon	Death of Isocrates	
337	Phrynichus	Philip slain	Lycurg. in <i>Lysiclem.</i>	(Lycurgi lex de comediis)
111. 336	Pythodotus	Thebes destroyed	Dinarchus fl. . . .	Amphis comicus
335	Eumenetus	First campaign in Asia	Aristotle comes to Athens	Philippides fl.
334	Ctesicles	Isus	Ephorus (Demosth.) in <i>Theocrin.</i>	Death of Antiphanes
333	Nicocrates	Tyre taken	Demosth. in <i>Phormionem.</i>	Stephanus com.
112. 332	Nicetes	Arbela	Lycurg. [Demosth.] in <i>Aristogit.</i>	
331	Aristophanes	Death of Darius	Lycurg. <i>Leocr.</i> <i>Æsch.</i> Demosth. <i>de Cor.</i>	Philemon com.
330	Aristophon	Sixth campaign in Asia	Demosth. in <i>Dionysodor.</i> Epicur.	
329	Cephiophon	Seventh campaign in Asia	Crates fl. . . .	
113. 328	Euthycritus	Defeat of Forus	Demad. <i>deleg. vñ. Æthiopianis.</i>	'Αγών, <i>deleg. vñ. Æthiopianis.</i>
327	Hegemon	Voyage of Nearchus	Demet. Phaler. fl. . . .	
326	Chremes	Alexander enters Babylon	Demosth. Dinarch. <i>de Harpal.</i>	Timocles comicus
325	Anticles	Death of Alexander	Demosth. in exile	
114. 324	Hegesias	Cranon	Demosth. Hyperid. Aristot. ob.	
323	Cephisodorus		Dinarchus fl. . . .	Menandri 'Ογγύ
322	Philocles			Diphilus fl.
321	Archippus		Death of Demades	'Ανδρὸς Χρῆσι
115. 320	Nearchus	Death of Antipater	Demetr. Phaler. fl. . . .	Alexis fl.
319	Apollodorus	Agathocles tyrant of Syrac. . . .	Death of Xenocrates	
318	Archippus	Antig. and Eumen. in Asia	Death of Æschines	
317	Demogenes	Thebes rebuilt		
116. 316	Democides			
315	Praxibulus			
314	Nicodorus			
313	Theophrastus			
117. 312	Polemon	Era of the Seleucidae		
311	Simonides			
310	Hieronymemon	Agathocles in Africa	Epicurus æt. 32. . . .	
309	Demetrius			
118. 308	Charinus	Martyrs of Pella fl. . . .	Honours to Lycurgus	Demetrius comicus
307	Anaxicrates	Demetrius at Athens	Epicurus, Philochorus, fl. . . .	Alexis com.
306	Corcebus	Title of king assumed	Theopompus hist. . . .	
305	Euxenippus	Siege of Rhodes		
119. 304	Pherecles	Demetrius in Greece	Demochares banished	Anaxippus com.
303	Leostratus	Demetrius in Greece	Hieron. Card. fl. . . .	Archidicus com.
302	Nicocles	Ipsus	Birth of Lyon Peripat. . . .	Philippides fl.
301	Calliarchus		Arcehilas fl. Zeno fl. . . .	
120. 300	Hegemachus		Diyllus hist. . . .	
299	Euctemon			
298	Maesidemus			
297	Antiphates			
121. 296	Nicias	Death of Cassander		
295	Nicostratus			
294	Olympiodorus	Demetrius in Macedon		
122. 292	Philippus		Return of Dinarchus	Death of Menander
291				
289		Death of Agathocles		Posidippus fl.
123. 288				
287		Pyrhus in Macedon	Death of Theophrastus	
286		Lysimachus in Macedon		
285		Ptol. Philadelph. king		
124. 284				
283		Demetrius, and Ptol. Sot. ob. . . .		Sopater comicus
281		Lysimachus slain		
125. 280	Gorgias	Achaean League	Honours to Demosthenes	
279	Anaxicrates	The Gauls in Greece	Zeno fl. . . .	
278	Democles	The Gauls pass into Asia	Arcehil. Strato, Zeno, Epicurus	

APPENDIX.

I.

PYTHIAN GAMES.

THE Parian Marble, Pausanias, and the Scholiast upon Pindar, confirm each other with respect to the dates of the Cirrhaean war and the Pythian games. According to one Scholiast^a, Εὐρύλοχος ὁ Θεσσαλὸς καταπολεμήσας Κιρραίους ἀνέκτιστο τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦ θεοῦ.—περιγίγνεται δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήησι Σίμωνι. It is added, that Eurylochus ἀγῶνα χρηματὶν μόνον ἔθετο μετὰ δὲ χρόνον ἑκατὴ καταγωνισαμένον τῶν λοιπῶν τοὺς ὑπολειμμένους τῶν Κιρραίων, ἐπὶ Ἀθήησιν ἄρχοντος Δαμασίου, ὑστερον καὶ στεφανίτην ἔθετο τὸν ἀγῶνα. Another Scholiast:—Τὸν Πυθικὸν ἀγῶνα διέθηκεν Εὐρύλοχος ὁ Θεσσαλὸς σὺν τοῖς Ἀμφικτύοσι τοὺς Κιρραίους καταπολεμήσας,—ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήησι Σίμωνος. καὶ νικήσας ἔθετο χρηματὶν [sic legendum] ἀγῶνα.—καὶ ἐτι ἔκτοφ μετὰ τὴν τῆς Κιρρας ὁλοσιν, ἀνέκτισεν τῷ θεῷ τὸν στεφανίτην, ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήησι Δαμάσιος. Mar. Par. N^o. 38. θοττες Κύρραν, καὶ ὁ ἀγὼν ὁ γυμνικὸς ἐτέθη χρηματὶς ἀπὸ τῶν λαφύρων, ἐτη HH(H)ΔΔΠΠΙ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήησι Σίμωνος. [327+264=B. C. 591.]—Idem N^o. 39. ἀφ' οὗ αὐτῆς ἀγὼν πάλιν ἐτέθη, ἐτη HHHA(Δ)Π ἄρχοντος Ἀθήησι Δαμασίου τοῦ δευτέρου. [322+264=B. C. 586.] Pausanias^b places the first Pythian games at the second date of the marble, B. C. 586. τῆς δὲ τεσσαρακοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος καὶ ὁδοῦς ἐτι τρίτῃ ἄθλα ἔθεσαν οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες, κίθαρος μὲν, καθὰ καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς προσέθεσαν δὲ καὶ αὐλοφίας ἀγώνισμα καὶ αὐλῶν. And he makes the institution of the crown for the prize to be at the second Pythia: δευτέρῃ δὲ Πυθιάδι οὐκ ἐπὶ ἄλλοις ἐκάλεσαν ἐτι ἀγωνίζεσθαι, στεφανίτην δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα ἀπὸ τούτου κατεστήσαντο. From this date, Olymp. 49. 3. (the second celebration of the games,) the Pythiads in following times were computed; and the first Pythiad was reckoned to be that in which the στεφανίτης ἀγὼν was instituted. Eusebius: Olymp. 49. 3. Pythia primum acta. Confirmed by other testimony: κατὰ τὴν ἑβδομηκοστὴν ἔκτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι, τῆς εἰκοστῆς ὁδοῦς πυθιάδος συγχρόνου οὕσης^c. But, if the 28th Pythiad fell within Olymp. 76, the 1st fell within Olymp. 49. ἑβδομηκοστὴν ἑβδόμῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι καὶ τὴν ἑξῆς πυθιάδα εἰκοστὴν ἐνάτην^d. The 29th Pythiad in Ol. 77. supposes the 1st in Olymp. 49. νικήσαντι τὴν τριακοστὴν πρώτην πυθιάδα—καὶ τὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα, τὴν Ὀλυμπιακὴν αὐτοῦ νικῆν μετὰ τὴν πυθικὴν γενομένην^e. The 31st Pythia were consequently before Olymp. 80. But, if the 1st were in Olymp. 49, the 31st were in Olymp. 79, conformably with the expressions of the Scholiast.

The Cirrhaean or Crissean war^f lasted ten years: ὁ Κρισαῖκός πόλεμος ἑνδεκάετος, ὡς φησι

^a Prolegom. ad Pyth. tom. II. p. 484. ed. Heyn.

^b X. 7, 3.

^c Schol. Pindar. Pyth. III. 1.

^d Schol. Pindar. Olymp. XII. 1.

^e Schol. Pindar. Pyth. IV. 1.

^f According to Strabo, IX. p. 418, 419, (whom Mr. Mitford follows, vol. VIII. p. 8, 9.) there were two wars: Cirrha was first destroyed by Crissa, and the Amphictyonic general, Eurylochus, retaliated upon Crissa the destruction of Cirrha: ἡ Κίρρα καὶ ἡ Κρίσσα κατεσφάθησαν ἢ μὲν πρότερον ὑπὸ Κρυσσίων αὐτῇ δ' ἡ Κρίσσα ὑστερον ὑπὸ Εὐρύλοχου τοῦ Θετταλοῦ κατὰ τὴν Κρυσσαίων πόλεμον. Id. p. 421.

μετὰ τὴν Κρυσσαίων πόλεμον οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες ἑπικύων καὶ γυμνικὸν ἐπ' Εὐρύλοχον διέταξαν στεφανίτην, καὶ Πύθια ἐκάλεσαν. But there is no mention of this war between Cirrha and Crissa in any other ancient writer; and the terms, Cirrha and Crissa, are often used indiscriminately to express the same place; Steph. Byz. v. Κρίσα.—τοις τὴν αὐτὴν [sic leg.] τῇ Κίρρᾳ φασί. Etymol. v. Κρίσα.—ἡ αὐτὴ Κρίσα καὶ Κίρρα. Eustath. ad Il. β. p. 273. Κρίσας Κρυσσαῖος. ὁ δὲ αὐτὸς καὶ Κίρραῖος. διὰ τὸ καὶ τὴν Κρίσαν διέταξαν κατὰ τοὺς νεωτέρους τὸ σ Κίρραν λέγεσθαι.—ὁ δὲ γεωγράφος [sc. Strab. IX. p. 418.] λέγει

Καλλισθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ πολέμου, ὅτε Κιρραῖοι πρὸς Φωκίαις ἐπολέμησαν, δεκάτης ἦν ἀσπασάντων Κιρραίων τὴν Πελαγοντος τοῦ Φωκίου θυγατέρα Μεγιστῶ, καὶ τὰς Ἀργείων θυγατέρας, ἱκανοῦσας ἐκ τοῦ πωλικοῦ ἱεροῦ. δεκάτῃ δὲ ἔτει ἔαλαν καὶ ἡ Κίρρα εἰς. Eurylochus, who commanded the Amphictyonic forces, was assisted by Clisthenes tyrant of Sicyon^b; who commanded the quota of troops from Sicyon:—and by Solon^c: and a body of forces from Athens, led by Alcmaeon^d. The war ended by the destruction of Cirrha, in the archonship of Simonides, or Simon, B.C. 591. and the games were celebrated five years complete (or six years current) afterwards, in the archonship of the second Damasias, B.C. 586. Olymp. 48.3. The Pythiads were computed from the second celebration of the games, B.C. 582. Olymp. 49.3.

From this time, the Pythian games were held every four years, like the Olympic. But different opinions have been advanced as to the exact period at which they occurred. Scaliger and Meursius held that they were celebrated every third Olympic year. Petavius, Dodwell, and Petrus maintained that they returned every second Olympic year. And Dodwell places them in the end of the year, in the month Munychion, the tenth month of the year. Corsini supposed with Scaliger that they returned in the third Olympic year, but argued with Dodwell that they were held in the tenth month, the month Munychion: or, as he expresses it, *Pythicos ludos non secundis, sed tertiis solum Olympiadum annis constantissime peractos esse: idque non tertiis ipsis ineuntibus, ut Scaligero videbatur, sed exeuntibus contigisse*. Barthélemy^m, and Larcherⁿ, follow Corsini^o.

ἐν Κίρρᾳ τῆς Φωκίας ἐπ' αὐτῆς ἡμετέρας τῆς θαλάσσης, κ. τ. λ.—ὅτι κατ' αὐτὸν ἑτέρα ἡ Κίρρα καὶ ἑτέρα ἡ Κίρρα. implying that the opinion of Strabo differed from that of others. Pausan. X. 37. 4. λέγεται δὲ ἐς τὴν Κίρραν [λέγεται] καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Κίρρας τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ἐφ' ᾧ τῶν τεθνήσκοντων τῶν ἡρώων φασί. Ὁμοίως μέντοι Κίρραν ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ ἰσχυρῶς καὶ ἐν ἡμερῶν τῇ ἐς Ἀπὸλλωνα ὀνόματι. τῇ ἐξ ἀρχῆς καλεῖ τὴν πόλιν. Callisthenes, apud Athen. I. c. uses both the terms: and describes by the name of the Cirraean war that in which Cirrha was destroyed by the Amphictyons. Two Scholiasts upon Pindar, already quoted, call the enemy Cirrhaeans: but a third has the name of Cirra: πᾶσι δὲ τῶν Κίρραίων ἐργαζομένων ἐν τοῖς ἔλλησιν καὶ ἀποκτενομένων τοῖς ἐν τῇ Κίρρᾳ βαδίζοντες, οἱ Ἀμφικτυῶνες ἐλθόντες ἐς τὴν Κίρραν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων, κ. τ. λ. Aeschines, Plutarch, the Parian Marble, and Polyænus, have Cirrhaeans. The following facts are stated, in the account which is given of the war by the son of Hippocrates: Thessali προβεντικ. p. 937—942. tom. II. ed. Linden.—that the Cirraeans had formerly acquired great power: (ἦν γὰρ ἡ χρεὶς ἐπ' ἡν Κίρρα ἔθηκεν) that, by their exactions, they excited an Amphictyonic war against them: that, in the course of this war they stood a siege: and that, after an obstinate resistance, their town was taken: that Eurylochus commanded the Amphictyonic forces: that the Amphictyons, after they had captured the town, ἀγῶνα γυμνικὸν καὶ ἵππικόν πρότερον οὐ τιθέντες τὴν πόλιν: τὴν τε τῶν Κίρραίων χεῖρα ἀσπασαν καθεύεσαντο. The name of Cirrha does not occur in this narrative. Pausanias, X. 37, 4. has Cirrha;

where, speaking of the war, and of Clisthenes, he adds—παλαιὴν πρὸς τοὺς Κιρραίους ὁδὸν Ἀμφικτυῶν, καὶ Κλεισθένην τε Σικωνίου τυραννίδα προϊστήσαντο ἡγήματα εἶναι, καὶ Σόλωνα ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ἐπαγγέλλοντο συμβουλεύειν. This is not to be understood of a former war, distinct from that which Eurylochus conducted: (as some have understood it; cf. Tzschuck, ad Strab. tom. III. p. 499.) there was only one Amphictyonic war, and only one in which Solon assisted. And the stratagem, which Pausanias ascribes to Solon, on the occasion on which he assisted Clisthenes, is ascribed to Eurylochus by Polyænus, VI. 13. and to Nebrus, in the war which was led by Eurylochus, by Thessalus, προβεντικ. p. 941. The same war, therefore, is spoken of; and Pausanias has inaccurately described Clisthenes as general, when (as it may be collected from Pausan. II. 9, 6.) he only cooperated with, or served under, Eurylochus.

^a Athen. XIII. p. 560. c.
^b Pausan. II. 9, 6. X. 37, 4. Polyænus. III. 5, 1.
^c Aeschin. Ctes. p. 69. Plutarch. Solon. c. 11.
^d Plutarch. Ibid. Agon. Pyth. s. VI. p. 39.
^e Anacharsis, tom. II. p. 376. note.
^f Chron. Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 556.
^g Corsini, p. 38, 39, enumerates the different opinions: Petavius, Doctrin. Temp. I. c. 33. Dodwell, Diss. V. s. 2. Annal. Thucyd. ad Ol. 89. 2. Petrus ad leges Att. aliique plurimi, Pythicos ludos exeunte potius secundo anno Olympiadum peragi consuevisse contendunt.—Scaliger, qui Pausaniam Diodorigue vestigiis insisterat, ineuntibus solum tertiis Olympiadum annis Pythia consignavit. In this

An unanswerable weight of evidence exists in favour of the third Olympic year, rather than the second. 1. Pausanias, already quoted^a, τῆς τεσσαρακοστῆς καὶ ὀγδόης Ὀλυμπιάδος ἔτει τρίτῃ. [Ol. 48. 3.] 2. Eusebius^b: Ol. 49. 3. *Pythia primum acta*. 3. Diodorus^c, Ἀθήγησι μὲν ἔρχετο Δυσκλίντος. [Ol. 102. 3.] Ἰάσαν δὲ ὁ Φεαγίος ἰδομένην.—ἐπύονταν πυθίων. Xen. Hel. VI. 4, 29. 4. Demosthenes^d, Χαβρίαν—ἔτε ἑνὶκα ἐπὶ Σακερατίδου ἀρχόντος τὰ Πύθια τῷ τεθρήπῳ. [Ol. 101. 3.] 5. Dionysius^e, ὁ περὶ στεφάνου εἰς δικαστήριον εἰσελθὺς ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάνους. [Ol. 112. 3.]—ἡμερῶν μὲν ἐλγῶν μέλλει τὰ Πύθια γίνεσθαι. 6. The *Pythia* which followed the occupation of Phocis by Philip were in Olymp. 108. 3^f. 7. The Games, which followed the battle of Coronea, were in Olymp. 96. 3^g.

These testimonies are successfully urged by Corsini^h, against Dodwell, who does not notice some of them at all, and gets rid of the others, by supposing, either that they lived in an age too late to know what the practice was, as Eusebius; or that they made the Pythian year connumerary with the third Olympic year, rather than the second, because it was in fact connumerary with both; extending from the tenth month of the second to the tenth month of the thirdⁱ.

This is fallacious, because there is no proof that the Pythian games were celebrated in the tenth month of the year; and the arguments of Dodwell and Corsini to this purpose are insufficient.

Dodwell produces two arguments, founded upon Thucyd. IV. 117. V. 1. and upon Dionys. Perieget. 528.

1. Thucydides^a, ἅμα ἡμερῶν τοῦ ἐπιγυγνομένου θέρους εὐδὴς ἐκχεύοντο ἐποιήσαντο,—αἱ δὲ σπονδαὶ ἐν αὐτῇ ἴσονται—τετράδι ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ ἐλαφεβολιῶνος μηνός. [March, B.C. 423. Ol. 89. 1.] The termination of this armistice is thus expressed: τοῦ ἐπιγυγνομένου θέρους, αἱ μὲν ἐναύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων. which Dodwell^b interprets thus: *The truce expired, which had been made for one year, ending at the Pythia*. And he infers that the year of the truce having ended in Elaphebolion, Ol. 89. 2. the *Pythia* were celebrated in Elaphebolion or Munychion Ol. 89. 2. They occurred, therefore, in the tenth month of every second Olympic year. But Corsini^c has well answered this argument, by another and a juster interpretation. “The truce, made in Elaphebolion Ol. 89. 1. [March B.C. 423.] expired in Elaphebolion Ol. 89. 2. [March B.C. 422.] Then followed an interruption of the truce, a renewal of hostilities, “which lasted till the Pythia:”—διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων. The Pythia, then, are not asserted to have immediately followed the truce, but to have been the boundary of that hostile interval which ensued after the truce. Thucydides, therefore, does not prove the Pythia to have been celebrated in the tenth month of Olymp. 89. 2.

2. Dodwell quotes the testimony of Dionysius Periegeta to the following effect: *Dionysius Pythia ἀρχομένου νῆον εἰσας ἀγὶ σολιτα testatur*.—*Dionysius hirundinis adventui ludos illos tribuit*.—ἀρχομένου γλυκεροῦ νῆον εἰσας. sic enim loquitur Dionysius^d. These references are an ex-

last particular he seems to have misrepresented the opinion of Scaliger, who thus expresses himself; Emend. temp. lib. I. p. 51. *Cæpit primum agon Pythiorum στεφανίτης anno Iphiti Olympiadicæ* 195, [Ol. 49. 3.] *sexta mensis qui apud illos Bóius, apud Athenienses Θαρρηλὸν dicitur:—tempore veris præcipitati*.

^a X. 7, 3.
^b XV. 57, 60.

^c No. 1435.
^d Neer. p. 1356.

^e Ad Amm. p. 746. ^f Aeschin. Ctes. p. 89, 42.
^g See the Tables, B. C. 346, 2.
^h See the Tables, B. C. 394, 2.
ⁱ Pyth. p. 39, 40. ^j Dissert. V. s. 2.
^k IV. 117, 118. ^l Thucyd. V. 1.
^m Dissert. V. s. 1. Annal. Thucyd. p. 152, 157.
ⁿ Pyth. p. 44. ^o Dissert. V. 1.
^p Dissert. V. 2. ^q Annal. Thucyd. p. 153.

Olymp. 96. 3. since the season, and almost the day, of that battle, is determined by the *battle of Cnidus*, and the *eclipse*; the dates of which he specifies; and it is demonstrated, that, if the games were held in the month Munychion, a space of nine months would be supposed to intervene between the battle in which Agesilaus was wounded, and his removal to Delphi. This manifest impossibility is conclusive against that date for the games.

2. B. C. 382. Ol. 99. 3. Phœbidas seized the Cadmea in the *summer season*; in the beginning of the year of Evander. And this transaction happened at the time of the Pythian games⁷. Whence we collect, that the *Pythia* were celebrated in that season, and in the *beginning* of the Attic year.

3. B. C. 346. Ol. 108. 3. From the facts and dates specified under this year in the Tables, it is proved, that the Phocian towns were dismantled about the beginning of July, in the month of Scirophorion. And the reference which Demosthenes makes to the Pythian games shews that they were near at hand: τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων οὕτω δεινὰ καὶ σχέτλια ἐγγομένῳ τοὺς ταλαιπώρους πᾶσιν Φωκίαις, ὥστε μήτε τοὺς ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς θεωροὺς μήτε τοὺς δεσμομένους εἰς τὰ Πύθια πέμψαι, — οὗτος εἰς τὰ πινύκια τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ τοῦ πολέμου, ἃ Θηβαῖοι καὶ Φίλιππος ἔθουν, εἰστίπτο ἰλλῶν, καὶ σπονδῶν μετέχει καὶ εὐχῶν, ἃς ἐπὶ τοῖς τῶν συμμάχων τῶν ὑμετέρων τεύχεσι καὶ χώρῃ καὶ ὅπλοις ἀπολωλόσιν εὐχίτο ἐκείνος⁸. These expressions are natural and intelligible, upon the supposition that the *Pythia* were celebrated in August or September, the beginning of Olymp. 108. 3. but they are at variance with the scheme of Corsini, which would place the games nine or ten months after the occupation of Phocis. Demosthenes, to the same purpose, in another passage⁹: οὐ μᾶλλον ταῦτ' ἔμελλεν αὐτῷ (Φιλίππῳ) ἢ τὰς παρόδους λαβεῖν ἡβούλετο καὶ τὴν δόξαν τοῦ πολέμου τοῦ δοκεῖν δι' αὐτοῦ κρῖναι εἰληρῆναι, καὶ τὰ Πύθια θείναι δι' αὐτοῦ. It is here also implied that the *Pythia* followed close upon the termination of the war in Phocis.

4. B. C. 330. Ol. 112. 3. The cause of the Crown was pleaded a few days before the Pythian games. Corsini supposes that cause to have been tried in the month *Posideon*. It has been shewn that Harpocration does not establish this: and it has been farther shewn, that, if the reasoning of Corsini be just, with respect to the season of the *Pythia*, the cause of the Crown would necessarily be placed in *Elaphebolion*. But, from the internal evidence of the oration of Æschines, it is manifest that the cause cannot be referred to the *sixth* or the *ninth* month of that Attic year. For from Æschines¹⁰ we may gather that intelligence of the death of Darius had not yet reached Athens: οὐχ ὁ μὲν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς — οὐκ οὐδὲν περὶ τοῦ κύριου ἔτιρᾶν εἶναι διαγινώσκεται, ἀλλ' ἤδη περὶ τῆς τοῦ σώματος σωτηρίας; But Darius was slain in the first month of the archon Aristophan. It is not credible, then, that the cause should have been pleaded in the sixth month after that event, *Posideon*: it is still less credible that this celebrated action should have been tried in *Elaphebolion*, the *ninth* month after. As if so important an event, when the attention of the Greeks was anxiously fixed upon the progress of

DEMOSTRATUS. — Anno tertio hujus Olympiadis promodum exeunte, quum Agesilaus Spartanorum rex ad Coroneam victoriam reportasset, Delphos vulneribus saucius transferri voluit Πύθιον ἀγομένῳ. Quem quidem perspicuum alioqui disertumque Xenophonit Hel. IV. 3. [immo Plutarchi Agesil. c. 19.] locum ita explicandum esse contendit Dodwellus, non quod post victoriam illam vere Pythia agerentur, sed quod eodem anno celebrata jam fuerant; quum Pythia ipse secundis Olympiadum annis peragi existimaret. At ostendi Pythicos ludos ex-

euntibus solum tertius Olympiadum annis adscribendos esse. We must either suppose that Corsini designed, by this parenthetical mention of *Coronea*, to conceal the inconsistency of eight or nine months between that battle and the removal to Delphi; or we must impute to him the still greater absurdity of imagining eight or nine months between the *eclipse* and the *battle of Coronea*.

⁷ See the Tables, B. C. 382.

⁸ Fala. Leg. p. 380.

⁹ P. 72, 25—30.

¹⁰ De Pace, p. 62.

Alexander in Asia, would not be known at Athens nine months after it had happened! The *Pythia*, then, and the prosecution of Ctesiphon, must be placed in the *beginning* of the year of Aristophan, in August or September B. C. 330, before the news of the death of Darius could have arrived in Greece.

The history of *Jason of Pheræ* also affords a presumption that the autumn was the season of the games, and not the spring: Jason, who was assassinated ἐπιόντων Πύθιων, had made extraordinary preparations for the festival^c. Among other orders, παρήγγειλε καὶ ὡς στρατευομένοις εἰς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον Θετταλοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι^d. The autumn then would be the season of the festival; and the Thessalians would be required to be in readiness for a campaign which was to terminate in the autumn. But, upon the hypothesis of Corsini, they were to prepare for a campaign, which was to be conducted through the winter, and would terminate in March; contrary to the usual practice of military operations.

From these facts of history, then, the autumn is pointed out as the season of the Pythian festival, and not the spring: the games would be celebrated in the second or third month of every third Olympic year.

II.

PISISTRATIDÆ.

THE testimonies referred to in the Tables, B. C. 560, are to the following effect: Aristotle^a. Δις ἔργῳ Πεισίστρατος τυραννῶν ὥστε ἐν ἔτει τριάκοντα καὶ τρισὶν ἑπτακάδεκα ἔτη τούτων ἐτυραννῆσεν ἑκτακάδεκα δὲ οἱ παῖδες. ὥστε τὰ πάντα ἐγένετο ἔτη τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε. Thucydides^b. Τυραννεύσας ἔτη τρία Ἰππίας ἐπὶ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ παυσθεὶς ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαίωνιδων, ἐσχάρεϊ ἐς τὴν Σίγῃον, καὶ παρ' Ἀλαντιδῆν ἐς Λάμψακον ἐκείθεν δὲ ὡς βασιλεὺς Δαρῖον. Θνεν καὶ ὀρμώμενος ἐς Μαράθωνα ὕστερον ἔπει εἰκοστῇ, ἥδη γέροντι, μετὰ Μήδων ἐστράτευσεν. These numbers give,

Pisistratus	33 years
His sons	18
To the battle of Marathon (complete) 19	
	70

Herodotus. Οὕτω δὲ Πεισίστρατος τὸ τρίτον σχὼν Ἀθήνας ἡρρίξασε τὴν τυραννίδα^c. — οἱ τε Πεισίστρατιδαι — ἐσχάρευσαν ἐς Σίγῃον, ἀρξάντες Ἀθηναίων ἐπ' ἔτη ἕξ τε καὶ τριάκοντα^d. — ἐπεὶ Ἰππάρχον — κτείνουσιν Ἀριστογείτων καὶ Ἀρμόδιος, μετὰ ταῦτα ἐτυραννεύοντο Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' ἔτη τέσσαρα οὐδὲν ἦσαν^e. The Scholiast^f. δοκεῖ δὲ ἡ τυραννὶς καταστῆναι, ὡς φησιν Ἐρατοσθένης, ἐπὶ ἔτη 7, τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς διαμαρτάνων Ἀριστοφάνους μὲν τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἐν φῆσαντος, Ἡροδότου δὲ ἕξ καὶ τριάκοντα. Isocrates^g. τετταράκοντα δ' ἔτη τῆς στάσεως γενομένης.

The Scholiast idly criticises the opinion of Eratosthenes. The statements of Eratosthenes, Aristotle, and Herodotus, may be reconciled with each other, and with the numbers of Isocrates and Aristophanes the grammarian. 1. Aristotle reckons the government of Pisistratus seventeen years, and of his sons, eighteen: making a total of thirty-five: equivalent to the thirty-six years of Herodotus: the one reckoning *complete*, the other *current* years. They

^a Xen. Hel. VI. 4, 29. ^d Xen. Hel. VI. 4, 30.

^b Polit. V. 9, 23. Schneid. ^e VI. 59.

^c I. 64. [conf. c. 59—63.] ^d Id. V. 65.

^f Id. V. 55.

^g Aristoph. Vesp. 500.

^h De Bigis. c. 10. p. 351. d.

were expelled in the thirty-sixth year of their sovereignty. 2. Aristotle also computes thirty-three years from the first attempt of Pisistratus [B.C. 560.] to his death. Adding the eighteen years of his sons, we have *fifty-one* years: doubtless the period expressed by Eratosthenes as *fifty* years, in round numbers: 3. But Aristophanes the grammarian calls the period *forty-one* years: equivalent to the *forty* years of Isocrates. To explain this, we must deduct from the accounts the second exile of Pisistratus; the duration of which is expressed by Herodotus to have been eleven years current, or ten years complete: διὰ ἑνδεκάτου ἔτος ἀπύκτοτο ἐπίσω^b. Out of the whole period, then, of fifty-one years, there is a space of ten years complete, during which Pisistratus was in exile, and the adverse party held possession of the government. Isocrates, then, and Aristophanes, leaving these ten complete or eleven current years out of the account, reckon the period, during which the Pisistratidæ disturbed the commonwealth, to have been forty years. Deducting the *eleven* years (the current number) from 51, we have 40, the amount of Isocrates; deducting *ten* (the complete number) from the 51, we have 41, the amount of Aristophanes.

Pisistratus had three distinct periods of government, interrupted by two exiles. Both Aristotle and Herodotus agree in this. And the term of one exile being ten or eleven years, the duration of the other must have been five or six. These facts we know. But the duration of his three periods of government, and especially of the first and third, is not so clearly ascertained. Chronologers have adopted various schemes for the arrangement of the periods, as in the following examples.

	Corsini.	Barthélemy ^c .	Larcher ^d .	Blair.	Clavier ^e .	Du Fresnoy ^f .
First tyranny.....	1.....	1.....	1.....	2.....	10.....	(1)
First exile.....	1.....	2.....	5.....	1.....	5.....	(5)
Second tyranny... 4.....	} 30 {	} 30 {	1.....	1.....	2.....	1
Second exile..... 14.....			11.....	11.....	11.....	11
Third tyranny..... 12.....			15.....	18.....	5.....	(15)
	32	33	33	33	33	33

Those who make the first exile less than five years, as Corsini, Blair, and Barthélemy, are at variance with the authorities. Corsini is inconsistent in his dates. His periods are thus stated: *Ol. LV. †. Pisistrati tyrannis. Ol. LV. †. Pisistratum ejectionem. Ol. LV. †. Pisistratum rediisse. Ol. LVI. †. Pisistratus, quum 4. in tyrannide annos exegisset, expulsus. Ol. LX. †. Pisistratus in Atticam irrupisse videtur.—Post reditum 12. annos imperavit.* And yet^a he notices the duration of the second exile to be *eleven* years; which will not accord with his own arrangement.

Larcher, Clavier, and Du Fresnoy, rightly give the two exiles at 5 + 11 = 16 years. They differ materially in the duration of the first and last tyranny. The testimony of Herodotus is as follows^g: 'Ο Πεισίστρατος ἤρχε 'Αθηναίων,—μετὰ δὲ οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον—ἐξελαύνουσι μιν.—οἱ δὲ ἐξελάσαντες αὐτὴν ἐκ νέου ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι ἵστασιν αὐτὴν. περιλαυνόμενος δὲ τῇ στάσει ὁ Μεγακλῆς ἐπεκρύνετο Πεισιστράτη.—ἀπολαβὼν δὲ τὴν τυραννίδα ὁ Πεισίστρατος κατὰ τὴν ὁμολογίην γαμῖνι τοῦ Μεγακλείου τὴν θυγατέρα. He is shortly expelled again; and withdraws for ten years to Eretria. The first usurpation, then, was not long. But that it was longer than a single year may be

^b I. 62.^c Anachars. tom. VII. p. 128.^d Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 545, 546.^e Des premiers temps de la Grèce, tom. II. p.

331—342.

^f Tablettes, tom. I. p. 317—320.^g P. 114.^h I. 59—64.

concluded from the age of *Hippias*: who could hardly have been more than seventy at the battle of Marathon, when he is described as advanced in years indeed,—*ἡδὲ γέρον ὦν* P.—but, although *πρεσβύτερος* ἰών, he yet looked forward to the expectation of recovering his power;—*καὶ τελευτήσιν ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ γηραίᾳ* 9. Hippias, then, could not have been born earlier than the first usurpation of Pisistratus. And yet the sons of Pisistratus, at his marriage with the daughter of Megacles, were already young men: *παῖδες οἱ ὑπαρχόντων νενηνίαν*ⁱ. But, by the schemes of Corsini, Larcher, Du Fresnoy, and others, Hippias could not have been more than seven years of age, at the period of that marriage; which is inconsistent with the description, *νενηνίαν*. Larcher himself translates that expression, *il avoit des fils déjà grands*. Clavier^j has seen this difficulty, and has provided for it, by placing the marriage and the second usurpation sixteen years after the first.

One other circumstance incidentally arises out of the narrative of Herodotus. When Cræsus sent into Greece for alliances against Cyrus, Pisistratus was in possession of Athens. As the date of this transaction is evidently not later than the sixth year of the reign of Cræsus, where it is placed by most chronologers, or about B.C. 554, it must have happened either during the first or the second tyranny. The first is the most probable, from the age of Hippias.

We may assume, then, the first tyranny to have been about six years, the first exile six more; the marriage with the daughter of Megacles might take place when Hippias was thirteen years of age. The second exile would be ten complete years. These numbers leave ten years for the third and final establishment; as in the following table.

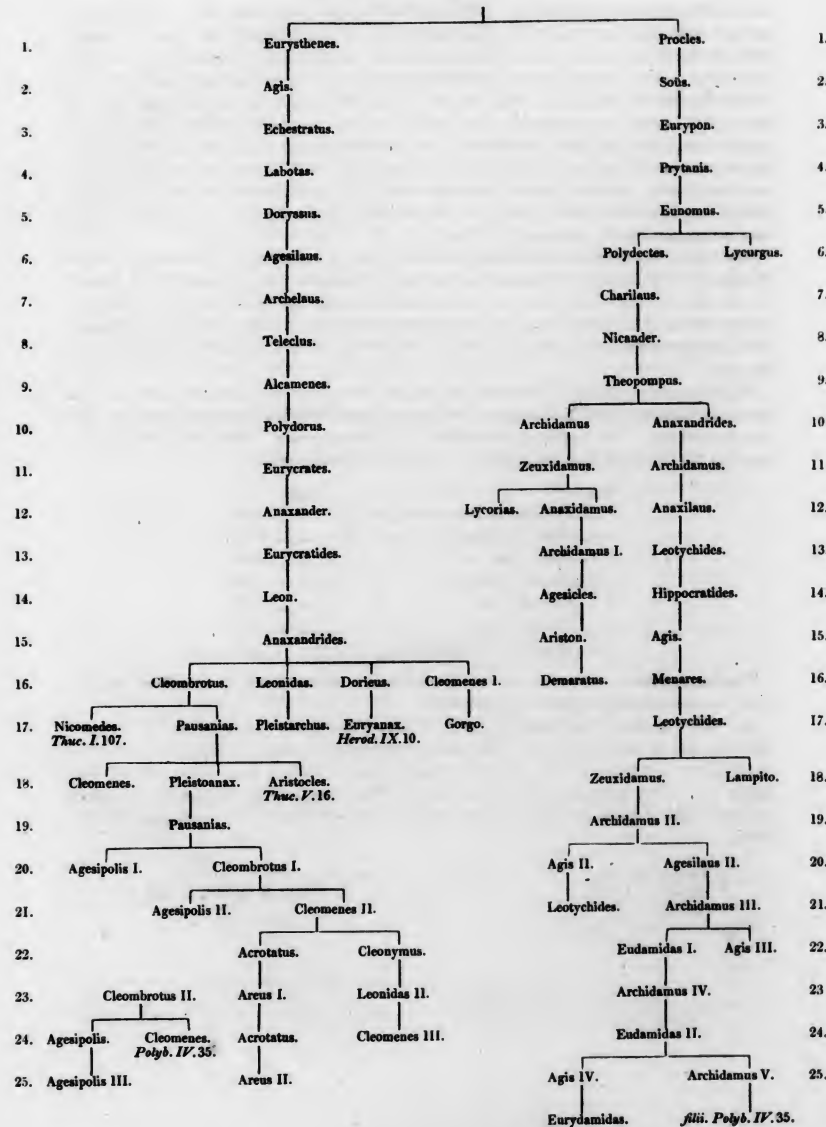
Year.	Years.	B.C.
1...Pisistratus usurps the tyranny ...	6.....	560
—Birth of <i>Hippias</i>		(560)
7...First exile	6.....	554
13...Second tyranny	1.....	548
14...Second exile	10.....	547
24...Third tyranny	10.....	537
34...Death of <i>Pisistratus</i>		527

These computations, however, are only *probabilities*: and must not be considered as equivalent to dates that are supported by testimony.

As Pisistratus died in the beginning of B.C. 527, [*Olymp. 63. 1. exente*], and as Hipparchus was slain in August B.C. 514, the actual duration of the reign of Hipparchus would be about thirteen years and a half. And as Hippias finally withdrew from Athens about September B.C. 510, the government of the sons of Pisistratus may be computed at seventeen years and eight months, or eighteen years current, corresponding to the description of Aristotle^k.

^p Thucyd. VI. 59.^q Herodot. VI. 107.^r Herodot. I. 61.^s Tom. II. p. 332.^t See the Tables, B.C. 514, 2. 510, 2.

III. KINGS OF SPARTA.



KINGS OF SPARTA.

183

(Hercules.) (Hyllus.) (Cleodæus.) (Aristomachus.) 1. Aristodemus.			
2. Eurysthenes.		2. Procles.	
3. Agis.		3. Soüs.	
4. Echestratus.		4. Eurypon.	
5. Labotas.		5. Prytanis.	
6. Doryseus.		6. Eunomus.	
7. Agesilaus.		7. Polydectes.	
8. Archelaus.		8. Charilaus.	
9. Teleclus.		9. Nicander.	
10. Alcámenes.		10. Theopompus. [cir. B. C. 770—720.]	
11. Polydorus. [cir. B. C. 742—710.]		11. Zeuxidamus.	
12. Eurycrates.		12. Anaxidamus.	
13. Anaxander.		13. Archidamus I.	
14. Eurycrates.		14. Agesicles.	
15. Leon.	Y. B.C.	15. Ariston. [560.]	Y. B.C.
16. Anaxandrides. [560.]		16. Demaratus. [560.]	
17. Cleomenes I. 30. 520.		17. Leotyichides. 22. 491.	
18. Leonidas. 11. 491.		18. Archidamus II. 42. 469.	
19. Pleistarchus. 22. 480.		19. Agis II. 29. 427.	
20. Pleistoanax. 50. 458.		20. Agesilaus II. 37. 398.	
21. Pausanias. 14. 408.		21. Archidamus III. 23. 361.	
22. Agesipolis I. 14. 394.		22. Agis III. 8. 338.	
23. Cleombrotus I. 9. 380.		23. Eudamidas I. 330.	
24. Agesipolis II. 1. 371.		24. Archidamus IV.	
25. Cleomenes II. 61. 370.		25. Eudamidas II.	
26. Areus I. 44. 309.		26. Agis IV. 4. 244.	
27. Acrotatus. [1.] 265.		27. Eurydamidas	
28. Areus II. 8. [264.]		28. Archidamus V.	
29. Leonidas II.		29. Lycurgus. 219.	
30. Cleombrotus II.		30. Machanidas. 210.	
31. Cleomenes III. 16. 236.		31. Nabis. 206.	
32. Agesipolis III. 219.			

One of the preceding Tables exhibits the *genealogy* of the Eurysthenidæ and Proclidæ, the other, the *reigns* of the double race of kings. In the table of reigns, Aristodemus is inserted, as first king of Sparta. In the genealogy, Aristodemus is not computed. But, to give every possible advantage to the computation of time by the generations, Aristodemus should also be inserted. In that case, *Cleomenes* the *third*, who died B. C. 220, is the 25th from *Aristodemus*; and *Eurydamidas*, who was put to death by Cleomenes about B. C. 224, is the 27th, *Aristodemus* himself being included.

The first reigns of this race, to which we can assign a date, are those of Anaxandrides and Ariston; who are made contemporary with each other, and with Cræsus, by Herodotus. The time of Cræsus is known. That of Anaxandrides may be probably fixed by many incidents. But the duration of the reigns of the fifteen predecessors of Anaxandrides, and of the fourteen

predecessors of Ariston, is left to the conjectures of chronologers. Polydorus and Theopompus are known to have been contemporary, and to have reigned through the long period of the first Messenian war. But the exact time of that war is not perhaps determined upon irresistible evidence. Nor is it consistent with the usual length of generations, that Theopompus and his four successors should have reigned 210 years;—Polydorus and his four successors, 182 years: that is to say, ten reigns in 392 years, nearly 40 years to each.

The Chronology which fixes the date of the "Return" to B. C. 1104, allows about 540 years to the fifteen predecessors of Anaxandrides, and as many to the fourteen predecessors of Ariston. Larcher's Chronology enlarges this amount: he assigns 620 years to the fifteen reigns of one line, and 616 years to the fourteen reigns of the other^a. In the times of known chronology, ten generations and sixteen reigns, from Anaxandrides to Cleomenes III. both inclusive, fill 340 years: and twelve generations and fourteen reigns, from Ariston to Archidamus V. occupy the same period. Larcher extends it to 350 years. These 350 years would give, for ten generations, 35 years each; and for twelve generations, 29 years each: for the sixteen reigns, 22 years nearly; and for the fourteen, 25 years. In the preceding periods, Larcher and the Vulgar Chronology assume reigns and generations to be equivalent. The Vulgar Chronology, in 540 years, assigns 36 years each to the fifteen reigns or generations, and 38 years each, to the fourteen. Larcher's calculation leaves to the fifteen reigns 41 years each, and upwards;—to the fourteen reigns, 44 years each. The inferences to be drawn from this wide diversity between the times of known chronology and the times of conjecture and hypothesis, do not belong to the present inquiry. It may be sufficient here to state shortly this general result from the preceding computations. In the times of known chronology, the reigns of the Spartan kings are found to be from 22 to 25 years each, on an average, and the generations from 29 to 35 years. If we take the mean of these amounts, 32 years, and suppose reigns to be equivalent to generations, and if we compute fifteen predecessors of Ariston, before B. C. 560, instead of fourteen, the result will nevertheless be an amount, 150 years below the date of Larcher, and 64 years below the Vulgar Chronology.

But the predecessors of Anaxandrides and Ariston belong to another period of chronology. It is proposed at present to collect the testimonies which remain, concerning the reigns and history of those kings in either line, who fall within the era of Pisistratus; namely, Anaxandrides and his descendants, in the one line, and Ariston and his successors, in the other.

^a He assumes for the date of the Return B. C. 570. and for the accession of Ariston, B. C. 574. 1190. for the accession of Anaxandrides, B. C. Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 500. 501. 584.

ACIDÆ.

16. ANAXANDRIDES. The sixteenth king of Sparta, and the fifteenth from Eurysthenes, both extremes included. Contemporary with Croesus: Herodot. I. 67. κατὰ τὴν κατὰ Κροῖσον χρόνον, καὶ τὴν Ἀναξανδριδῶ τε καὶ Ἀγίστωνος βασιλείην ἐν Λακεδαίμονι. Anaxandrides reigned long; for Cleomenes was not born till a considerable time after the accession of his father. Herodot. V. 39—41. And yet Cleomenes had attained maturity when he succeeded. Even his younger brother, Dorieus, was grown up, at the death of Anaxandrides. Herodot. V. 42. And, as Cleomenes was king as early as B. C. 520, Anaxandrides came to the throne, probably, in B. C. 560. about the period at which Croesus began his reign. Herodotus (V. 39—41.) and Pausanias (III. 3.) relate the two marriages of Anaxandrides. By his second marriage, he had Cleomenes, his eldest son: by his former wife, he had Dorieus, Leonidas, and Cleombrotus. Dorieus, the second son, upon the death of his father, οὐκ ἀξίων ὑπὸ Κλεομένης βασιλεύσθαι, withdrew, with a band of adventurers, to seek a foreign settlement. He was slain a few years after in Sicily, with most of his followers. His adventures are related by Herodotus, V. 42—47. Pausanias, III. 3, 8. Δωριεύς μὲν δὲ, οὗ γὰρ ἡνέχοντο ὑπακοῦν Κλεομένην μόνον ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, ἐς ἀποικίαν ἐτίλλεται. Cleombrotus, youngest son of Anaxandrides, was father of Pausanias, who commanded at Plataea: and from him the future kings of this branch descended. In the reign of Anaxandrides, the Spartans were successful in a war with the Tegeans. Herodot. I. 67, 68. Pausanias (III. 3, 5.) speaks of this war, following Herodotus. The Lacedæmonians had concluded that war,—ἦδη τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰσπέρτεροι,—when Croesus sent into Greece for succours against the Persians. Herodot. I. 65—69. That embassy may be fixed with probability at about B. C. 554. These incidents suppose Anaxandrides and Ariston to have been already kings of Sparta as early as B. C. 560.

PROCLIDÆ.

15. ARISTON. The fifteenth king of Sparta, the fifteenth from Procles, and the seventh from Theopompus: (including both extremes.) Pausan. IV. 15, 2. Θεοπόμπου Ἀρίστων ἀπὸ γονὸς ἰσθμοῦς. Ariston, like his colleague, had a long reign: for he married three wives successively, and remained long without issue, after he was king. And Demaratus, son of the third wife, was grown up when he succeeded his father. Herodotus (VI. 61—66.) relates the marriage of Ariston, and the birth of Demaratus, under peculiar circumstances. Pausanias (III. 7, 7.) abridges the narrative of Herodotus. Ariston was king as early as B. C. 560, on account of the Tegean war, which was carried on in his reign, and was yet concluded before B. C. 554. (See ANAXANDRIDES.) He was eminent among the kings of Sparta: Herodot. VI. 63. πανδημὶ Σπαρτιῇται Ἀρίστωνι ὡς ἀνδρὶ εὐδοκίμωντι διὰ πάντων δὲ τῶν βασιλέων τῶν ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ γενόμενον, ἀρὴν ἰκνούσαντο παῖδα γενέσθαι. This was not for want of heirs to the family of the Proclidæ, (as appeared the case with his colleague, of the house of the Eurysthenidæ, —ὁ περιουσίον γένος τὸ Εὐρυσθενίδης γενέσθαι ἐξίτηλον. Herodot. V. 39.)—since another branch of the descendants of Theopompus was then living at Sparta. As Ariston was king as early as B. C. 560, from the date of the war with Tegea, and as Demaratus was deposed in B. C. 491, the reign of Ariston must have been long, since the two reigns of the father and son were equal to seventy years; of which the son, Demaratus, might reign twenty.

ACIDE.

17. CLEOMENES. The seventeenth king. Was king when the Plataeans put themselves under the protection of Athens: Herodot. VI. 108. *ἰδίδουσαν πρῶτα παρατυχούσι Κλεομένην τε τῷ Ἀναξανδρίδῃ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοισι σφίσι αὐτούς.* This happened in B.C. 519. (See the Tables.) He commanded the forces sent to expel the Pisistratidae, B.C. 510. Herodot. V. 64. *Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν στόλον στείλαντες ἀπέπεμψαν ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, στρατηγὸν τῆς στρατῆς ἀποδίδαντες βασιλῆα Κλεομένην τὸν Ἀναξανδρίδην.* Cleomenes was king when Darius sent to demand earth and water of the Æginetans. Herodot. VI. 49, 50. And, after those transactions at Ægina, Demaratus was deposed through the influence of Cleomenes. VI. 61. Those transactions happened in B.C. 491, the year before the battle of Marathon. *Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, Κλεομένην ἐκείνους γινόμενον κακοτεχνήσαντα ἐς Δημάργον δέμα ἔλαβε Σπαρτινῶν, καὶ ὑπέξισχε ἐς Θεσσαλίην. ἰδιούτην δὲ ἀπικόμενος ἐς τὴν Ἀρκαδίην νώτερα ἐκέρχοντο πρήγματα.—μαθόντες δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι,—κατήγον αὐτὸν ἐς Σπάρτην.—κατελθόντα δὲ αὐτὸν αὐτίκα ὑπέλαβε μανίη νόσος.* Herodot. VI. 74, 75. Cleomenes therefore died about B.C. 491. Between the first mention of Cleomenes and the last is a space of 29 years.

I have supposed, with Dodwell, Ann. Thuc. p. 42, that Cleomenes was king at the first mention of him by Herodotus, in B.C. 519, although he is not absolutely called so in that narrative. He was certainly king in B.C. 510, which implies that he reigned at the least 19 years. And, in the beginning of the reign of Darius, when Syloson was restored, *Μαιάνθριος, ἀποδρᾶς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἐκπλῖει ἐς Λακεδαίμονα.—ὃ δὲ ἂν τῷ Κλεομένει ἐν λόγῳ ἰὼν, βασιλεύοντι Σπάρτης, προῆγί μιν ἐς τὰ οἴκτα, κ. τ. λ.* Herodot. III. 148. These things happened at least as early as B.C. 519, the third year of Darius: (cf. Herod. III. 140.) which confirms Dodwell in understanding Herodotus, VI. 108, to speak of king Cleomenes. And yet Herodotus observes, (V. 48,) *οὐ γὰρ τινα πολλὸν χρόνον ἔρξε ὁ Κλεομένης.* A descrip-

PROCLIDE.

16. DEMARATUS. The sixteenth king of the house of the Proclidae. Herodot. VI. 64. *χρόνου δὲ προΐοντος Ἀρίστων μὲν ἀπύθανε Δημάργος δὲ ἔσχε τὴν βασιλείην.* He was king in B.C. 510, at the expulsion of the Pisistratidae: Pausan. III. 7, 7. *Δημάργου βασιλεύοντα καὶ τὰ τε ἄλλα εὐδοκίμουττα ἐν Σπάρτῃ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν Κλεομένην συνελθευδέναντα Ἀθηναίους.* He was joined in command with Cleomenes soon afterwards, (about B.C. 507,) in an expedition into Attica, which Demaratus disapproved: Herodot. V. 75. *(ἀπαλλάσσοντο) Δημάργος ὁ Ἀρίστωνος, ἰὼν καὶ οὗτος βασιλεὺς Σπαρτινῶν, καὶ συνεξαγαγόν τε τὴν στρατὴν ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος, καὶ οὐκ ἰὼν διάφορος ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ Κλεομένει.* His dissensions with his colleague in the affairs of Ægina are related, Herodot. VI. 50, 51, 61. Pausan. III. 4, 3. [B.C. 491.] And Cleomenes immediately afterwards procured his deposition. Herodot. VI. 65, 66. Pausanias, in his account of this matter, (III. 4, 4,) merely follows Herodotus. Demaratus withdrew to the court of Persia. Herodot. VI. 67. He was well received by Darius, and accompanied Xerxes, about ten years after, in B.C. 480. His descendants were said to have continued long in Persia: Pausan. III. 7, 7. *τοῦ μὲν παρὰ βασιλῆα Δαρείου ἰδόντος ἐς Πέρσας ἐπὶ πολλὸν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ χρόνον διαμένειν τοὺς ἀπογόνους φασι.* Xenophon (Hellen. III. 1, 6,) mentions *Eurythenes* and *Procles*, descendants of Demaratus, as possessing Pergamus, Teuthrania, and Halisarna, the gift of the king of Persia to their ancestor Demaratus. The Cyrean army found *Procles* at Teuthrania in B.C. 400. Xenoph. Anab. VII. 8, 17. According to an anecdote in Plutarch. Themist. c. 29, Demaratus was still living, when Themistocles was in exile in Persia, in B.C. 465. So that this king of Sparta survived his deposition almost thirty years. He reigned at least nineteen years; B.C. 510—491. and, as he was grown up at his accession, he might be upwards of seventy when Themistocles arrived at the Persian court.

ACIDE.

tion hardly consistent with the space of 29, or even of 19 years. Pausanias (III. 4, 1—5.) briefly relates the events of the reign of Cleomenes.

The attempt of Cleomenes, in conjunction with Isagoras, to seize Athens, is alluded to by Aristophanes *Lysist.* 273—282. *Gorgo*, the only daughter of Cleomenes, who was eight or nine years old when Aristagoras visited Sparta, in B.C. 500, Herodot. V. 51. and was therefore born about B.C. 509, and was married to her uncle Leonidas. Herodot. VII. 239.

18. LEONIDAS, the third son of Anaxandrides, succeeded a little before the battle of Marathon. His genealogy is given by Herodotus, VII. 204, 205. He was the twenty-first from Hercules, including both extremes. He was slain at Thermopylae in about the eleventh year of his reign. Pausanias mentions the reign of Leonidas, III. 4, 5—6. and Diodorus relates the action at Thermopylae: XI. 4—11.

In *Leonidas* we arrive at an exact chronology, which we have gradually approached in the two preceding reigns. We can determine the beginning of the reign of Anaxandrides, within a very few years, by the incidents of the Tegean war, and the reign of Croesus: we can fix the death of Cleomenes, perhaps, within a year: but the actual period of the death of Leonidas is determined with precision; and this is, properly speaking, the first epoch in this series of reigns, the date of which is established upon good evidence.

19. PLEISTARCHUS.—*Cleombrotus*, youngest son of Anaxandrides, died B.C. 479, when the Peloponnesians fortified the Isthmus: Herodot. IX. 10. *ἔγινετο μὲν νυν ἡγεμονίῃ Πλειστάρχῳ τοῦ Λεωνίδου. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἦν ἔτι παῖς, ὁ δὲ (Παυσανίας) τούτου ἐπιτροπὸς τε καὶ ἀνεψιός. Κλεόμβροτος γὰρ, ὁ Πλευσανίας μὲν πατὴρ Ἀναξανδρίδῃ δὲ παῖς, οὐκ ἐστὶν περὶ αὐτὸν. ἀλλὰ ἀπαγαγὼν ἐκ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ τὴν στρατὴν τὴν τὸ τεῖχος δέμασαν μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον τινα βίου ἀπύθανε.* Pausanias, therefore, succeeded to the com-

PROCLIDE.

This king was distinguished for being the only king of Sparta, to the time of Herodotus, who had gained an Olympic victory with the chariot of four horses: Herodot. VI. 70. *ἄλλα τε Λακεδαιμονίοισι συχνὰ ἔργα ἰσὶ τε καὶ γνώμῃσι ἀπολαμπρυνθῆς, ἐν δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάδῃ σφι ἀνελόμενος τετρίπῳ προσέβαλε, μόνος τοῦτο πάντων δὲ τῶν γενομένων βασιλῆων ἐν Σπάρτῃ ποιήσας.*

17. LEOTYCHIDES, the successor of Demaratus, was of a collateral branch of the Proclidae: the common ancestor of Demaratus and Leotychides being Theopompus. Demaratus was the eighth, and Leotychides the ninth, from Theopompus. His descent is given by Herodot. VIII. 131. *Λευτυχίδης ὁ Μενάερος, τοῦ Ἠγησίπλου, τοῦ Ἰπποκρατίδου, τοῦ Λευτυχίδου, τοῦ Ἀναξίπλου, τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου, τοῦ Ἀναξανδρίδου, τοῦ Θεοπόμπου.* In Herodot. VI. 65, he is called *Λευτυχίδης ὁ Μενάερος* τοῦ Ἀγίου. The grandfather is *Agis* in one passage, and *Agasilas* in the other: which is right, can hardly be pronounced. The text in VIII. 131. is corrupted in what follows. See Wesseling and Larcher, ad VIII. 131.

Leotychides succeeded by the management of Cleomenes, and Demaratus was deposed, about B.C. 491. He commanded jointly with Xanthippus the father of Pericles, at Mycalé, in B.C. 479. Herodot. VIII. 131. IX. 98—104. He afterwards went into exile for taking bribes in Thessaly: Herodot. VI. 72. *ἰστρατήγησι Λακεδαιμονίοισι ἐς Θεσσαλίην. παρὸν δὲ οἱ ὑποχέρια πάντα ποιήσασθαι, ἰσοροδοῦντες ἀργύριον πολὺ. ἐπ' αὐτοφάρῳ δὲ ἀλοὺς ἔργῳ ἐκ Σπάρτης—ἐς Τεγῆν, καὶ ἐτελεύτησε ἐν ταύτῃ.* Pausan. III. 7, 8. *Λευτυχίδης ἀντὶ Δημαράτου γενομένου βασιλεὺς μετίσχε μὲν τοῦ ἔργου τοῦ πρὸς Μυκάλην, ἰστράτευσε δὲ ὑστερον τούτων καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀλεωάδας ἐς Θεσσαλίαν καὶ δῶρα ἔλαβεν.—ὑπαγόμενος δὲ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ἐς διακνέοντες ἐπὶ Τεγῆν.* The time of the exile of Leotychides is determined by the first year of his successor Archidamus: whose 4th year was completed at the time of the earthquake in B.C. 464. Leotychides, then, went into exile in B.C. 469.

AGIDÆ.

mand as regent: he commanded at Plataea. Herodot. IX. passim. His ambitious views are noticed by Herodotus. V. 32. ἔρτα σχῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος τύραννος γινέσθαι. VIII. 3. αἱ γὰρ δὲ ἀσάμενοι τὸν Πέρσιν, περὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἡδὴ τὸν ἀγῶνα ποιοῦντο, πρόσθεν τὴν Πανσανίῳ ὕβριν προεσχεύοντο (οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι) ἀπέλκοντο τὴν ἡγεμονίην τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. Pausanias commanded the confederates for one year after the retreat of Xerxes, and was then recalled. See *Appendix*, c. 6. His death, which happened a few years afterwards, is related by Thucydides, I. 128—135. At the time of his death he was still regent: Thucyd. I. 132. Πλειστάρχον τὸν Λαυτιδίου, ὄντα βασιλέα καὶ νῦν ἔτι, ἀνεψιὸς αὐτῷ ἐπατέρεσσιν. Pausanias is sometimes called *king*, though improperly. Aristot. Polit. V. 1, 5.—φασὶ τινες Πανσανίαν τὸν βασιλέα ἐπιχειρήσαι καταλῆσαι τὴν ἑσπέρην. Id. VII. 13, 13.—ἐγκαλοῦσιν οἱ Λάκωνες Πανσανίαν τὸν βασιλέα, κ. τ. λ. In another place Aristotle speaks of him as general: V. 6, 2. Πανσανίας δὲ στρατηγὸς κατὰ τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλεμον. Demosth. Neer. p. 1378. Πανσανίας δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐπιγράφει καὶ τὸν τρίποδα τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, κ. τ. λ. Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 84. μετὰ τὴν Σιζέου φυγὴν Λακεδαιμόνιοι προδοσίας κρίνουσι καὶ φονεύουσι Πανσανίαν τὸν ὄντα βασιλέα, Κλεομβρότου καὶ Ἀλκαβίας υἱόν. The term *king* was sometimes applied improperly in other cases. Thus, Cleonymus was called king, though only general in the lifetime of his father. See below, CLEOMENES II.

Nicomedes, brother of Pausanias, and younger son of Cleombrotus, commanded during the minority of Pleistoanax at the battle of Tanagra, in B. C. 457. Thucyd. I. 107.

Pleistarchus reigned but a short time; Pausan. III. 5, 1. Πλειστάρχος δὲ Λαυτιδίου νεώτερός τινος βασιλείαν περιληψὼς ἐτελεύτησεν. But from the date of the accession of his successor, in Diodorus, B. C. 458, his reign extended to 22 years. We may perhaps understand Pausanias to speak of the period of his majority; which he would survive but a few years. He left no issue.

PROCLIDÆ.

This corresponds with the duration assigned to his reign by Diodorus, XI. 48. Λευτυχίδης ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἐπὶ εἰκοσι καὶ δύο. although its termination is erroneously placed in the year of Phædon, B. C. 476. But Diodorus himself enables us to correct his error: he adds, τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος Ἀρχιδάμης (Ἀρχιδάμης) ἱβασίλευσεν ἐπὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ δύο. The two reigns, then, are equal to 22 + 42, or 64 years. But Archidamus died in B. C. 427, as we know from Thucydides: precisely 64 years after the date which is fixed by circumstances for the commencement of the reign of Leotychides, B. C. 491. We obtain, then, B. C. 469 for the banishment of Leotychides and the accession of Archidamus, upon the concurrent testimony of Herodotus, Thucydides, Plutarch, and Diodorus himself, when corrected. Diodorus is consistent in his error, from whatever cause it originated. "Leotychides dies, and Archidamus succeeds, B. C. 476." XI. 48.—"Archidamus dies, having reigned 42 years, B. C. 434." XII. 35.

Zeuxidamus, son of Leotychides, died before his father: Herodot. VI. 71. Ζευξιδάμης οὐκ ἱβασίλευσι Σπάρτης· πρὸ Λευτυχίδου γὰρ τελευτᾷ, λιπὼν παῖδα Ἀρχιδάμην. Λευτυχίδης δὲ στερηθεὶς Ζευξιδάμου γαμῆτι δευτέρῃ γυναῖκα Εὐρυδάμην.—ἐκ τῆς οἱ γίνεται θυγάτηρ Λαμπτριάς τὴν Ἀρχιδάμης δὲ Ζευξιδάμου γαμῆτι, δόντος αὐτῷ Λευτυχίδου. Pausan. III. 7, 8. Λευτυχίδου δὲ μὴ παῖς Ζευξιδάμης ζῶντος ἐστὶ Λευτυχίδου, καὶ οὐ περυνότος πατρὸς, τελευτᾷ νόσῳ.

18. ARCHIDAMUS II. nineteenth from Procles, and eleventh from Theopompus, succeeded on the deposition of his grandfather. Diodorus twice states his reign at 42 years, XI. 48. XII. 35. although he places these 42 years about seven years too high: that is, B. C. 476—434. instead of B. C. 469—427. His reign is determined to forty-two years by Plutarch and Thucydides. It appears from Thucydides, that Archidamus—Ἀρχιδάμης δὲ Ζευξιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς—led the first expedition into Attica, in the Peloponnesian

AGIDÆ.

20. PLEISTOANAX. Diod. XIII. 75. Πλειστονάξ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἐπὶ πενήκοντα. In the year of Euctemon, B. C. 408. His accession, therefore, was in B. C. 458. Pleistoanax, son of Pausanias, and grandson of Cleombrotus, and the eighteenth from Eurysthene, was a minor at his accession: in B. C. 457, οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, Νικομήδους τοῦ Κλεομβρότου ὑπὲρ Πλειστονάκτος τοῦ Πανσανίου, νῦν ὄντος ἔτι, ἡγουμένους, ἐβόησαν τοῖς Δαρμύσιν. Thucyd. I. 107. Twelve years afterwards, in B. C. 445, Pleistoanax commanded in person, in the invasion of Attica, fourteen years before the Peloponnesian war. (See the Tables, B. C. 445, 2.) After that expedition, he was banished, on a suspicion of having been bribed to retire. Thucyd. II. 21. He was nineteen years in exile: Thucyd. V. 16. χρόνῳ δὲ προτρέψας τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις φεύγοντα αὐτὸν ἐς Λύκαιον [in Arcadia]—ἔτι ἐνδὲς δέοντι εἰκοστέφ—καταπαγνύει, κ. τ. λ. He was still in exile in B. C. 427, when his son Pausanias, a minor, reigned in his stead: Thucyd. III. 26. ἡγήτο Κλεομένης ὑπὲρ Πανσανίου τοῦ Πλειστονάκτος υἱὸς βασιλεὺς ὄντος καὶ νεωτέρου ἔτι, πατρὸς ἀδελφὸς αὐτῷ. And he had returned before B. C. 421, the date of the fifty years' truce. Thucyd. V. 16. His exile, then, seems to have continued from B. C. 444 to B. C. 426. and was included in his reign of fifty years.

Wesseling, ad Diod. XIII. 75. (tom. V. p. 600. ed. Bipont.) well defends the number of Diodorus, *fifty* years, against the criticism and correction of Dodwell.

21. PAUSANIAS, son of Pleistoanax, had reigned, though a minor, during his father's exile. After the death of Pleistoanax, in B. C. 408, διαδεξάμενος τὴν ἀρχὴν Πανσανίας ἤρξεν ἐπὶ δεκατίσσεσσι. Diod. XIII. 75. The same number is repeated by Diodorus, XIV. 89. Πανσανίας δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐγκαλούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ἔβριγεν, ἄρξας ἐπὶ δεκατίσσεσσι, ἐν τῷ ἐυβουλίδῃ, B. C. 394. His exile was soon after the death of Lysander: Pausan. III. 5, 5—6. Λύσανδρος, ὅστις

PROCLIDÆ.

war, [B. C. 431.] and the second, [B. C. 430.] and the third. [B. C. 428.] In the fourth, Cleomenes commanded: [B. C. 427.] and in the fifth, [B. C. 426.] Agis son of Archidamus. This king, therefore, died between the third and the fifth expedition: about B. C. 427. Plutarch (Cimon. c. 16.) mentions the fourth year of his reign as coincident with the earthquake at Sparta in B. C. 464. But B. C. 464—427. will give thirty-eight years, both extremes included. And four being added will make the forty-two years reckoned by Diodorus. His accession, then, was in B. C. 469, and his death towards the end of B. C. 427. In B. C. 464, at the period of the earthquake, his fourth year would be completed, and his fifth year current.

Archidamus and his reign and chief transactions are briefly touched upon by Pausanias, III. 7, 9—10. His daughter *Cynisca* gained an Olympic victory: Pausan. III. 8, 1. πρώτη ἡποτέρησεν γυναικῶν, καὶ νίκην ἀνέλετο Ὀλυμπιακὴν πρώτη. She had the name of *Cynisca* after her grandfather Zeuxidamus. Conf. Herod. VI. 71.

19. AGIS II. Diod. XII. 35. τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος Ἀγίς ἱβασίλευσεν ἐπὶ εἰκοσιεπτά. Pausan. III. 8, 2. ἐπὶ δὲ Ἀγίδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου—ἀλλὰ τε ἐγένετο ἐς Ἡλείου ἐγκαλόμενα, καὶ τοῦ ἀγῶνος τοῦ Ὀλυμπιακοῦ ὑπ' αὐτῶν εἰργόμενοι μάχιστα ἔχοντο. Agis was already king early in the year B. C. 426. Thucyd. III. 89. τοῦ ἐπιγεγονόμένου θέρους [B. C. 426.] Πειλοποννήσιοι—ἦλθον αἰς ἑσβαλοῦντες, Ἀγίδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου ἡγουμένου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως. And he survived the war with Elis: Xen. Hel. III. 3, 1. μετὰ δὲ τούτῳ Ἀγίς ἀφικόμενος ἐς Δελφοὺς καὶ τὴν δεκάτην ἀποθύσας πάλιν ἀπὸ τῶν ἑκαμὲν ἐν Ἡραίᾳ, γέροντες ἦσαν αὐτῷ, καὶ ἀπηνίχθη μὴν ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα—ἐκὶ δὲ ταχὺ ἐτελεύτησεν. As that war lasted till the summer, θέρους, B. C. 399, Agis consequently reigned twenty-eight years instead of twenty-seven. In the Table of Reigns, p. 183, the reign of Agis II. is stated at twenty-nine years *current*, and the reign of Agesilaus

AGIDÆ.

Παυσανίας δὲ ὑπέστησε τοῦ ἀγῶνος.—οὐχ ὑπέμεινεν ἰσχυρῶς ἐς δικαστήριον, Τεργάται δὲ αὐτὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἐκίτην ἰδίξαντο τῆς Ἀλίας. Xenoph. Hel. III. 5, 7—25. ὁ δὲ Παυσανίας, ἐπεὶ τὰ διαβατήρια ἐγένετο αὐτῷ, καθεζόμενος ἐν τῇ Τεργά τοὺς ξυναγούς διέκρινεν.—ὁ δὲ Λύσανδρος ἔρδη τὸν Παυσανίαν ἐν τῷ Ἀλιάρτῳ γένόμενος.—ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀποθανόντος Λυσάνδρου ἔφρουρον οἱ ἄλλοι—ἐδίωκον οἱ Θηβαῖοι.—ὁ δὲ Παυσανίας—ἐβουλεύετο πότερον μάχην ξυμπάτοι ἢ ὑπόσπονδον τὸν Λύσανδρον ἀναίρειν.—ὁ μύητος Παυσανίας, ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο οἰκαδὲ, ἐκρίνετο περὶ θανάτου.—καὶ ἔφρουρε ἐς Τεργίαν καὶ ἐτελεύτησεν ἐκεῖ νόσῳ. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 30. τοιαύτης τῷ Λυσάνδρῳ τῆς τελευταῖης γενομένης, παραχρῆμα μὲν οὕτως ἤνεγκαν βαθέως οἱ Σπαρτιάται, ὥστε τῷ βασιλεῖ κρίσιν προγράψαι θανατικὴν. ἦν οὐχ ὑποστάς ἐκείνος ἐς Τεργίαν ἔφυγε. Lysander was slain towards the close of B. C. 395, which sufficiently confirms the date of Diodorus for the deposition of Pausanias.

22. AGESIPOLIS I. Diod. XIV. 69. Παυσανίας ἔφρουρε, ἀρξας ἐπὶ δεκάτιστα, τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος ὁ υἱὸς Ἀγιστόπολις ἤρξε τὸν ἴσον τῷ πατρὶ χρόνον. Id. XV. 23. Ἀγιστόπολις ἐτελεύτησε νόσῳ, βασιλεύσας ἐπὶ τίσσαρα καὶ δέκα. In the year of Pytheas, B. C. 380. This date is confirmed by incidents in Xenophon. He died, κατὰ θέρους ἀκμῇ, in the third campaign of the Olynthian war, of a fever. Hellen. V. 3, 19. He was a minor at his accession. The victory at Corinth, B. C. 394, was gained by his guardian Aristodemus: Pausan. III. 5, 7. Ἀριστοδῆμος ἐπαιτρίπει γένους ἐγγύτατα αὐτῷ καὶ τὸ ἐν Κορίνθῳ κατόρθωμα Ἀριστοδῆμου ἐγένετο ἡ γουμένη. Xen. Hel. IV. 2, 9. οἱ ἔφοροι φρουρὰν ἔφρουρον ἢ δὲ πόλις, ἐπεὶ Ἀγιστόπολις παῖς ἐστὶν, Ἀριστοδῆμον, τοῦ γένους ὄντα, καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς πρόδικον, ἡγίσθη τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐκείλευν. Plutarch, Agid. c. 3. enumerates the descent from Pausanias to Agesipolis: Παυσανίας (ὁ νικῆσας ἐν Πλαταιαῖς) υἱὸν ἔσχε Πλειστόννακτα, Πλειστόνναξ δὲ Παυσανίαν, οὗ θυγάτηρ ἐστὶ Τεργίαν ὁ πρεσβύτερος υἱὸς Ἀγιστόπολις ἐβασίλευσε.

23. CLEOMBROTUS I. Diod. XV. 23. τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος Κλεομβρότος ὁ ἀδελφεὸς ἐβασί-

PROCLIDÆ.

II. at thirty-seven years complete: the one reigned something more than twenty-eight years, the other, something less than thirty-eight.

The son of Agis, *Leotychides*, was excluded from the succession, and *Agesilaus* was preferred, through the interest of Lysander. The history is related by Pausan. III. 8, 4—5. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 22. Agesil. c. 3. and by Xenophon. Hel. III. 3, 1—4.

20. AGESILAUS II. younger son of Archidamus, and twentieth from Procles, succeeded his brother Agis. He passed into Asia with an army in B. C. 396, was recalled, when he had already completed the second year in Asia, and gained the battle of Coronea in August, B. C. 394. He continued to possess the chief direction of the affairs of Lacedæmon to the period of the death of Epaminondas, which happened in June B. C. 362. After that, he undertook the Egyptian expedition, when he was past eighty: ὑπὲρ ἐγδοήκοντα γεγονὼς ἐπὶ. Plutarch. Ages. c. 36. and died on his return home, βιώσας μὲν ἐγδοήκοντα καὶ τίσσαρα ἐπὶ βασιλεύσας δὲ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐν τῶν τεσσαράκοντα πλόν, καὶ τούτων ὑπὲρ τριάκοντα πάντων μέγιστος γενόμενος. καὶ σχεδὸν ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡγεμὼν καὶ βασιλεὺς νομισθεὶς, ἀχρι τῆς ἐν Λαύκτροις μάχης. Plutarch. Ages. c. 40. Diodorus, XV. 93. relates the death of Agesilaus among the transactions of the year after the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 367, placing it in the same year in which the Egyptian expedition was undertaken. But the war in Egypt must have occupied at least a year,

AGIDÆ.

λευσεν ἐπὶ ἑνία. The nine years are determined by the battle of Leuctra, in which he fell, July B. C. 371. Pausanias, III. 6, 1. Ἀγιστοπόλις ἀπαίδος τελευτήσαντος ἐς Κλεομβρότον περιήλθεν ἡ ἀρχή. καὶ ὑπὸ ἡγεμονίᾳ τούτῳ ἡγωνίσαντο ἐν Λαύκτροις.

24. AGESIPOLIS II. Diod. XV. 60. Ἀγιστόπολις ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς μετέλλαξεν, ἀρξας ἑνιαιούτῳ. In the year of Dyscinetus, B. C. 370. Pausan. III. 6, 1. Κλεομβρότου ὁ πρεσβύτερος τῶν παίδων Ἀγιστόπολις παρίσχετο μέγα οὐδὲν ἐς μνημὴν. Plutarch, Agid. c. 3. thus continues the genealogy of the Agidæ: Ἀγιστόπολις ἐβασίλευσε: καὶ τούτου τελευτήσαντος ἀτίκνου Κλεομβρότος ὁ νεώτερος. ἐκ δὲ Κλεομβρότου πάλιν ἄλλος Ἀγιστόπολις ἦν καὶ Κλεομένης. αὐτῷ Ἀγιστόπολις μὲν οὐτ' ἤρξε πολὺν χρόνον οὔτε παῖδας ἔσχε.

25. CLEOMENES II. Succeeded his brother: Diod. XV. 60. τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος Κλεομένης ὁ ἀδελφεὸς ἐβασίλευσεν ἐπὶ τριάκοντα καὶ τέτταρα. Id. XX. 29. ἐπ' ἀρχοντίᾳ Ἀθήνησι Δημητρίῳ [B. C. 309.]—Κλεομένης ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἀρξας ἐπὶ ἐγδοήκοντα καὶ μῆνας δέκα. The interval between his accession and his death, B. C. 370—309=61 years, corresponds with the larger number: and the circumstances of history confirm it. For *Areus*, the immediate successor of Cleomenes, was still living in B. C. 270, one hundred years after the accession of Cleomenes, when Pyr-

PROCLIDÆ.

and he could not have set out upon it till the spring of B. C. 361, seven or eight months after the battle of Mantinea. Xenophon, Ages. c. 2, 28—30. gives the following circumstances: ἥδη μὲν ἐγγεγονίη ἐπὶ ἀμφὶ τὰ ἐγδοήκοντα κατανοηθεὶς δὲ τὸν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλέα ἐπιθυμοῦντα τῷ Πέρσῃ πολεμῆν, ἀσμενος ἤκουσεν ὅτι μετεπέμπετο αὐτόν.—ἐνταῦθα δὲ Ἀγιστοπόλις—τὸν ἕτερον [of the Egyptian competitors] συγκαθίστησι, καὶ φίλον ποιήσας τῇ Λακεδαιμονίᾳ ἀποπλεῖ οἰκαδὲ, καίπερ μέσου χειμῶνος ὄντος, σκεύδων ὡς μὴ ἀργὸς ἡ πόλις ἐς τὸ ἐπὶ τὸν θέρους πρὸς τοὺς πολέμιους γένοιτο. The winter here noticed could not have been earlier than December B. C. 361. or January B. C. 360. which allows a single campaign for the Egyptian war. Diodorus, in another place, gives twenty-three years to *Archidamus*, who was slain in August B. C. 338. which places his accession after August B. C. 361. Agesilaus then reigned from B. C. 398 to B. C. 361, both inclusive: a space of thirty-eight years current, instead of forty-one ascribed to him by Plutarch; whose computation of *more than thirty* years to the battle of Leuctra is likewise inaccurate: that battle happened in B. C. 371, the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Agesilaus.

He began to reign in about the tenth year of *Pausanias*. His colleagues of the other house were *Agesipolis* I. *Cleombrotus* I. *Agesipolis* II. and *Cleomenes* II. in the ninth or tenth year of whose long reign Agesilaus died.

21. ARCHIDAMUS III. Diod. XVI. 63. ἐβασίλευσε τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ τρία πρὸς τοῖς εἴκοσι. Id. XVI. 88. ἤρξε τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ τρία καὶ εἴκοσι. Archidamus is mentioned as a young man, in B. C. 378. at the time of the attempt of Sphodrias: Xenoph. Hel. V. 4, 25—33. He gained the *tearless battle*, ἀδακρυὴν μάχην, B. C. 367. See the Tables.

Archidamus supported the Phocians in the Sacred war, which began in the fifth year of his reign. He assisted Philomelus secretly at first: Diod. XVI. 24. ὁ Φιλόμηλος ἐν ἀπορήτῳ διελέχθη τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἀρχιδάμῳ.

AGIDÆ.

rhus invaded Laconia. Plutarch. Pyrrho. c. 27. Wesseling, therefore, ad Diod. XV. 60. rightly prefers the larger number, and rejects the *thirty-four* years. Scaliger, *de imp. anag.* makes Cleomenes begin to reign in the year of Asteius, B. C. 373. although immediately afterwards he himself states that Cleombrotus was slain at Leuctra in the year of Phrasicles, B. C. 371. And he omits all notice of the reign of Agesipolis II. who came between them. In Olymp. 116. 4. [B. C. 313.] he records the death of Cleomenes, in the archonship of Demetrius, after a reign of sixty years and ten months. (*ἄρξας ἑτὶ ζ' μῆνας* i. an error of the press for *ἑτὶ ξ'*.) These oversights seem to have proceeded from an error in the year of Demetrius, whose archonship is placed by Scaliger one Olympiad, or four years, too high. Hence he dated the reign of Cleomenes B. C. 373—313. instead of B. C. 369—309.

Acrotatus, son of Cleomenes, died before his father: Pausan. III. 6, 1—2. Κλεομένης δὲ νεώτερος μετὰ τὸν ἀδελφὸν τελευτήσαντα ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν. γυνομένην δὲ αὐτῷ παῖδαν Ἀκροτάτου καὶ Κλεονύμου, κατήγαγε τὸ χρεὼν Ἀκροτάτου ἔτι πρότερον ἢ αὐτὸν Κλεομένην. Καὶ ὡς Κλεομένης ἀπὸ θανάτου—δικάζουσιν οἱ γίγοντες Ἀρεῖ τῷ Ἀκροτάτου καὶ οὐχὶ Κλεονύμῳ πατρός· εἶναι τὴν τιμὴν. Plutarch. Agid. c. 3. Κλεομένης δὲ βασιλεύσας μετ' Ἀγισίπολιν τὸν μὲν πρεσβύτερον τῶν υἱῶν Ἀκροτάτου ἔτι ζῶν ἀπέβαλε, νεώτερον δὲ Κλεονύμον κατέκτανεν, ὃς οὐκ ἐβασίλευσεν, ἀλλ' Ἀρεὺς, υἱανὸς αὐτοῦ Κλεομένηος. Ἀκροτάτου δὲ υἱὸς Ἀρεὺς. Acrotatus is erroneously supposed by Pausan. VIII. 27, 8. to have been slain in a war between Lacedæmon and Megalopolis. Pausanias has mistaken this Acrotatus for his grandson, Acrotatus son of Areus. See below, ACROTATUS.

Cleonymus, younger son of Cleomenes, is alluded to by Polyæn. II. 29, by the title of Κλεόνυμος Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς. He is described as opposed to the generals of Craterus, who was in Greece in B. C. 322, and was slain in B. C. 321, towards the end of the reign of Cleomenes. Cleonymus, therefore,

PROCLIDÆ.

According to Theopompus, Archidamus was corrupted by bribes: Pausan. III. 10, 4. Θεόπομπος—τὸν τε Ἀρχίδαμον μετασχὼν τῶν χρημάτων αὐτὸν, καὶ ἐπὶ Δαινίχῳ τὴν Ἀρχιδάμου γυναῖκα παρὰ τῶν δυναστευόντων ἐν Φαιακίῳ ἔρη λαμβάνουσαν δωρεὰν ἐτοιμότερον ποιεῖν σφισιν ἐς τὴν συμμαχίαν Ἀρχίδαμον. And the Messenians affirmed, ἦν ἡλικία οἱ Φαιακίῳ δυνάσται τὸ ἱερὸν τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς κατελήφασιν, ἵδμε τε κατὰ ἄνδρα τοὺς βασιλεύοντας ἐν Σπάρτῃ [Archidamus and Cleomenes] καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς ἐπ' ἐξέμματος, καὶ κοινῇ τῶν τε ἐφόρων τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν γερουσίαν, μετασχόντας τῶν τοῦ θεοῦ. Pausan. IV. 5, 1.

Archidamus was slain in Italy, in August, B. C. 338. Diod. XVI. 63. συμμαχήσας τοῖς Ταραντίνοις ἐν τινὶ μάχῃ διαγωνισάμενος λαμπρῶς ἐτελεύτησεν. As he is mentioned by Xenophon as a young man forty years before, he might be perhaps sixty years of age.

22. Agis III. Diod. XVI. 88. τὴν βασιλείαν διαδεχόμενος ὁ υἱὸς Ἀγίς ἤρξεν ἐπὶ ἑνὶ ἔτει. Id. XVII. 63. ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀριστοφάντος [B. C. 330.]—κατίστρεψε τὸν βίον ἄρξας ἑπὶ ἑνὶ ἔτει. These numbers enable us to correct ἐπὶ πεντεκαίδεκα, in Diod. XVI. 63. Nine years, however, are too long for the reign of Agis. For he succeeded his father in August B. C. 338. the second month of the archon Cherondas. But the cause of the Crown was pleaded in the year of Aristophon, the ninth archon from Cherondas; and in the very beginning of the year of Aristophon. Only eight years, therefore, elapsed between the death of Archidamus and the cause of the Crown. And yet Agis was already dead at that time: Æschin. Ctes. p. 72, 33. Λακεδαιμόνιοι οἱ ταλαίπωροι—τὸν μέλλουσιν ὡς Ἀλέξανδρον ἀναπέμψεται, τοῦτο πιστόμενοι καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ πατρὶς ὅτι αὐτὸν ἐκείνῳ δέξῃ. cf. p. 77, 15—21. The action in which Agis fell happened about the time of the battle of Arbela; (see Appendix, c. 4. ALEXANDER III.)—towards the end of B. C. 331. We may therefore place the death of Agis in the archonship of Aristophanes; and he reigned eight years instead of nine.

AGIDÆ.

improperly called *king*, was the son of Cleomenes, and afterwards competitor for the kingdom with his nephew Areus.

26. AREUS I. grandson of Cleomenes, and twenty-third in descent from Eurysthenes, began to reign B. C. 309. Diod. XX. 29. ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Δημητρίου—τὴν βασιλείαν διαδεχόμενος ὁ Ἀρεὺς υἱὸς [υἱανὸς] ἤρξεν ἐπὶ τέσσαρα πρὸς τοὺς τεσσαράκοντα. The correction, υἱανὸς, for υἱός, is obvious. But Wesseling, ad loc. with his accustomed judgment observes—Ego vero non mutavi, incertum arbitratus auctoritate peccatum sit an librarium. A similar error, of Diodorus or his transcriber, may be remarked in his mention of the younger Sophocles. See the Tables, B. C. 396, 4.

Cleonymus, the uncle of Areus, being disappointed of the succession, brought Pyrrhus against Sparta: Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 26. Κλεόνυμος τοῦ Σπαρτιάτου παραγενόμενον καὶ καλοῦντος αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, προθύμως ὑπέκρινεν. ὁ δὲ Κλεόνυμος ἦν μὲν γένους βασιλικῆς, δοκῶν δὲ βλαβερός εἶναι—οὐτ' οὐνοῖαν οὐτε πίστιν εἶχεν, ἀλλ' Ἀρεὺς ἐβασίλευε. κ. τ. λ. Pausan. III. 6, 2. ἐς ἀντιλογίαν ἔφικοντο ὑπὲρ τῆς βασιλείας Κλεόνυμος τε ὁ Κλεομένηος καὶ Ἀρεὺς ὁ Ἀκροτάτου.—Κλεόνυμος δὲ ἀπελαβέντι τῆς βασιλείας περισσῶς δὴ τι ὁ θυμὸς εἶλε.—τίλος δὲ—Πύρρον τὸν Αἰακίδου σφίσει ἐπαγγέγγο ἐς τὴν χώραν. This attempt of Pyrrhus was made B. C. 272. consequently in the 37th year of Areus, when his son Acrotatus was grown up: ὁ νεανίας Ἀκροτάτος. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 28. Areus assisted the Athenians in a war against Antigonus son of Demetrius, who began to reign B. C. 283. Conf. Pausan. III. 6, 3. This king of Sparta was slain at Corinth: Plutarch. Agid. c. 3. Ἀρεὺς πρὸς τὸς περὶ Κόρινθον, υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Ἀκροτάτος τὴν βασιλείαν κατέσχεν. Areus I. was contemporary with Onias I. high-priest of the Jews; who died in the ninth year of the reign of Areus, and to whom the embassy was sent: 1 Maccab. xii. 20. which Josephus, Ant. XII. 4, 10. improperly refers to the time of a later Onias, when no king Areus was reigning at Sparta.

* This name is written Ἀρεὺς in Plutarch, but Ἀρεὺς in Diodorus and Pausanias.

PROCLIDÆ.

At the time of the battle of Issus, B. C. 333, Agis was communicating with the Persian naval commanders in the Ægean, to obtain supplies for the war against the Macedonians: Arrian, Exped. II. 13. παρ' αὐτοῦς ἀφικνύται Ἀγίς ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ μίας τριήρους χρήματα αἰτήσαν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον.

23. EUDAMIDAS I. younger son of Archidamus, succeeded his brother Agis, in the year B. C. 330. in the 40th year of Cleomenes II. Pausan. III. 10, 6. τοῦ δὲ Ἀρχιδάμου τὸν μὲν πρεσβύτερον παῖδα Ἀγιν κατέλαβεν ἀποθανόντα Μακεδόσιν ἐναντία καὶ Ἀντιπάτρῳ μαχεσάμενον. Εὐδαμίδας δὲ ὁ νεώτερος Λακεδαιμονίους ἐβασίλευσεν ἄγουσιν εἰρήνῃ. Among the sayings ascribed to Eudamidas in Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 220. D.—221. A. are some which bespeak his peaceful character or policy. In that collection, Apophthegm. 8. refers to the decree made by Alexander, in B. C. 324.

24. ARCHIDAMUS IV. son of Eudamidas, was already king in B. C. 296, when he was defeated by Demetrius Poliorcetes: Plutarch. Demet. c. 35. ἐχόμενον τῶν Ἀθηναίων, εὐδὸς ἐπεβόλευε τῇ Λακεδαίμονι· καὶ περὶ Μαντινέϊαν Ἀρχιδάμου τοῦ βασιλέως ἀπαντήσαντος αὐτῷ, νικήσας μάχῃ καὶ τρεψάμενος εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἐνέβαλε. This would coincide with the fourteenth year of Areus I.

25. EUDAMIDAS II. Plutarch. Agid. c. 3. thus deduces his descent from the great Agesilaus: ἦν Ἀγισιάδου μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ περὶ Μαντινέϊαν τῆς Ἰταλίας ὑπὸ Μεσσαπίαν ἀποθανών. Ἀρχιδάμου δὲ πρεσβύτερος μὲν υἱὸς Ἀγίος, Εὐδαμίδας δὲ νεώτερος· ὃς, Ἀγίδος υἱὸς Ἀντιπάτρου περὶ Μεγάλην πόλιν ἀναιρεθέντος ἀτίκτου, τὴν βασιλείαν ἔσχε· τούτου δ' Ἀρχίδαμος· Ἀρχιδάμου δὲ ἑταῖρος Εὐδαμίδας· Εὐδαμίδα δὲ Ἀγίος.

AGIDÆ.

27. ACROTATUS. Plutarch. Agid. c. 3.—'Ακρότατος τὴν βασιλείαν κατέσχεν. ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ οὗτος, ἡγήθης μὲν περὶ Μεγάρων πόλιν ὑπ' Ἀριστοδήμου τοῦ τυράννου. Aristodemus lived in the times of Aratus of Sicyon, and was put to death by Ecdemus and Demophanes, who had studied under the philosopher Arcesilaus. Polyb. X. 25. This agrees with the time of Acrotatus son of Areus. Pausanias, relating the history of the death of Acrotatus, in the war with Aristodemus, calls him by mistake the son of Cleomenes: VIII. 27, 8. He repeats his mistake, VIII. 30, 3. ἦν καὶ τὸ πταίσμα ἐγένετο Ἀκροτάτῳ τῷ Κλεομένει—μαχισαμένῳ πρὸς Ἀριστόδημον. But Acrotatus son of Cleomenes died in the lifetime of his father, fifty years before the times of this Aristodemus, as Plutarch and Polybius testify. Nor could the son of Cleomenes have been slain in that former war between Lacedæmon and Megalopolis, which happened in B. C. 352. For that war was eighty-six years before the death of Areus his son. Pausanias, however, rightly gives the descent of this family: III. 6, 3. After relating that the kingdom was adjudged to Areus, in preference to Cleonymus, he adds, Ἀρίων δὲ ἐγένετο υἱὸς Ἀκρότατος τοῦ δὲ Ἀρέως.

The valour of Acrotatus saved Sparta from Pyrrhus, in B. C. 272. during the absence of his father Areus in Crete. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 28. This Acrotatus may perhaps be intended by Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 216. D.

Areus and Acrotatus, οἱ μικρὸν πρὸ Κλεομένους βασιλεύσαντες, [before Cleomenes III.] are accused by Phylarchus, apud Athen. IV. p. 142. b. of having changed the mode of living, and corrupted the ancient simplicity of Sparta.

28. AREUS II. A posthumous son, died at eight years of age: Plutarch. Agid. c. 3. κατέλιπεν [Acrotatus] ἐγκύμονα τὴν γυναῖκα. παιδίου δ' ἄβρετος γενομένου, Λεωνίδας δὲ Κλεωνύμου τὴν ἐπιτροπὴν ἔσχεν. εἴτα πρὶν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ γενέσθαι τελευτήσαντος, οὕτως εἰς αὐτὸν ἡ βασιλεία περιήλθεν. Pausan. III. 6, 3. Ἀρέως ἔκτω μάλιστα

PROCLIDÆ.

26. AGIS IV. son of Eudamidas II. the twenty-fifth from Procles, and the sixth from Agesilaus II. Plutarch. Agid. c. 3. Ἀγὺς Εὐρύτιωνίδης καὶ Εὐδαμίδα παῖς, ἕκτος ἀπ' Ἀγησιλάου τοῦ διαβάντος εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. Id. Agesil. c. 40. ἡ βασιλεία διέμεινε τῷ γένει μέχρις Ἀγίδος, ἐν ᾧ χειροῦντα τὴν πατρίον ἀναλαβεῖν πολιτείαν ἀπέκτεινε Λεωνίδας πέμπτον ἀπ' Ἀγησιλάου γεγονότα. Agis was the sixth in descent, both extremes being included.

He led an army against Aratus, after the liberation of Corinth by Aratus; and was worsted: Pausan. II. 8, 4. ἐλευθερώσαντος Ἀράτου Κόρινθον, — Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀγὺς δὲ Εὐδαμίδου βασιλεὺς ἔφθισαν μὲν Πελοπόννησον, ἥκοντι δὲ Ἀράτῳ καὶ τῇ στρατιᾷ συμβαλόντι ἐκράτηθησαν. Corinth was liberated when Aratus was prætor the second time, the year before the defeat of the Carthaginians by Lutatius Catulus: Polyb. II. 43, 6. ταῦτ' ἐγένετο τῷ προτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς Καρχηδονίων ἡττῆς ἐν ᾗ καθόλου Σικελίας ἐκχαρσάντες πρῶτον ὑπέμειναν τότε φόρους ἰνὸν γαῖν Ῥωμαίοις. Whence we obtain B. C. 243. for the date of the liberation of Corinth.

In a war between the Achæan league and the Ætolians, Agis joined his forces with Aratus: Plutarch. Arat. c. 31. συμβαλὼν μὲν τοῖς Αἰτωλοῖς πρὸ τῆς Μεγαρικῆς ἀρμυμένην τὴν Ἀχαιῶν, καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἀγίδος ἀφικνουμένου μετὰ δυνάμεως καὶ συνεξομῶντος ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην τοὺς Ἀχαιούς, (δ' Ἀρατος) οὐ πρόηκατο τὸν τοῦ συμμέροντος λογισμὸν. This war, by the course of the narrative, seems to have occurred after the liberation of Corinth, and before the death of Antigonus. Consequently, between B. C. 243, and 239. This last expedition is again mentioned by Plutarch. Agid. c. 13. στρατιὰ συνήβη τῷ Ἀγίδι μεταπεπομένῳ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, συμμάχων ὄντων, βοήθειαν ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνης. Αἰτωλοὶ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐπιδοεῖν διὰ τῆς Μεγαρικῆς ἐμβαλοῦντες. This happened while Cleombrotus was his colleague. Plutarch. Ibid. The death of Agis followed immediately afterwards.

Pausanias, VII. 7, 2. mentions that Agis captured Pellenë, and was driven out again

AGIDÆ.

ἐπὶ γενομένης τελευτῇ νόσφ. καὶ ἐλείπετο γὰρ τῆς Εὐρυστινέως οἰκίας γένος τὸ πρὸς ἀνδρῶν Λεωνίδας δὲ Κλεωνύμου παντάπασιν ἦδη γέρον.

Areus II. the 28th king, was the sixth from Cleombrotus, (who fell at Leuctra about 110 years before the birth of Areus,) and the 25th from Eurysthenes. Leonidas, who succeeded him, was only the twenty-third from Eurysthenes, and the great-grandson of Cleombrotus.

29. LEONIDAS II. After having been regent for eight years, during the life of Areus II. he became king on the death of the infant. By the management of the party of Agis, his colleague, Leonidas was deposed, and his son-in-law Cleombrotus made king in his stead. The first reign, therefore, of Leonidas continued to about the year B. C. 243.

30. CLEOMBROTUS. Pausan. III. 6, 4. ἐπαύθη Λεωνίδας βασιλείας, καὶ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ Κλεόμβροτος ἔσχε τὴν τιμὴν.—ἔτσι δὲ ὕστερον οὐ πολλοὺς καταγόσιν αὐτὸν καὶ αὐδὲς βασιλεία ἐποιήσαντο. Plutarch. Agid. c. 11. relates the expulsion of Leonidas by the faction of Agis, and the election of Cleombrotus: Κλεόμβροτον ἔπειθε τῆς βασιλείας ἀντικεισθῆναι γάμβρον ὄντα τοῦ Λεωνίδου, γένους δὲ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ. Polyb. IV. 35. Κλεομβρότου.—τὸν δὲ συνέβαινε βασιλευσκέσθαι κατ' οὗς καιροὺς ἐξέπεσε Λεωνίδης ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς.

During the absence of Agis upon a military expedition, Leonidas returned, about B. C. 240, (see AGIS IV.) and put Agis to death.

31. CLEOMENES III. the thirty-first king, the twenty-fourth in descent from Eurysthenes, and the eighth from Pausanias who fought at Platæa, succeeded his father Leonidas about four years after the death of Agis. He reigned sixteen years: Plutarch. Cleom. c. 38. Κλεομένης ἐκκαίδεκα βασιλεύσας ἔτη κατέστρεψεν. His death happened the third year after his flight from Greece: Polyb. IV. 35.—σχέδον ἦδη τρεῖς ἑταυτοὺς μετὰ τὴν Κλεομένης ἔκτασιν οὐδ' ἐπεσθῶσαν οὐδέποτε βασιλεῖς καταστήσας τῆς Σπάρτης ἅμα δὲ τῷ τὴν φήμην ἀφικέσθαι περὶ τῆς Κλεομένης τελευτῆς, οὕτως ἀρμήσαν ἐπὶ τὸ βασιλεῖς καθιστάται. He conse-

PROCLIDÆ.

by the Achæans: that he made an attempt upon Megalopolis, which nearly succeeded: VIII. 27, 9. and relates the particulars of a great battle between Agis and the Achæans and Mantineans, in which Agis was slain: VIII. 10, 4. a manifest error, and contrary to the known history of Agis. Larcher, Hérodote. tom. VII. p. 511. has noticed this mistake. It is, however, the blunder of Pausanias himself, and not of a transcriber; for he alludes to the death of Agis in this battle in another passage. (VIII. 27, 9.) Perhaps he followed a tradition of the Mantineans, invented for the credit of their city. Scaliger, Ὁλομπ. ἀναγρ. has been misled by the authority of Pausanias upon this occasion, and makes Agis, the last of the Proclidæ, fall in battle.

27. EURYDAMIDAS. Pausan. II. 9, 1. Κλεομένης δὲ Λεωνίδου τοῦ Κλεωνύμου παραλαβὼν τὴν βασιλείαν ἐν Σπάρτῃ—βασιλεία τε τῆς οἰκίας τῆς ἑτέρας Εὐρυδαμίδα παῖδα ἐπὶ ἀνελὼν φαρμάκῳ διὰ τῶν ἐφορευόντων ἐς Εὐκλείδαν τὸν ἀδελφὸν μετέστησε τὴν ἀρχήν. Pausanias elsewhere (III. 10, 6.) calls him Εὐρυδαμίδα τὸν Ἀγίδος. This son of Agis is mentioned by Plutarch; παιδὶον νεογνόν. Cleomen. c. 1.

28. ARCHIDAMUS V. son of Eudamidas, and brother of Agis IV. reigned at the same time with Cleomenes, by whom he was put to death: Plutarch. Cleom. c. 1. Ἀποθανόντος Ἀγίδος, τὸν μὲν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρχίδαμον οὐκ ἔφθι συλλαβεῖν δὲ Λεωνίδας αὐτὸς ἐκφυγόντα. Some time after the accession of Cleomenes, he was slain by those who had been parties to the death of Agis: Plutarch. Cleom. c. 5. Ἀρατος—ἀρμήσει μεταπέμπεσθαι τὸν Ἀγίδος ἀδελφὸν Ἀρχίδαμον ἐκ Μεσσηνίας, ᾧ βασιλεύειν ἀπὸ τῆς ἑτέρας οἰκίας ἦν προσήκον.—οἱ δ' ἀνηρηκότες πρότερον τὸν Ἀγιν αἰσθόμενοι τοῦτο—ἰδέαντο μὲν αὐτὸν εὐθὺς δ' ἀπέκτειναν εἴτ' ἀκόντος τοῦ Κλεομένης, ὡς οἶσται Φύλαρχος, εἴτε πισθόντος. Polyb. V. 37. Ἀρχίδαμος δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης ἔφυγε δέσας τὸν Κλεομένην, καὶ παρεγένετο εἰς Μεσσηνίαν.—μετὰ ταῦτα τοῦ Κλεομένης ὑποδεί-

AGIDÆ.

quently died Olymp. 139. 4. B. C. 22½. Polyb. V. 39. from whence we obtain the date of his accession, B. C. 236.

The war of Cleomenes, πόλεμος Κλεομενίδος, had lasted three years, when he fled. The first campaign is described, Polyb. II. 51, 52. The second campaign, Polyb. II. 54, 4—13. The third campaign and the battle of Sellasia, II. 64, 65.

The death of Cleomenes is best described by Polybius: V. 35—39. Pausanias (III. 6, 5.) remarks that he was the last of the Agidæ that reigned at Sparta: γένους μὲν δὴ τοῦ Εὐρυπύκτου, καλούμενον δὲ Ἀγιάδων, Κλεομένης ὁ Λακωνίδου βασιλεὺς ὑστάτος ἔγενετο ἐν Σπάρτῃ. probably not considering *Agisipolis III.* as entitled to be numbered among the kings of Sparta.

32. AGESIPOLIS III. After the death of Cleomenes, Agesipolis III. a minor, the grandson of Cleombrotus, was elected king, and was given to Lycurgus for a colleague. Polyb. IV. 35. ἅμα τῷ τὴν φήμην ἀφικέσθαι περὶ τῆς Κλεομένους τελευτῆς, οὐθὺς ᾤκησαν ἐπὶ τὸ βασιλεὺς καθιστάμεναι.—τὸν μὲν ἕνα νομίζω καὶ καθ' ἑαυτὸν, Ἀγισίπολιν, ὅντα μὲν παῖδα τὴν ἡλικίαν, υἱὸν δὲ Ἀγισιπύκτου τοῦ Κλεομβρότου.—ἐπιτροπὸν δὲ εἶλοντο Κλεομένην, Κλεομβρότου μὲν υἱὸν Ἀγισιπύκτου δ' ἀδελφόν. He was soon deposed by his colleague. Among those who joined Flamininus, in B. C. 195, *princeps erat exulatum Agesipolis, cujus jure gentis regnum Lacedæmone erat, pulsus infans a Lycurgo tyranno post mortem Cleomenis.* Liv. XXXIV. 26. He was murdered by pirates about B. C. 183. Polyb. XXIV. 11. ἐξαποστάλησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος φυγάντων πρίσβευς ἐν οἷς ἦν Ἀγισίπολις, ὃς ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἐγενήθη βασιλεὺς ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ. τούτους μὲν οὖν λησταὶ τινες διέφθειραν. Agesipolis, who might be forty years of age at his death, would be the twenty-fifth in descent from Eurysthenes, if his grandfather Cleombrotus was in the same generation with Leonidas II.

PROCLIDÆ.

ξαντος ἐλπίδα καθόδου καὶ διαδόσεως πρὸς τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον,—ὃ μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατήει—ὃ δὲ Κλεομένης ἀπαντήσας τὸν μὲν Ἀρχίδαμον ἐπανεῖλετο, κ. τ. λ. Idem VIII. 1. Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ὑπιδόμενος τὴν Κλεομένης φιλαρχίαν ἔβρωσεν ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης μετ' οὐ πολλὸν δὲ πάλιν πεισθεὶς ἐνέχευσε αὐτόν. τοιγαροῦν ἅμα τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τοῦ βίου στερηθεὶς, κ. τ. λ.

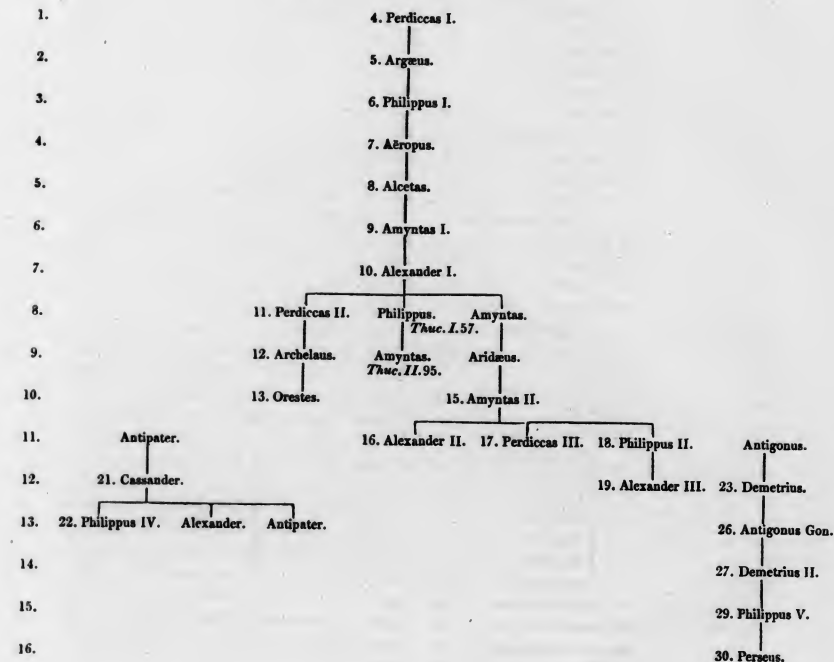
Archidamus V. left sons, who were living at the death of Cleomenes, in B. C. 220. but were passed over, and the kingdom was given to a stranger: Polyb. IV. 35. ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας οἰκίας, ὅταν ἐκ τῆς Ἰππομέδοντος θυγατρὸς Ἀρχιδάμου δύοιν παῖδων, ὃς ἦν υἱὸς Εὐδαμίδου, ζῶντος δὲ καὶ Ἰππομέδοντος—ὃς ἦν υἱὸς Ἀγισιλάου τοῦ Εὐδαμίδου,—τούτους μὲν ἀπαντας ὑπεράδον, Λυκούργον δὲ βασιλέα κατέστησαν. Archidamus V. was therefore the last king of the race of the Proclidæ.

Agesilaus and his son Hippomedon are mentioned by Plutarch. Agid. c. 6. Ἀγισίλαον θεῖον ὄντα τοῦ βασιλέως [Agidis]—ὃ υἱὸς Ἰππομέδων ἐκίνη καὶ παρεβάρυνεν. He seems to have been the son of Eudamidas I. and consequently great-uncle to Agis IV.

LYCURGUS, not of the royal family, bribed the Ephori to elect him king, about three years after the battle of Sellasia. His accession is marked by Polybius, IV. 2. He was followed by MACHANIDAS and NABIS. The last of these tyrants, Nabis, was slain in the consulship of L. Quinctius Flamininus and Cn. Domitius, B. C. 192. Liv. XXXV. 35.

IV.

KINGS OF MACEDONIA.



(1. Caranus.)					
(2. Coenus.)					
(3. Thurimas.)					
4. Perdiccas I.					
5. Argæus.					
6. Philippos I.					
7. Aëropus.					
8. Alcetas.	Y.	B. C.			
9. Amyntas I. ....	..	[540.]			
10. Alexander I. ....	..	[500.]			
11. Perdiccas II. ....	..	[454.]			
12. Archelaus	14. ..	413.			
13. Orestes and Aëropus (6.)	5. ..	399.			
14. Pausanias	1. ..	394.			
15. Amyntas II.	24. ..	393.			
16. Alexander II. (1.)	2. ..	369.	Y.	B. C.	
Ptolemæus Alorites ..	3. ..	367.			
17. Perdiccas III.	5. ..	364.			
18. Philippos II.	23. ..	359.			
19. Alexander III.	13. ..	336.			
20. Philippos III. Aridæus..	7. ..	323.			
Olympias .....	..	316.			
21. Cassander	19. ..	315.			
22. Philippos IV.	[1.] ..	296.			
23. Demetrius Polioretetes ..	7. ..	294.			
24. Pyrrhus	8. m.	287.			
25. Lysimachus (5. y. 6. m.)	3. ..	286.	Y.	M.	D.
Ptolemæus Ceraunus	[1. .. 5.]				
Melesager	2.				
Antipater	45.	Y.	B. C.		
Sostratus	3. ..	280—277.			
Ptolemæus					
Alexander					
Pyrrhus again					
26. Antigonus Gonatas	44. ..	283.			
27. Demetrius II.	10. ..	239.			
28. Antigonus Doson	9. ..	229.			
29. Philippos V.	42. ..	220.			
30. Perseus	11. ..	178.			

The first kings of Macedonia do not belong to the present subject. It will be sufficient to state the years which chronologers have pretended to assign to the first ten kings in the preceding list. The years of their reigns are specified in Eusebius, in Dexippus, apud Scalig. Euseb. and, with some variation, in Dexippus apud Syncellum. ed. Paris.

EUSEBIUS.	SYNCELLUS.	DEXIPP. SCALIG.
Y.	Y.	Y.
1. Caranus . . 28.	30.	Caranus . . 30.
2. Coenus . . 12.	28.	Coenus . . 28.
3. Thurimas . 45.	45.	Thurimas . 45.
4. Perdiccas . 51.	Perdiccas . 48.	.....
5. Argæus . . 38.	Argæus . . 34.	Argæus . . 44.
6. Philippos . 38.	Philippos . 35.	Philippos . 45.
7. Aëropus . . 26.	Aëropus . . 23.	Aëropus . . 23.
8. Alcetas . . 29.	Alcetas . . 28.	Alcetas . . 28.
9. Amyntas . . 50.	Amyntas . 42.	Amyntas . 42.
10. Alexander . 43.	Alexander . 44.	Alexander . 44.
360.	357.	329.

These numbers are obviously manufactured by chronologers, upon no certain or positive testimony, since none existed. In Scaliger's edition of Dexippus, *Perdiccas* seems omitted by corruption of the text.

It is well known that Herodotus and Thucydides omit all notice of the three first kings, and make *Perdiccas* the first king of Macedonia; at least of the dynasty founded by the Temenidæ.

AMYNTAS, the ninth king, (or the sixth, according to Herodotus,) was king of Macedonia at the time of the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ from Athens, in B. C. 510^a. He was already advanced in years, and his son *Alexander* arrived at manhood, when Megabazus, the Persian general, subdued Thrace, and sent ambassadors to Amyntas to require his submission: Herodotus^b. 'Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Ἀμύντα, ἄτε νέος τε ἰὼν καὶ κακῶν ἀπαθής, οὐδαμῶς ἔτι κατέχειν οὐδὲν τε ἦν ὥστε—εἶπε πρὸς Ἀμύντα τὰς: "Σὺ μὲν, ὦ πάτερ, εἰς τῇ ἡλικίᾳ ἀπὶαν τε ἀναπαύο, κ. τ. λ." These transactions happened about the year B. C. 507. Our knowledge of the chronology of the early kings of Macedonia is confined to these few particulars. Of the predecessors of Amyntas, with respect to the times in which they reigned, nothing is known.

ALEXANDER, son of Amyntas, (the tenth king, according to chronologers,) who was king at the Persian invasion in B. C. 480, was still living in B. C. 463, when Cimon recovered Thasos: Plutarch^c. (Κίμων) ἐκείθεν βαθείας ἐπιβῆναι Μακεδονίας καὶ πολλὰν ἀποτεμίσθαι παρασχόν, ὡς εἶδον, μὴ βελήσας, αἰτίαν ἔσχε δάφους ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλείας Ἀλεξάνδρου συμπεπίσθαι. According to Justin^d, Alexander succeeded Amyntas soon after the events related by Herodotus^e. *Post discessum Bubaris Amyntas rex decedit: cujus filio et successori Alexandro cognatio Bubaris non Darii tantum temporibus pacem præstitit verum etiam Xerxen conciliavit.* If Alexander succeeded soon after B. C. 507, and was still alive in B. C. 463, he might reign something more than forty years.

^a See the Tables.

^b V. 19.

^c Cimon. c. 14.

^d VII. 4.

^e V. 17—22.

According to Herodotus^f, he presented himself at the Olympic games as a competitor, and made out his title to be admitted as a Greek by descent *s.*

11. PERDICCAS II. ἡ Περδικκας πρὸ Ἀρχελαίου βασιλεύει, ὡς μὲν ὁ Ἀκάνθιος φησι Νικομήδης, ἔτη μα'. Θεόπομπος δὲ φησι λε'. Ἀναξίμενης, μ'. Ἱερώνυμος, κη'. Μαρσύας δὲ καὶ Φιλόχορος, κγ'. ἡ Περδικκας ἱβασίλευσεν ἔτη κγ'. ἡ ἀφ' οὗ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐτελεύτησεν ὁ δὲ υἱὸς Περδικκας Μακεδόναν ἱβασίλευσεν ἔτη Η[Δ]ΔΔΔΠ... ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησιν Εὐδάρπου. [B. C. 461.] ἡ ἀφ' οὗ Ἀρχελαὸς Μακεδόναν ἱβασίλευσεν Περδικκου τελευτήσαντος ἔτη Η... οντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀστυφίλου. [B. C. 420.]

The variations, then, respecting the years of Perdiccas, are these:

Nicomedes, and the Parian Marble, 41 years.
Theopompus 35.
Anaximenes 40.
Hieronymus 28.
Marsyas, Philoch. and Dexipp. 23.

Perdiccas was living at the latter end of B. C. 414^a, at least *eighty-six* years after the accession of his father Alexander, and about *ninety-three* years after the transactions in B. C. 507, when Alexander was already a young man. The shorter date for his reign, twenty-three years, which places his accession at B. C. 437, is consequently the less probable, because it would extend the reign of Alexander to more than sixty years; [B. C. 500—437.] and would suppose him to have lived seventy years after a period at which he was already grown up to manhood. Dodwell^e, therefore, with reason supposes the longer periods to be nearer the truth, and assumes the accession of Perdiccas to have fallen within B. C. 454. This date for Perdiccas would suppose the two reigns to have been 45 + 41 = 86 years. From the uncertainty which prevails in writers so near the times as Theopompus, Anaximenes, Marsyas, and Hieronymus, with regard to the reign of Perdiccas, we may form some judgment with what degree of credit we ought to receive the numbers which chronologers have undertaken to assign to the reigns of the preceding kings. In *Amyntas I.* and *Alexander I.* we gradually arrive at greater certainty; and are enabled nearly to determine their times and periods. But the first epoch in this series of reigns, of which we can fix the year, is the *last year of Perdiccas*; whose death may be placed, upon a comparison of Thucydides and Dexippus, in the archonship of Pisander, [B. C. 414²] the third year of the 91st Olympiad.

Demosthenes^g, by a singular oversight, has made Perdiccas king of Macedonia, instead of Alexander, at the Persian invasion: Περδικκας τῷ κατὰ τὴν τοῦ βαρβάρου ποτ' ἐπιστρατεῖαν βασιλεύοντι Μακεδονίας. The error is repeated in the oration (whether genuine or not) *περὶ συντάξεως*^h. Reiskeⁱ attempts to justify Demosthenes, by supposing that Perdiccas, as the heir to the kingdom, might be properly said to reign, although in the lifetime of his father: *Quia Perdiccas*

^f V. 22. ^g Compare Justin, VII. 2.

^h Athen. V. p. 217. d. e.

ⁱ The lacuna in Athenæus (V. p. 217. e.) is thus supplied by Casaubon:—ἀρχόντος Ἐπαμεινώνου, ἐφ' ὃ τελευτῆ [Ἀλέξανδρος, καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν Περδικκας διαδέχεται, ὃς ἱβασίλευσεν ἔως Καλλίου, ἐφ' ὃ τελευτῆ] Περδικκας—. Both these dates are incompatible with history. The first, equivalent to B. C. 429, would give to Alexander a reign of more than seventy years; and is contrary to Thucydides, I. 57.

who mentions Perdiccas as king in B. C. 432. The other, B. C. 406, is contrary to Diodorus, XIII. 49. who describes Archelaus as already reigning in B. C. 410.

^k Dexippus apud Syncellum, p. 262. D. ^l Mar. Par. No. 59. ^m Idem, No. 62.

ⁿ See the Tables, 414, 2.

^o Annal. Thucyd. p. 92, 93.

^p In Aristocrat. p. 687.

^q P. 173.

^r In Indice Historico v. Perdiccas.

regii generis et regni hæres erat, jam tum dici poterat βασιλεύειν. This excuse might have been valid, if Perdiccas had been grown up at that period, and capable of taking a part in affairs. But between the Median war, B. C. 480, and the death of Perdiccas, B. C. 414, is a space of sixty-six years; and this prince was either not yet born, or at least in infancy, at the expedition of Xerxes. Consequently, the great orator cannot be absolved from the charge of negligence on this occasion.

12. ARCHELAUS, the ninth in descent from Perdiccas I. began to reign in the archonship of Pisander, the beginning of B. C. 413^s. He reigned fourteen years: ἡμετέρας Περδικκας Ἀρχελαὸς ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἱβασίλευσεν ἔτη ιδ'. πρὸς δὲ καὶ Εὐριπίδης τραγῳδιοποιὸς παραγεννηθεὶς πάντα τὸν χρόνον διῆξε τιμώμενος παρ' αὐτῷ. Archelaus therefore was assassinated B. C. 399, in the archonship of Laches; where Diodorus^v rightly places his death, although there is an error in the number of the years assigned to him: Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἔρχετο Λάχης—κατὰ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀρχελαὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν τινὶ κνηγίῳ πληγῆς ἀκουσίως ὑπὸ Κρατεροῦ τοῦ ἑσπερίου τὸν βίον μετέλλαξε, βασιλεύσας ἔτη ἑπτὰ. The error of seven years is sufficiently refuted by Diodorus himself^u, who mentions Archelaus as king ten years before, in the year of Glaucippus, B. C. 409. The Parian Marble, as is well known, has committed an opposite error, placing the accession of Archelaus in B. C. 420, seven years too high.

Archelaus is recognised as the son of Perdiccas by Thucydides^x: Ἀρχελαὸς ὁ Περδικκου υἱὸς, βασιλεὺς γενόμενος, τὰ νῦν ὄντα ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἀφικόμενος, καὶ ὁδοῦς εὐθείας ἔτιμε, καὶ τὰλλα διεκόμενος τὰ τε κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἴπποις καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ κρείσσονι ἢ ἑξήπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι βασιλεῖς ὅντων οἱ πρὸ αὐτοῦ γενόμενοι. But, according to Plato^y, he was of spurious birth, and usurped the kingdom: προσέτι μὲν τῆς ἀρχῆς οὐδὲν ἦν νῦν ἔχει, ὅντι ἐκ γυναικὸς ἢ ἢν δούλη Ἀλείου τοῦ Περδικκου ἀδελφοῦ.—ὅς γε πρῶτον μὲν τούτων αὐτὸν τὸν δεσπότην καὶ θεῖον μεταπεμφθέντος ὡς ἀποδόσσαν τὴν ἀρχὴν ἦν Περδικκας αὐτὸν ἀφελετο, ξενίσας καὶ καταμεθύσας αὐτὸν τε καὶ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Ἀλέξανδρον—ἀπέσφαξε—καὶ ταῦτ' ἀδικήσας ἔλαθεν αὐτὸν ἀβλύστατος γενόμενος, καὶ οὐ μετεμέλησεν αὐτῷ, ἀλλ' ὀλίγον ὕστερον τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὸν γνήσιον, τὸν Περδικκου υἱὸν, παῖδα ὡς ἐπαετῇ, οὐ ἢ ἀρχὴ ἐγίγνετο κατὰ τὸ δίκαιον,—εἰς φρίαν ἑμβαλὼν καὶ ἀποκνίψας, κ. τ. λ.^z ^z *Ælian*^a preserves the name of his mother: Ἀρχελαὸς ὁ Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς δούλης υἱὸς ἦν τῆς Σιμήρης. According to Dio^b, *Archelaus*, the ancestor of Alexander the Great, was a herdsman: ὁ πρόγονός σου Ἀρχελαὸς—ἢ οὐκ αἰσῆλος ἦν ὁ Ἀρχελαὸς, οὐδὲ ἦλθεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν αἰγας ἐκλύνων; But *Archelaus* is probably here named by mistake for Perdiccas, the founder of the dynasty: to whom Herodotus^c ascribes a similar occupation.

According to Diodorus, the death of Archelaus happened by an accident. But according to better authorities he was assassinated by conspirators; among whom was *Cratæus*, *Cratæus*, or *Craterius*: Plato^d:—οἶμαι δὲ σε οὐκ ἀνέκον εἶναι ἐνὰ γε χθιζά τε καὶ πρῶτῃ γεγεννημένα ὅτε Ἀρχελαὸς τὸν Μακεδόνων τύραννον τὰ παιδικὰ—ἀπέκτεινε,—κατασχὼν δὲ τρεῖς ἢ τέτταρας ἡμέρας τὴν τυραν-

^s See the Tables, B. C. 414, 2.

^t Dexippus apud Syncellum, p. 263. A.

^u XIV. 35. 37. ^v XIII. 43. 49.

^w II. 100.

^x Gorg. p. 471. a.

^y Athenæus (XI. 506. d. e.) censures Plato for relating these anecdotes of Archelaus. But it is remarked by Perizonius, ad *Ælian*. VIII. 9. that he does not charge Plato with falsehood in this narrative, but rather with ingratitude: *reprehenditur hoc nomine Plato ab Athenæo, non ille*

quidem, quod falsa dixerit, verum quod ea scripserit de Archelao, quum tamen Dreuippus dicat eum fuisse φίλτατον Ἀρχελάῳ. And the circumstances respecting the character of this prince, which are touched upon by Aristotle, make it credible that he might have risen to the throne, especially in those rude and unsettled times, by irregular means.

^a V. H. XII. 43.

^b VIII. 137.

^c Orat. IV. p. 163. Reisk.

^d Alcib. II. p. 141. d.

d d

νίδα πάλιν αὐτὸς ἐπιβουλευθεὶς ὑφ' ἑτέρων τινῶν ἐτελεύτησε. Aristotle! :—διὰ τὸ εἰς τὸ σῶμα αἰσχύνεσθαι—ἡ Κραταῖος (ἐπιθεσίς) εἰς 'Αρχέλαον' ἀπὸ γὰρ βασιλῆος εἶχε πρὸς τὴν ὀμίλιαν· ὥστε ἰκανὴ καὶ ἐλάττω ἵκνεται πρόφασις, διότι τῶν θυγατέρων οὐδεμίαν ἔδωκεν ὁμολογήσας αὐτῇ.—ἀλλὰ τῆς γε ἄλλοτριότητος ὑπῆρχεν ἀρχὴ τὸ βασιλεὺς φέρει πρὸς τὴν ἀφροδισιατικὴν χάριν. Συνεπιθετο δὲ καὶ 'Ελλανοκράτης ὁ Λαρισσαῖος διὰ τὴν αὐτὴν αἰτίαν.—Καὶ τῆς 'Αρχελάου δ' ἐπιθέσεως Δεκήμενος ἡγεμὼν ἰγένετο, παρ' ἐξῆς τοὺς ἐπιθεμένους πρῶτος· αἴτιον δὲ τῆς ὀργῆς, ὅτι αὐτὸν ἐξέδωκε μαστιγῶσαι Εὐριπίδῃ τῷ ποιητῇ. Plutarch 5;—'Αρχέλαον ἀπέκτεινε Κραταῖος ἱεράμενος γεγονώς. Ælian^h transcribes the account of Plato, to which he adds a circumstance from Aristotle.

13. ORESTES, son of Archelaus. After the assassin Craterus was removed, Orestes, son of Archelaus, was made king under the guardianship of Aëropus. τὴν ἀρχὴν διεδίδετο 'Ορίστης παῖς ὧν, ὃν ἀνελὼν 'Αἰρόπος ἐπίτροπος ὧν κατέσχευε τὴν βασιλείαν ἔτη ἕξ. ὁ 'Αρχελάου δὲ ἀναιρεθὴντος, διεδίδετο τὴν βασιλείαν 'Ορίστης υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἔτη δ'. ὃν ἀνελὼν 'Αἰροπᾶς ἐπίτροπος, καὶ ἱβασίλευσε μετ' αὐτὸν ἔτη δ'. Diodorus! :—περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον [in the year of Diophantus, B. C. 39½.] 'Αἰρόπος ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησε νόσῳ, βασιλεύσας ἔτη ἕξ. Aëropus reigned four years of this period jointly with Orestes, and the remainder alone. Diodorus ascribes the whole period to Aëropus; Dexippus specifies the distinct portions of each. But the two reigns were not eight years collectively, because Pausanias succeeded in the sixth year from the death of Archelaus. We may therefore assign, with Dexippus, four years to Orestes, the minor; and two to the sole reign of Aëropus. But the six years were not complete: for between Laches, in whose year Archelaus died, and Diophantus, in whose year Pausanias succeeded, are only four archons.

14. PAUSANIAS. Diodorus^m :—'Αθήνησι μὲν τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔλαβε Διόφαντος—'Αἰρόπος ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησε νόσῳ—τὴν δὲ ἡγεμονίαν διαδεξάμενος Πανσανίας ὁ υἱὸς ἔρξεν ἑναυτὸν. Diodorus is consistent in the date :—'Αθήνησι μὲν Εὐβουλίδης ἦρξεν. [the successor of Diophantus]—ἐτελεύτησε δὲ Πανσανίας ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς, ἀναιρεθὴς ὑπὸ 'Αμύντου δόλου, ἄρξας ἑναυτὸν. In the fragments of Dexippus, Pausanias is not mentioned, and Amyntas is made the successor of Aëropus.

15. AMYNTAS II. According to Diodorus^o, Amyntas began to reign in the archonship of Eubulides, B. C. 39½. τὴν βασιλείαν κατέσχευε 'Αμύντας καὶ ἔρξεν ἔτη εἰκοσιτέσσαρα. and he died in the year of Dyscinetus, B. C. 37½. 'Αθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Δυσκίνητος.—'Αμύντας Θαβράλιου βασιλεύοντος τῆς Μακεδονίας ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἔτη εἴκοσι καὶ τέτταρα, υἱὸς ἀπολιπὼν τρεῖς, 'Αλέξανδρον καὶ Περδίκκην καὶ Φίλιππον. διεδίδετο δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ 'Αλέξανδρος, καὶ ἔρξεν ἑναυτὸν. He did not however reign these twenty-four years without interruptions: Diodorus^q :—'Αθήνησι μὲν παρήλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν Δημόστρατος. [B. C. 39½.]—κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν 'Αμύντας ὁ Φίλιππου πατὴρ,

^e Those who labour to adjust the allusions of Plato to historical exactness may add this circumstance to the examples which Athenæus (or rather Demochares) V. p. 216—218. XI. p. 505—509, has collected of the anachronisms of Plato. The death of Archelaus happened four or five years after the death of Alcibiades, and in the same year as the death of Socrates himself; and yet, in a dialogue which must be supposed to have occurred some years before the death of Alcibiades himself, mention is made of the assassination of Archelaus. But such minute criticism is idle and superfluous. As if the object of Plato had been to

study chronological precision, rather than truth of character and dramatic effect, in the scenery and colouring of his dialogues! This remark is equally applicable, on the supposition that the Second Alcibiades is to be ascribed to Xenophon rather than Plato; since the same petty cavils have been levelled at Xenophon.

^f Polit. V. 8, 11—13. ^g Amator. p. 768. F.

^h V. H. VIII. 9. ⁱ Diod. XIV. 37.

^k Dexippus apud Syncellum, p. 263. A.

^l XIV. 84. ^m XIV. 82. 84.

ⁿ XIV. 85. 89. ^o XIV. 89.

^p XV. 57. 60. ^q XIV. 90. 92.

'Ιλλυριῶν ἐμβαλόντων εἰς Μακεδονίαν, ἐξέπιπτε ἐκ τῆς πόλεως· ἀπογονὸς δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν 'Ολυνθίους μὲν τὴν συνέγγυσ χώραν ἰδωρήσατο, αὐτὸς δὲ τότε μὲν ἀπέβαλε τὴν βασιλείαν μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ χρόνον ὑπὸ Θεταλῶν καταχθῆεις ἀνεκτήσατο τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἱβασίλευσεν ἔτη εἰκοσιτέσσαρα. 'Ενιοὶ δὲ φασὶ μετὰ τὴν ἐκπτώσιν τὴν 'Αμύντου διετὴ χρόνον 'Αργίον βασιλεύσαντα Μακεδόνων τότε τὸν 'Αμύνταν ἀνακτῆσθαι τὴν βασιλείαν. Amyntas, therefore, was expelled after having reigned a year: which is confirmed by Dexippus. Ten years afterwards, he is mentioned as having been in great difficulties, but as having recovered his authority: Diodorus^r :—ἐπ' ἄρχοντος 'Αθήνησι Φανοστράτου. [B. C. 38½.]—κατὰ τὴν Μακεδονίαν 'Αμύντου τοῦ βασιλέως ἡττηθέντος ὑπὸ 'Ιλλυριῶν καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπογονόντος,—μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀνελκίστως ἀναλαβόντος αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν ὅλην ἀρχὴν ἀνακτησαμένον. and as engaged in war against the Olynthians, with the Lacedæmonians for his allies: 'Αμύντας ἴδων τε δύναμιν συνησθέντα καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ποιησάμενος συμμάχους ἔπεισεν ἐξαποστῆναι στρατηγὸν καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον ἐπὶ τοὺς 'Ολυνθίους. Confirmed by Isocrates^s: who has also described the vicissitudes of the reign of Amyntas; his expulsion by the barbarians; his recovery of the kingdom; and the final establishment of his authority. But it appears, from the testimony of Xenophon^t, that Amyntas, in B. C. 383, was still in great difficulties; which are noticed by the Acanthian ambassador^u: 'Αμύνταν αἰσθανόμεθα ἀποχωροῦντά τε ἐκ τῶν πόλεων καὶ ὄσον οὐκ ἐκπεπαιστωμένα ἦδη ἀπάσης Μακεδονίας. Dexippus^x seems to have specified the detached portions of his reign: 'Αμύντας ἔτος α' βασιλεύσας ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων ἐξεβλήθη· καὶ 'Αμύντας ὁ προῤῥηθεὶς καθ' αἶρξιν, υἱὸς μὲν 'Αριδαίου τοῦ υἱοῦ 'Αμύντου τοῦ 'Αλεξάνδρου, καὶ ὃν γέγονεν ἡ Ξέρξου διάβασις ἐπὶ τὴν 'Ελλάδα 'Αμύντου τοίνυν τούτου βασιλεύσαντος ἔτη ιβ', διεδίδετο τὴν ἀρχὴν 'Αλέξανδρος υἱὸς αὐτοῦ πρῶτος, ἔτος α'. But the amount, twenty-four years, three times repeated by Diodorus, represents the whole interval from the first accession of Amyntas to his death, including the interruptions.

With Orestes, the direct descendants of Perdicas II. had failed; and Amyntas was of a collateral branch of the royal family, being descended from Alexander I. in the fourth degree. The father of Amyntas, who is called Arideus by Dexippus, is named Menelaus by Justin^v and Ælian^w, and Θαβράλεος by Diodorus^a. Justin makes Menelaus brother to Alexander I. and consequently omits two steps in the pedigree: *regnum Macedonia ad Amyntam fratris ejus (Alexandri) Menelai filium pervenit*. Amyntas son of Philip, mentioned by Thucydides^b, is supposed by a scholiast^c to be this king Amyntas II. But this is inconsistent with chronology; for Amyntas, who was grown up in B. C. 429, according to Thucydides^d, could not have reigned till B. C. 369: and is contrary to the accounts of Dexippus, Justin, and Diodorus.

16. ALEXANDER II. the eldest son of Amyntas, reigned one year: ἔρξεν ἑναυτὸν. One year is specified by Dexippus. But the narrative of Diodorus implies a longer space. He succeeded in the year of Dyscinetus^e, B. C. 37½. He is noticed as king of Macedonia in the year of the next archon, Lysistratus; [B. C. 36½.] ἐπ' ἄρχοντος 'Αθήνησι Λυσιστράτου—οἱ 'Αλευάδαι—ἀπελθόντες ἐκ Λαρίσσης εἰς Μακεδονίαν ἔπεισαν 'Αλέξανδρον τὸν βασιλέα συγκαταλῶσαι τὸν τύραννον. And his death is recorded under the year of a third archon, Nausigenes^f. [B. C. 36½.] And the account of his reign, which is given by Justin^g, also supposes a longer duration: Alex-

^r XV. 15. 19. ^s See the Tables, B. C. 382, 2.

^t Archidam. c. 18. p. 125. ^u Hellen. V. 2, 38.

^v Apud Xenoph. Hel. V. 2, 13.

^w Apud Syncellum, p. 263. A. ^x VII. 4.

^y V. H. XII. 43. ^z XIV. 92. ^{aa} II. 95.

^{ab} Cod. Cassel. apud Duker. Annot. in Schol. ad II. 95.

^{ac} II. 100. ^{ad} Diod. XV. 60. ^{ae} Diod. XV. 60.

^{af} Diod. XV. 61. Compare also c. 67.

^{ag} Diodor. XV. 71. ^{ah} VII. 5.

ander inter prima initia regni bellum ab Illyriis pacta mercede, et Philippo fratre dato obside, redemit. Interjecto quoque tempore, per eundem obsidem cum Thebanis gratiam pacis reconciliat. He might therefore have reigned nearly two years; from B. C. 369 to B. C. 367. conformably with the dates of Diodorus.

Alexander was assassinated by Ptolemy Alorites: *ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Ναυσικλίου—Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀλαρίτης ὁ Ἀμύντου υἱὸς ἰδοιοφόρησεν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν ἀδελφὸν καὶ ἱβασίλευσε τῆς Μακεδονίας ἑτη τρία*. Diodorus is confirmed by Marsyas¹, apud Athen.^m who ascribes the assassination to Ptolemy. Demosthenesⁿ mentions one of the persons concerned in this murder: καίτοι τῶν ἀποκτεινάντων ἦν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὸν Φιλίππου οὗτος ὁ Ἀπολλοφάνης.

The following picture of the condition of Macedonia at the death of Alexander is drawn by Æschines^o: Ἀμύντου νωστὶ τεταλαιωκός καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ πρεσβυτάτου τῶν ἀδελφῶν, Περδίκκου δὲ καὶ Φιλίππου παῖδων ὄντων, Εὐρυδικῆς δὲ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῶν προδομένης ὑπὸ τῶν δοκούντων αὐτοῖς εἶναι φίλων, Πανστανίου δ' ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν αὐτῶν κατιόντος, φυγάδος μὲν ὄντος τῶ καιρῷ ὃ ἰσχυρόντος, κ. τ. λ. In this distress, Eurydice placed her sons under the protection of Iphicrates the Athenian general; who drove out Pausanias: *ῥ Εὐρυδικῆς, mater Perdiccæ et Philippi, cum his duobus pueris, Amynta mortuo, ad Iphicratem confugit, ejusque opibus defensa est*.

PTOLEMEUS ALORITES was neither king, nor the son of Amyntas, although called so by Diodorus^q:—Dexippus^r:—μετὰ δὲ τούτου, [Alexander] Πτολεμαῖος ἦξεν ὁ λεγόμενος Ἀλαρίτης, ἀλλότριος τοῦ γένους, ἑτη γ'. Τούτου δὲ ἀνελόν Περδίκκας υἱὸς καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀμύντου Æschines^s:—μετὰ ταῦτα εἶπον περὶ Πτολεμαίου, ὃς ἦν ἐπίτροπος καθοστηκῶς τῶν πραγμάτων, ὡς ἀχάριστον καὶ δεινὸν ἔργον διεπράξατο, διδάσκων ὅτι πρῶτον μὲν ὑπὲς Ἀμφιπόλειος ἀντίπραττε τῇ πόλει. It seems probable, from a comparison of Æschines with the fragment in Syncellus, that Ptolemy was appointed regent in a regular way, during the minority of Perdiccas^t; that he afterwards abused his trust, and was in consequence cut off by Perdiccas. The duration of his administration, three years, is expressed by Diodorus^v: *ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Χίλωνος—[B. C. 367.]—Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀλαρίτης ἰδοιοφονήθη ὑπὸ Περδίκκα, βασιλεύσας ἑτη τρία* τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος ὁ Περδίκκας ἱβασίλευσεν ἑτη πέντε.

17. PERDICCAS III. The dates of Diodorus^u are consistent. *ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Καλλιμήδους, [B. C. 365.] Φίλιππος παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν—μετὰ γὰρ τὴν Ἀμύντου τελευτὴν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ πρεσβυτάτος τῶν υἱῶν διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν. τούτου δὲ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀλαρίτης δολοφονήσας παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν* καὶ τούτου ὁμοίως Περδίκκας ἐκκαλεόμενος ἱβασίλευσεν τούτου δὲ παρατάξει μεγάλη λιφθίντος ὑπὸ Ἰλλυριῶν καὶ πεσόντος, Φίλιππος ὁ ἀδελφὸς παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν. Between Chion and Callimedes are four archons: which would give five years for the reign of Perdiccas. And the space of forty years between the death of Archelaus in the beginning of B. C. 399, and the ac-

¹ Diod. XV. 71.

^m See, for the historian Marsyas, the Tables, B. C. 308, 3.

ⁿ XIV. p. 629. d. ^o Fals. Leg. p. 402.

^p Fals. Leg. p. 31, 33. ^q Nepos, Vit. Iphicrat. c. 3.

^r XV. 71. ^s Apud Syncellum, p. 263. B.

^t Fals. Leg. p. 32, 7.

^u The account of Plutarch implies that Ptolemy was appointed regent in due form, by the consent of the parties, although Plutarch ascribes to Theban influence what Æschines ascribes to Athenian: Pelopid. c. 27. ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἀσκήσει τὴν βασιλείαν καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν κατέσχευε· εἰ δὲ φίλοι τοῦ τεθνηκότος ἐκάλεον τὸν Πτολεμαῖον—ὡς δ' ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων ἔχοντο,—

Πτολεμαῖος δεξιωόμενος καὶ δοθεὶς ὁμολογήσει τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν ταῖς τοῦ τεθνηκότος ἀδελφαῖς διαφυλάξεν.—According to Justin, (VII. 4, 5.) Eurydice conspired with a paramour first against her husband Amyntas, and afterwards against her own children; and Alexander and Perdiccas perished by the arts of Eurydice. The paramour would in this case be Ptolemy Alorites. But this account, which is unsupported by other testimony, is virtually contradicted by the narrative of Æschines. For these reasons, Mr. Mitford, with his accustomed judgment, has rejected the tale as fabulous. Vol. VII. p. 332, note.

^v XVI. 2.

^w XV. 77.

cession of Philip in the beginning of B. C. 359, corresponds with the detached numbers in Diodorus, who has specified the following years.

Aëropus, (including Orestes)	6 years.
Pausanias	1
Amyntas	24
Alexander	1
Ptolem. Alorites	3
Perdiccas III.	5
	40

It has been shewn, that the joint reigns of Aëropus and Orestes were something less than six years. But, to compensate for this, the reign of Alexander was something more than one. So that the total amount of forty years is not affected.

18. PHILIPPUS II. the eighteenth king, computed from Caranus; and the eleventh in descent from Perdiccas I. (the founder of the dynasty, according to Herodotus,) both extremes being included; and the third son of Amyntas, succeeded at twenty-three years of age, in the beginning of the year B. C. 359.

That Philip succeeded in B. C. 359, is probable from the following considerations.

His death happened in the beginning of the archonship of Pythodemus, soon after midsummer B. C. 336. Diodorus ascribes to him a reign of twenty-four years; *εἴκοσι καὶ τέτταρα ἑτη τῶν Μακεδόνων ἱβασίλευσεν—ἤρξας ἑτη τέτταρα πρὸς τοῖς εἴκοσι*. But Satyrus^z, the author of a life of Philip, states his reign at twenty-two years: *ἐν ἑτεσι γούιν εἴκοσι καὶ δυσίν, οἷς ἱβασίλευσεν, ὡς φησι Σάτυρος ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ βίου αὐτοῦ*. And Dexippus^b twice expresses twenty-three years as the amount: . . . ἑτη κγ' κρατήσας τῆς βασιλείας Μακεδόνων, δόντας δὲ ἅπαντα πράξας καὶ κατὰ τάξιν, μεγίστην πασῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην ἀναδείξας τὴν Μακεδόνων ἀρχὴν.—*βασιλεύσας, ὡς προλίλεκται, ἑτη κγ', καὶ ἀναίρεθὲς ὑπὸ Πανστανίου*. We may therefore conclude his reign to have been less than twenty-four years. Between Callimedes and Pythodemus are twenty-three archons: and, if his accession happened about the seventh month of Callimedes, the actual duration of his reign would be twenty-three years and a half. Dexippus and Diodorus would be reconciled: the one speaking of complete, the other of current years.

The eleventh month of the archon Theophilus, or May B. C. 347, coincided with the thirteenth year of the reign of Philip^c; since the death of Plato, on the seventh of Thargelion, was in that year of his reign. But, Theophilus being the thirteenth archon from Callimedes, (both included,) this computation also agrees with the accession of Philip about the seventh month of Callimedes. The precise interval to the death of Plato being twelve years and four months, this would be accurately described as the thirteenth year (current) of his reign. Corsini^d is negligent in treating the commencement of the reign of Philip.

Philip, from the moment of his accession, without any interval of repose or preparation, was immediately engaged in encountering the dangers which surrounded him. This we collect

^z XVI. 1.

^b XVI. 95.

^c Apud Athen. XIII. 557. c.

^d This passage is marked in the edition of Schweighæuser, tom. V. p. 10. as a fragment of Dicaearchus. But, as Dicaearchus could not quote Satyrus, (who lived after him,) these are the words

of Athenæus: and the only words quoted from Dicaearchus are these; *ὅς περὶ τῶν ὡς πολέμων τριακοντίας πενήκοντα περιήγετο καλλιστάς, ὡς ἰστορεῖ Δικαίρχος ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου*.

^e Apud Syncellum, p. 263. ^f See the Tables.

^g Fast. Att. tom. iv. p. 18.

from Diodorus^c. The defeat of Argæus and the Athenians, the peace concluded with Athens, the expedition into Pæonia and Illyria, were operations of one campaign. But these operations are recorded by Diodorus partly under the year of Callimedes, and partly under the year of the next archon, Eucharistus^f. The account of Justin^g also implies that the first measures of Philip were prompt and rapid. According to Diodorus^h, the Illyrians were anticipated before they had followed up their victory over Perdiccas by new ravages: ὑπολειπομένων δὲ πολέμων τῶν Ἰλλυρίων, ἐφελτομεῖτο καὶ τοὺς καταπολεμήσαι. οὗδ' οὖν συναγαγὼν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας οἰκίους λόγοις προτρέψάμενος εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἰσχυράτερον εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἰλλυρίων χώραν. It is not likely that many months should have elapsed between the battle in which Perdiccas fell, and this expedition. And yet it is placed by the historian in the year of Eucharistus; and is preceded by a victory over the Pæonians, in the year of the same archon. That expedition, then, into Illyria, was undertaken, at the soonest, in the autumn of B. C. 359. and the death of Perdiccas may be placed in the beginning of the same year^{hh}.

According to Justinⁱ, Philip died at the age of forty-seven: *Decessit Philippus quadraginta et septem annorum, cum annis viginti et quinque regnasset*. If this account of his age may be trusted, he was born in B. C. 382, and was thirteen years of age at the death of his father Amyntas, and the accession of his elder brother Alexander, in B. C. 369. When he was presented by Eurydice to the Athenian general Iphicrates, about a year after, he is thus described by Æschines^j: *μυτεπέμφματο Ἰφικράτην Εὐρυδίχῃ ἡ μήτηρ ἢ σὴ, καὶ, ὥς γε δὴ λέγουσιν οἱ παρόντες πάντες, Περδίκκην μὲν τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὸν εὖν καταστήσασα εἰς τὰς χεῖρας τὰς Ἰφικράτους, σὶ δὲ εἰς τὰ γυναικα τὰ ἐκείνου θύγα παιδίον ὄντα*.—κ. τ. λ. Philip must have been then in his fifteenth year. These positions respecting his age will enable us to determine the value of some of the anecdotes concerning his residence at Thebes. Diodorus^k supposes him to have been received as a hostage from Alexander, in B. C. 368, and carried to Thebes by Pelopidas. The same writer, in another passage^l, relates that he had been delivered by Amyntas to the Illyrians, and by them committed to the father of Epaminondas; that Philip was educated with Epaminondas in the Pythagorean discipline; and that he escaped from Thebes, to take possession of the vacant throne, after the death of Perdiccas. Plutarch^m agrees with the former narrative. According to Justinⁿ, Alexander delivered Philip as a hostage first to the Illyrians, and then to the Thebans; and it is affirmed that he remained three years at Thebes. *Thebis triennio obses habitus prima pueritiæ rudimenta in urbe severitatis antiquæ, et in domo Epaminondæ—deposuit*. The residence of Philip at Thebes is alluded to by other writers: Ælian^o;—*ἀμύκρουσε παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Φίλιππος ἔτι παῖς ὢν*. Dio^p;—*ἐν Θήβαις ὁμηρεῖων Πελοπίδα τε συνῆν, ἀνδρὶ πεπαιδευμένῳ*—καὶ Ἐπαμεινώνδῳ τὰ τε ἔργα ἐάρα καὶ τῶν λόγων δὲ ἤκουσεν.—*θῆν, οἶμαι*,

^c XVI. 2. 4. ^f See the Tables, B. C. 359. ^h Diod. XVI. 4.

^{hh} Gemistus Pletho, Hellen. I. 13. allows a longer space: he remarks, *δευτέρῳ ἢ ἔτος Φίλιππῳ, ὅτε Πάριος ἰσχυράτερος*. And, after recording the war with the Illyrians, as the last remaining antagonists,—*λατὶς δ' αὐτῷ ὁ πρὸς Ἰλλυρίους πόλεμος ἦν*—the success of Philip, and the submission of the Illyrians, he subjoins: *καὶ Φίλιππος, ἐπισφαλίστατα ἔχουσαν τὴν Μακεδονίαν βασιλεῖαν περιελθὼν, πρὶν δευτέρῳ αὐτῷ ἔτος ἐξέρχῃ βασιλεύοντι, ἐξ τῆς ἀσφαλιστάτου κατεστήσατο*. But Gemistus had no sources of information which are not accessible to us. He drew his

materials from Diodorus and Plutarch. Following the narrative of Diodorus, he would compute Olymp. 105. 1, 2. as the two first years of the reign of Philip: and all that is recorded by Diodorus under Olymp. 105. 2. (which corresponds with the archonship of Eucharistus,) would belong, in the estimate of Gemistus, to the second year of Philip.

ⁱ IX. 8. ^j Fals. Leg. 32. 1. ^k XV. 67. ^l XVI. 2. ^m Pelopid. c. 26. ⁿ VII. 5. ^o V. H. XIII. 7. ^p Tom. II. p. 248. Reisk.

πολὸν διήμεγεν ὁ Φίλιππος τῶν πρότερον ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ βασιλευσάντων. Plutarch^q;—*Πρὸς Φίλιππον τὸν Θηβαίων εὐεργέτην αὐτοῦ γενόμενον καὶ ξένον, ὁμηρικὰ διήγεν ἐν Θήβαις ὁμηρεῖων, κ. τ. λ.*—Wesseling^r has brought this subject to the test of a severe and exact criticism. He arrives at these conclusions: 1. That, if Philip had been committed to the Thebans in the lifetime of his father, he would have been too young to have profited by his Pythagorean instructors. 2. That Epaminondas, from his age, (he would be thirty years older than Philip,) could not have been his fellow-pupil; especially under Lysis, who was already dead in B. C. 379, while Philip was in infancy. 3. That, upon the testimony of Æschines, Philip was not at Thebes at the death of his brother Alexander. 4. That, upon the evidence of Speusippus^s, he was already in Macedonia, and in the government of a province, (to which he had been recommended by Plato,) when Perdiccas was slain. These propositions seem indisputable. But we may admit the main fact, supported by so many testimonies, that Philip, during some period of his early youth, was placed at Thebes, where he profited by the instructions of Pelopidas and Epaminondas. That an alliance was made with Thebes, during the reign of the regent Ptolemy, is attested by Æschines^t: *εἶπον περὶ Πτολεμαίου, ὅτι—πρὸς Θηβαίους διαφερομένων Ἀθηναίων συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο*.

19. ALEXANDER III. The chronology of his life and reign is sufficiently determined by the authorities quoted in the Tables, at the years B. C. 356. 336. 323. He was born in the Macedonian month *Loüs*, on the 6th of the Attic *Hecatombæon*. Plutarch^v: *ἐγεννήθη δ' οὖν Ἀλέξανδρος ἰσταμένου μηνὸς ἑκατομβαιῶνος, ὃν Μακεδόνες Λῶον καλοῦσιν, ἑκτη*. He died on the 28th or 30th of the Macedonian month *Dæsius*^w; which corresponded with the Attic *Thargelion*^x. And the date of Ælian is justified by the testimonies which Plutarch has preserved to us. *καὶ ὁμολογοῦσι τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς (θαρρηλιῶνος) πάντα. καὶ αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ γινώσκει καὶ ἐπελθεῖν τοῦ βίου τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ πεπύσενται*. Corsini^y supposes the 28th of *Dæsius* to have been also the 28th of *Thargelion*. *Alexander Thargelione mense, ut ait Ælianus, hoc est, Plutarcho teste, 28 Dæsi sive Thargelionis die e vivis excessit*.—*Plutarchus ex diariis asserit Alexandrum 28 Dæsi sive Thargelionis die obiisse*. And Larcher^z likewise assumes the two months to be conumerary. *Mort d'Alexandre le 29 du mois Macédonien Dæsius, qui répond au 30 Thargelion*. In the same manner Dodwell^b has understood Plutarch as if he had asserted that the 6th of *Hecatombæon* was also the 6th of *Loüs*. *Natalem Alexandri Loi VI^m. docet fuisse Plutarchus, &c.* But it is not affirmed that these months were conumerary. A part only of *Thargelion* coincided with a part of *Dæsius*, as a part of *Hecatombæon* would coincide with a part of *Loüs*. According to Ælian, Alexander died on the sixth

^q Apophthegm. p. 178. C.

^r Ad Diod. XVI. 2.

^s Apud Athen. XI. p. 506. f.

^t Fals. Leg. p. 32. 10.

^u Plutarch. Alex. c. 75, 76. See the detail in

Plutarch compared with Arrian (VII. 26.) by Mr. Mitford, vol. X. p. 452—458.

^v Plutarch. Alex. c. 16. τῶν Δαρείων στρατηγῶν—*παρὰ τεταγμένων ἐπὶ τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Γρανικοῦ, μάχεσθαι μὲν ἴσως ἀναγκαῖον ἦν, ὥσπερ ἐν πύλαις τῆς Ἀσίας*—*ἐν δὲ τῶν περὶ τὴν μῆνα νενομισμένων οἰμένων δὴν φυλάσσοντας* Δαρείου γὰρ οἱ ἐλθόντες εἰ βασιλεῖς τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐξέρχον τὴν στρατίαν τοῦτο μὲν ἐπυροβόλα, κελύεσσι δὲ τέρων Ἀργεμῖνον ἔγεν. Idem, Ca-

mill. c. 19. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπὶ Γρανικῇ τοῖς βασιλεῦσι στρατηγῶσι θαρρηλιῶνος ἐλέγχον. Ælian. V. H. II. 25. Καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον δὲ τὸν Μακεδόνα πᾶς πολλὰς μυριάδας τὰς τῶν βαρβάρων φέρεται καὶ αὐτὸν λέγουσιν ἑκτῇ ἰσταμένῳ, (θαρρηλιῶνος,) ὅτε καὶ Δαρεῖον κατέειλεν Ἀλέξανδρος. Corsini (Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 459.) rightly understands Ælian here to speak of the victory at the Granicus; which Ælian places, with Plutarch, in the month Thargelion.

^w Ælian. Var. Hist. II. 25.

^x Fast. Att. tom. IV. p. 50, 51.

^y Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 708.

^z Dissert. IX. s. 3.

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materials from Diodorus and Plutarch. Following the narrative of Diodorus, he would compute Olymp. 105. 1, 2. as the two first years of the reign of Philip: and all that is recorded by Diodorus under Olymp. 105. 2. (which corresponds with the archonship of Eucharistus,) would belong, in the estimate of Gemistus, to the second year of Philip.

ⁱ IX. 8. ^j Fals. Leg. 32. 1. ^k XV. 67. ^l XVI. 2. ^m Pelopid. c. 26. ⁿ VII. 5. ^o V. H. XIII. 7. ^p Tom. II. p. 248. Reisk.

πολὺ διήμεγεν ὁ Φίλιππος τῶν πρότερον ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ βασιλευσάντων. Plutarch^q:—Πρὸς Φίλιππον τὸν Θεβαῖον εὐεργέτην αὐτοῦ γενόμενον καὶ ξένον, ὁπρὶνα διήγεν ἐν Θήβαις ἡμερεύων, κ. τ. λ.—Wesseling^r has brought this subject to the test of a severe and exact criticism. He arrives at these conclusions: 1. That, if Philip had been committed to the Thebans in the lifetime of his father, he would have been too young to have profited by his Pythagorean instructors. 2. That Epaminondas, from his age, (he would be thirty years older than Philip,) could not have been his fellow-pupil; especially under Lysis, who was already dead in B. C. 379, while Philip was in infancy. 3. That, upon the testimony of Æschines, Philip was not at Thebes at the death of his brother Alexander. 4. That, upon the evidence of Speusippus^s, he was already in Macedonia, and in the government of a province, (to which he had been recommended by Plato,) when Perdiccas was slain. These propositions seem indisputable. But we may admit the main fact, supported by so many testimonies, that Philip, during some period of his early youth, was placed at Thebes, where he profited by the instructions of Pelopidas and Epaminondas. That an alliance was made with Thebes, during the reign of the regent Ptolemy, is attested by Æschines^t: εἶπον περὶ Πτολεμαίου, ὅτι—πρὸς Θεβαίους διαφερομένην Ἀθηναίων συμμάχων ἐποίησατο.

19. ALEXANDER III. The chronology of his life and reign is sufficiently determined by the authorities quoted in the Tables, at the years B. C. 356. 336. 323. He was born in the Macedonian month *Loüs*, on the 6th of the Attic *Hecatombæon*. Plutarch^v: ἐγενήθη δ' αὖν Ἀλέξανδρος ἱσταμένου μηνὸς ἑκατομβαιῶνος, ἐν Μακεδόνες Λῶον καλοῦσιν, ἑκτη. He died on the 28th or 30th of the Macedonian month *Dæsius*^w; which corresponded with the Attic *Thargelion*^x. And the date of Ælian is justified by the testimonies which Plutarch has preserved to us. Ὡ καὶ ἡμερολογεῖται τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς (θαρρηλιῶνος) πάντα. καὶ αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ γενέσθαι ἀπειλῶν τὸν βίον τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ πεπύσεται. Corsini^y supposes the 28th of *Dæsius* to have been also the 28th of *Thargelion*. *Alexander Thargelione mense, ut ait Ælianus, hoc est, Plutarcho teste, 28 Dæsi sive Thargelionis die e vivis excessit*.—Plutarchus ex diariis asserit Alexandrum 28 Dæsi sive Thargelionis die obiisse. And Larcher^z likewise assumes the two months to be conumerary. *Mort d'Alexandre le 29 du mois Macédonien Dæsius, qui répond au 30 Thargelion*. In the same manner Dodwell^b has understood Plutarch as if he had asserted that the 6th of *Hecatombæon* was also the 6th of *Loüs*. *Natalem Alexandri Loi Vlm. docet fuisse Plutarchus, &c.* But it is not affirmed that these months were conumerary. A part only of *Thargelion* coincided with a part of *Dæsius*, as a part of *Hecatombæon* would coincide with a part of *Loüs*. According to Ælian, Alexander died on the sixth

^q Apophthegm. p. 178. C.

^r Ad Diod. XVI. 2.

^s Apud Athen. XI. p. 506. f.

^t Fals. Leg. p. 32, 10.

^v Alex. c. 3.

^w Plutarch. Alex. c. 75, 76. See the detail in Plutarch compared with Arrian (VII. 26.) by Mr. Mitford, vol. X. p. 452—458.

^x Plutarch. Alex. c. 16. τὸν Δαρίου στρατηγὸν—παρεταπεινόμενον ἐπὶ τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Γρανικῆς, μάχεσθαι μὲν ἵσως ἀναγκαῖον ἦν, ὥσπερ ἐν πόλει τῆς Ἀσίας—ἐν τῷ δὲ τῶν περὶ τὸν μήνα τενομομένων οἰκιστῶν δὲν φυλάσσεσθαι Δασιῶν γὰρ οὐκ εἰσέθυσαν οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐξάγειν τὴν στρατιάν τούτῳ μὲν ἐντυφίσασα, κελύσας δὲ τελευτᾶν Ἀρτεμισίον ἀγεῖν. Idem, Ca-

mill. c. 19. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπὶ Γρανικῇ τοῖς βασιλεῦς στρατηγὸς θαρρηλιῶνος ἐνέκρινεν. Ælian. V. H. II. 25. Καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον δὲ τὸν Μακεδόνα τὰς πολλὰς μηνύδας τὰς τῶν βαρβάρων φεῖραι καὶ αὐτὸν λέγουσιν ἑκτη ἱσταμένου, (θαρρηλιῶνος,) ὅτε καὶ Δαρίον καθέλειν Ἀλέξανδρος. Corsini (Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 459.) rightly understands Ælian here to speak of the victory at the Granicus; which Ælian places, with Plutarch, in the month Thargelion.

^y Ælian. Var. Hist. II. 25.

^z Fast. Att. tom. IV. p. 50, 51.

^a Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 708.

^b Dissert. IX. s. 3.

of the month Thargelion. If this account be true, the 6th of Thargelion, in that year, corresponded with the 28th of Dæsius; consequently, the 1st of Thargelion fell upon the 23d of Dæsius. The observation of Ælian, that the death of Alexander, and his birth, happened upon the same day of the month, namely the *sixth*, is confirmed by Plutarch. He was born on the *sixth of Hecatombeon*; he died on the *sixth of Thargelion*^d.

It has been shewn in the Tables that Alexander's accession must be placed in the beginning of the archonship of Pythodemos. And this is farther confirmed by Arrian^e; who gives the following date for the voyage of Nearchus: ἄρχοντο ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Κηφισοδώρου, εἰκάδι τοῦ βοηδρομιῶνος μηνός, καθότι Ἀθηναῖοι ἄγουσιν, αἷς δὲ Μακεδόνες τε καὶ Ἀσιανοὶ ἔχον, τὸ ἡδέκατον βασιλεύοντος Ἀλεξάνδρου. The name of the archon is corrupted; but the date of the voyage of Nearchus is determined upon other testimony to Boëdromion of the archon Chremes, October B. C. 326^f. The eleventh year, then, of Alexander was *current*, and ten years of his reign were *completed*, in the third month of the archon Chremes: consequently, his first year commenced before the third month of the archon Pythodemos. We may also remark, that, according to Aristobulus, Alexander lived thirty-two years and eight months, and reigned twelve years and eight months: Aristobulus, therefore, reckoned him at his accession to be just twenty years of age, and no more: which fixes the beginning of his reign to Hecatombeon of the archon Pythodemos.

Our faithful guide, Arrian, determines the campaigns of Alexander by marking the dates of the principal events. Mr. Mitford has too much neglected Arrian in fixing the times of the transactions of Alexander's reign. It will be seen by the Tables, that Alexander passed into Asia in spring, B. C. 334; that *four winters* intervened between his arrival in Asia and the death of Darius; that this event happened in the *fifth* campaign of Alexander in Asia. It will be farther seen, that *three winters* intervened between the death of Darius and the defeat of Porus; that two campaigns were consumed in the northern provinces, and a third in India, in which Porus was encountered. Now, Mr. Mitford has deranged the times of these transactions. He supposes Alexander to be *ε* "toward twenty-seven" at the conclusion of that campaign in which Bessus was tried and put to death, during the winter quarters at Bactra: and "twenty-two" when he passed into Asia: which nearly describes the actual interval. Again, he rightly specifies the date of Arrian for the battle of Arbela^h, B. C. 331ⁱ. And yet he calls the operations of the following year *k* "Alexander's fourth campaign in Asia." He rightly dates the pursuit of Darius B. C. 330.^l But the operations of the next year are called *m* "the fifth campaign in Asia." Having marked the date, B. C. 330, for the death of Dariusⁿ, he dates the winter quarters of Alexander at Nautaca, after the Sogdian war, B. C. 329, 328^e,

^d Alex. c. 3.

^e Josephus, in Apion. l. p. 1184, places the death of Alexander in the *eleventh* year before the battle of Gaza: Ἐκαταῖος δ' Ἀβδηρίτης—μνημονεύει τῆς Πτολεμαίου περὶ Γάζαν πρὸς Δημήτριον μάχης αὐτῇ δὲ ῥήγωντες ἡδέκατον μὲν ἔτει τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς, ἐπὶ δὲ Ὀλυμπιάδος ἰβήμης καὶ δεκάτης καὶ ἑκατοστής, αἷς ἰσχυρῶς Κόστωρ. προσθεὶς γὰρ ταύτην τὴν διαμνησάμενος φησὶ· Ἐπὶ ταύτης Πτολεμαῖος δ' Ἀλέξανδρον εἰκάς κατὰ Γάζαν μάχην ἀμύνεσθαι τὸν Ἀντιγόνου τὸν ἐπιυελθόντα Πολυμύχην. This passage will illustrate the Tables, B. C. 312, 2. The battle is accurately placed in that Olympiad: for it was fought in the beginning of the year of Polemon, and of Olymp. 117. 1. [B. C.

312.] The years from the death of Alexander are not quite correctly expressed; the actual space between the two events being eleven years complete, and twelve years current.

^f See the Tables.

^g Indic. c. 21. p. 550.

^h Vol. X. p. 88.

ⁱ Except that he supposes the month Hecatombeon to correspond with the end of May or beginning of June, which is an error of about one month.

^j Vol. IX. p. 399.

^k Vol. X. p. 10.

^l P. 10 and 51.

^m Vol. X. p. 1.

ⁿ Vol. X. p. 45.

^o P. 96.

which implies an interval of only *one* winter between the death of Darius and the Sogdian war. And yet Mr. Mitford himself, following Arrian, has marked *two* winters between the death of Darius and the quarters at Nautaca: P "Autumn was already advanced." And he arrived at the Oxus *q* "with advancing spring." This, then, is the *first* winter, B. C. 331^o. He notices the *r* "advanced summer" during the operations beyond the Oxus; and afterwards, *s* "winter approaching, he moved for quarters to Zariaspa." This was the *second* winter: B. C. 327. Then he relates the Sogdian war^t. After which *v* "winter approached" again. A *third* winter, then, after the death of Darius: consequently the winter of B. C. 327.

Mr. Mitford had supposed the battle of Issus, and the siege and capture of Tyre, to have happened in the same summer, and to have formed parts of the *second* campaign^u. Hence he assigns a year too little to the succeeding campaigns: the *fourth* campaign is called the *third*; the *fifth* is called the *fourth*; and so of the rest. This defect of a year it seems his purpose to supply by supposing the sieges of the two hill forts and the marriage of Roxana to have *x* "consumed the summer." So that, after Chorienees had surrendered, another winter arrived, which was passed at Bactra, or Zariaspa^v. He again mentions these *y* "winter quarters" at Bactra as the period of the death of Clitus, and the conspiracy of the band of pages; *z* "in the winter quarters still of Bactra." And Alexander waited in these winter quarters *b* "till the spring was considerably advanced," before he set out for the Indus. Mr. Mitford, therefore, although he rightly dates the Indian expedition in the spring of B. C. 327, yet in the detail has made it a year later, and has interposed *four* winters after the death of Darius instead of three.

After the passage of the Indus, he supposes, with Diodorus, another winter, before the battle with Porus. *c* "At Taxila he took his winter quarters." When Alexander forded the Hydaspes, *d* "spring was advanced." Thus he renders *e* ὥρα ἔτους ἢ μετὰ τροπῆς μάλοισα ἐν θέρεϊ τρέπεται ὁ ἥλιος^f: misled, as it should seem, by the false reading *ε* μουνηχιῶνες. He has therefore enumerated *five* winters between the death of Darius and the passage of the Hydaspes. These five winters would obviously bring down the engagement with Porus as low as B. C. 325. a date, at which it is confessed that Alexander had already arrived in Susiana.

When Alexander took his head quarters at Zariaspa, after his marriage with Roxana, he is said to be *h* "now but about in his twenty-sixth year:" and yet this period is the winter of B. C. 327, according to Mr. Mitford himself. And, according to Mr. Mitford himself, Alexander passed into Asia at twenty-two, in the spring of B. C. 334. an interval of near seven years, instead of five. It is correctly statedⁱ that "at the early age of twenty-four" Alexander took possession of Egypt.

Mr. Mitford, therefore, by neglecting the true time of the surrender of Tyre, has lost a year between the first passage of Alexander into Asia, and the death of Darius. He has again, by neglecting the chronology of the campaigns in the northern provinces, interpolated two years between the death of Darius and the defeat of Porus.

His arrangement, however, is judicious in the period which follows the voyage of Nearchus:

^p Vol. X. p. 51. ^q P. 65. ^r P. 80.

^s P. 84. ^t P. 91—95. ^u P. 96.

^v See c. 48. s. 4. His marginal date, at p. 366.

vol. IX. is inconsistent with his own description,

p. 307, 392.

^w Vol. X. p. 108. ^x P. 108. ^y P. 120.

^z P. 125. ^b P. 136. ^c Vol. X. p. 166.

^d P. 168. ^e Arrian. V. 9. p. 330.

^f Arrian uses similar expressions elsewhere:—

ὡς τροπῆς ἀστίνης τοῦ θέρος ὁ ἥλιος εὐστρέφει. (VII.

21.) which Mr. Mitford, vol. X. p. 427, has rightly

interpreted.

^g In Arrian. V. 19. See the Tables, B. C. 327.

^h Vol. X. p. 109. ⁱ Vol. X. p. 359.

and he determines rightly that Alexander approached Babylon in the spring of the 324th year before Christ. On the concluding transactions of Alexander's life, he has some just remarks. Dr. Vincent¹ had supposed the voyage of Nearchus to have occurred in B. C. 326, and the death of Alexander in B. C. 324. He finds it, however, to be "more probable that Alexander died May B. C. 323." "One objection, however," he observes, "only remains; which is, that I cannot discover in any of the historians two winters after Alexander's return to Susa. One is evident: that in which he subdued the Cosseï. But the year and five months afterwards is not filled up by the transactions recorded." This objection Mr. Mitford¹ undertakes to answer; and has answered it most sufficiently by shewing that the leisure of one winter at Babylon was little enough for the performance of the things which were accomplished in that interval:—the building and preparation of a powerful fleet; the excavation of a dock to receive it; extensive surveys for the improvement of the inland navigation; the erection of a town on a hostile frontier; the arrangement of the administration in the provinces of that vast empire. And he points out the two voyages down the river to the lake, requiring two distinct seasons of flood for their performance. Mr. Mitford in these observations has cleared this part of the history from much of the difficulty with which it was supposed to be embarrassed.

In describing the march of Alexander through the Upper Asia^m, I have followed the geography of Major Rennell, in his "Memoir of a Map of Hindostan:" where that great geographer traces the route of Alexander from the Caspian sea to the Indus. The distances have been corrected from the recent map of Arrowsmith, which, under the modest title of "Outlines of the Countries between Delhi and Constantinople," contains most valuable geographical information respecting those countries. Those who are curious to follow Alexander's route from Zadracarta to the Iaxartes, will find the distances in English miles nearly these.

Zadracarta to Herat ^o	522 miles.
Herat to Zarang ^p	232.
Zarang to Agriaspē ^q	207.
Agriaspē through Arachosia (Arokhaḡe) to Alexandria ^r	188.
From Alexandria, northwards, to Ghizni.....	213.
Ghizni to Bactra ^s	307.
Bactra to Nautaca.....	230.
Nautaca to Maracanda (Samarcand).....	22.
Maracanda to Cyropolis.....	163.
	2084.

¹ Voyage of Nearchus, p. 36. ^k P. 530.

² Vol. X. p. 424—427.

³ In the Tables, B. C. 330. 329. 328.

⁴ P. 200. third edit. 1793.

^o Herat, in the modern Korasan, corresponds in name and situation with the ancient *Aria*, which is described by Strabo, XV. p. 724, as bounded, in its more limited sense, by the *Paropamisadae* on the east: by *Drangiana* on the south: and by *Parthia proper*, and the *Caspia Pyle*, on the west.

^p "Zarang appears in the Tables of Nasereddin and Ulugbeig; and no doubt represents the an-

cient capital of the Zarangēi. It is reckoned a "very ancient city." Rennell, Geography of Herodotus, p. 196. Zarang, nearly due south of Herat, is situated on the northern bank of the river Hindmend, in the modern province of Seistan.

^q The *Agriaspē* (the *Euphrates* of Alexander's historians) are recognised in the modern *Dergaspē*: likewise on the banks of the *Hindmend*, nearly due east of the city of Zarang.

^r The *Paropamisian Alexandria*, or *Alexandria ad Caucasum*, was founded by Alexander before he

Strabo¹, describing the course of Alexander's march into Bactriana, confirms and verifies the authorities quoted in the Tables, both with respect to the position of the several provinces, and the season at which the march was performed. The army passed through *Aria*, the *Drangae*, the *Euergetae*, the *Arachoti*, and arrived among the mountains of *Paropamisus* in the autumn. There a city was founded, (the *Paropamisian Alexandria*), and after wintering there, the army, proceeding in a N. W. direction over the mountains, reached Bactriana in fifteen days from Alexandria: *εις την Ἀριανὴν ἦκεν εἰς Δράγγας—εἰς ἐκ Δραγγῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς Εὐεργέτας ἦκεν—καὶ τοὺς Ἀραχωτοὺς, ἦτοι διὰ τῶν Παροπαμισαδῶν ὑπὸ Πλευάδος ὕσιν. ἔστι δ' ἄρην καὶ κεχρονοβόλητο τότε, ὥστε χαλεπῶς αὐεῖτο.—διαχειμάσας δ' αὐτόθι, ὑπερδύον ἔχον τὴν Ἰνδικήν, καὶ πόλιν κτίσας, ὑπερήκτισεν, εἰς τὴν Βακτριανὴν διὰ ψιλῶν ὁδῶν.—πεντεκαίδεκαταίος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς κτισθείσης πόλεως καὶ τῶν χειμαδίων ἦκεν εἰς Ἀδραψα, πόλιν τῆς Βακτριανῆς.* According to Strabo's account, conformably with that of Arrian and Curtius, Alexander entered the province of *Bactriana* in the spring of B. C. 329.

While Alexander was engaged in his fourth campaign in Asia, B. C. 331, the action between Agis and Antipater happened in Peloponnesus. The date of this action is not easily fixed. The words of Alexander, recorded by Plutarch², imply that it occurred about the time of the battle of Arbela. When Alexander was at Susa, about a month after that battle, he had not heard of it; for he directed his officers on the sea coast *ἄποστῆλαι παρ' Ἀντίπατρον ὅσων ἂν διήται Ἀντίπατρος ἐς τὸν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους πόλεμον.* Curtius³ supposes the battle to have preceded the victory at Arbela: *Prius finitum est (bellum) quam Darium Alexander apud Arbela superaret.* According to Justin⁴, Alexander received the news of Antipater's success after the death of Darius: *Dum hæc aguntur, epistolæ Antipatri e Macedonia ei redduntur, quibus bellum Agidis—continebatur.* As the action had certainly happened before the cause of the Crown was pleaded, all these authorities concur in placing it at least within the archonship of *Aristophanes*.

Diodorus places this battle, and the death of Agis, one year lower, in the archonship of *Aristophon*. He supposes the report of the battle of Arbela to have already reached Greece before the Lacedæmonians began the war with Antipater. But it is plain from Arrian⁵, that the war between them already existed, when the battle of Arbela was fought. And the expressions of Diodorus himself⁶,—*ἴσως ἐτι τὰ Περσῶν πράγματα διαμῆναι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀντέχεσθαι. βοηθήσει γὰρ αὐτοῖς Δαρεῖον.—εἰ δὲ περιβόηται τοὺς Πέρσας καταπολεμήντας, μονώθησθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας, κ. τ. λ.*—these expressions sufficiently shew that the event of the great battle with Darius was still doubtful; for this reasoning would have been absurd after it. Moreover, Diodorus relates the death of Darius as subsequent to the defeat of Agis. But, as the death of Darius happened

passed northwards to Bactria: Arrian. III. p. 230. *πρὸς τὴν Καύκασον τὸ ὄρος ἦκεν, ὅσα καὶ πόλιν ἔκτισε, καὶ ὠνόμασεν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν. καὶ θύσας ἐνταῦθα ταῖς θεαῖς ὑπερβὰλε τὸ ὄρος τὴν Καύκασον.* Bactriana was to the north and west, at the distance of fifteen days' march: Strabo. XV. p. 725. *ἔστι τὰ προδάρκτια καὶ τὰ πρὸς ἱσπέραν Βάκτρια.—πεντεκαίδεκαταίος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς κτισθείσης πόλεως ἦκεν εἰς Ἀδραψα, πόλιν τῆς Βακτριανῆς.* These positions make the site assigned to Alexandria in Arrowsmith's map highly probable; where it is placed 213 English miles SSW. of Ghizni, and 75 miles to the east of Arokhaḡe, or Arachosia. The narrative of Curtius, VII. 3,

places Alexandria on the north of the mountains, and nearer to the borders of Bactriana.

^a The city of Bactra, or *Zariaspa*, (the modern *Balk*), is situated less than forty miles from the river *Oxus*. But the province of *Bactria* extended far to the south; and its borders, which Alexander entered at *Adraspa*, would be not many miles from *Ghizni*, although the precise limits and extent of the ancient province are uncertain.

^b XV. p. 724, 725. ^c Agesil. c. 15.

^d Arrian. III. p. 198. ^e VI. 1.

^f XII. 1. ^g III. p. 198.

^h XVII. 62.

in the very first month of Aristophon, from hence again it appears that the defeat of Agis occurred in the year of the preceding archon.

Dinarchus^a alludes to this war between Agis and Antipater: *οἱ αὖτ' Ἀγίδος* [according to the happy correction of Wesseling, ad Diod. XVII. 62.] *ἐγένετο, ὅτε Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἅπαντες ἐξοστράτευσαν, Ἀχαιοὶ δὲ καὶ Ἡλείοι τῶν πραγμάτων ἐκοινώνουν, ὑπῆρχον δὲ ξῖνοι μύριοι, Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ, ὡς οἱ λέγοντες, ἐν Ἰνδοῖς ἦν.* This assertion of Alexander's being then in India must not be taken in its literal meaning. He did not reach India till three years after. The orator only expresses the vast distance at which Alexander was then removed from the affairs of Greece.

For the revolutions in the Macedonian government, during a space of about forty-three years which followed the death of Alexander, our best guide is Dexippus. As I frequently refer to that fragment, it will be convenient to give the whole passage at once.—^b *Θάπτεται τὸ σῶμα (Ἀλεξάνδρου) σταλὲν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ὑπὸ Ἀριδαίου ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ πρὸς πατρός, ὃς μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον ἤρξε Μακεδόνων μετονομασθῆς ὅπ' αὐτῶν Φίλιππος, σὺν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἐκ Ῥωξάνης τῆς Δαρειοῦ(?) παιδὸς τοῦ μεγάλου Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἑγγυὲς ἑτῇ ζ'.*—*Ὅσα μὲν οὖν ἐχρῆν πρὸ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου βασιλείας περὶ τῆς Μακεδόνων ἀρχῆς παραθεῖσθαι συνοπτικῶς ἤδη προτίταται μέχρις αὐτοῦ. λοιπὸν δὲ καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτὸν διαδεξαμένους τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐπισημωτέρας ἀξίον εἶπαι καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐν κεφαλῇ.* Μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν διαίρονται τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Μακεδόνων μὲν, ὡς ἦδη λέλεκται, Ἀριδαῖος, ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ πρὸς πατρός ἐκ Φιλίνης τῆς Θεσσαλίας, ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φίλιππος πῶς τῶν Μακεδόνων τῷ πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Φίλιππον, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος παῖς ἐκ Ῥωξάνης τῆς Ὀξυάρτου εἶτα καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ κατ' αὐτοὺς ἕκαστος· ὃν οἱ προϋόντες ἦσαν Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγῳ κληροσάμενος τὴν Αἰγύπτου βασιλείαν· Σέλευκος ὁ Νικάτωρ Συρίας καὶ Κιλικίας μέχρι Βαβυλῶνος· Περδίκκας ὁ λαβὼν παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρου τὸν ὀκατύλιον ἐπὶ τῆς μεγάλης τάττεται τῆς μικρᾶς καὶ Παμφυλίας καὶ Λυκίας ἄρχαι· Εὐμένης Παφλαγονίας καὶ Καππαδοκίας κληροῦται· Κάσανδρος^d ὁ Ἀντιπάτρου σὺν τῷ πατρὶ τὴν Ἀριδαίου καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου διοικεῖ βασιλείαν ἐν Μακεδόνι καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος κρατεῖ. Ταῦτα πάντα συντρέχει κατὰ τὴν ἐρίδ' Ὀλυμπιάδα, καὶ ἦν ἀρχομένην, πρὶν ἂν ἔρξασθαι τὸν Ἀριδαῖον, Ὀλυμπιάς σκεπτείνεται ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρου μήτηρ, ἡ παρὰ Αἰάκου σταλίσσα τοῦ βασιλέως Ἡπείρου, ἣ τούτων φυγοῦσα καὶ πρὸς Μακεδόνας ἰδυούσα, διπλῶς γὰρ ἱστορεῖται. τούτων μὲν οὖν ἀνελευσά σὺν τῇ γαμετῇ ζ' ἔτι τῆς μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλείας αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὴ μετὰ βραχὺν χρόνον ἀναίρεται ὑπὸ Κάσανδρου τοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου. βασιλεύει δὲ Μακεδόνων ἀρχαμένη σὺν δύο ἑκαστῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου τῷ τε ἐκ Βαρσίνης τῆς Ἀγριαβάζου Ἡρακλεῖ καλουμένῳ, καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ προβήνῃ ἐκ Ῥωξάνης τῆς θυγατρὸς Ὀξυάρτου Βάκτρων βασιλέως· οὗς καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Κάσανδρος ἀνελών, τὴν δὲ Ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ ἄταρον ἐκρίψας, ἰαυτὸν Μακεδόνι βασιλείᾳ ἀνηγάγευσεν, γῆμας τὴν Φιλίππου τοῦ βασιλέως γαμετὴν Θεσσαλονίκην, καὶ βασιλεύσας ἑτῇ ιβ', φθινάει τὴν νόσφ' διαλυθεὶς ἐπὶ τρισὶν υἱοῖς, Φιλίππῳ, Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, καὶ Ἀντιπάτρῳ. ὃν Φίλιππος ἡ πρῶτος ἤρξε μετὰ Κάσανδρον ἐν Ἑλλάδι θάνατον· Ἀντίπατρος δὲ Θεσσαλονίκην ἀνελών τὴν ἰδίαν μητέρα συμπαύσας Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ περὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἰ[ε]πόντων φεύγει πρὸς Λυσίμαχον, καὶ ἀναίρεται ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καί τις γῆμας θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ Λυσάνδρῳ τὴν Πτολε-

^a In Demosth. p. 94, 30.

^b Syncell. p. 264. B.—267. B. ed. Paris. Scalliger. Euseb. p. 58. This fragment of Macedonian history is rather an abstract of Dexippus than a transcript. Porphyry, apud Scalig. p. 62, 63, who has drawn from the narrative of his contemporary Dexippus, has some variations, and some additional particulars.

^c Sic Scalig. τὴ δακτύλιον Syncell.

^d Sic Syncell. Κάσανδρος Ἀντιπάτρου Scalig.

^e Sic Syncellus; μὲ Scalig.

^{ee} Hæc corrupta videntur.

^f Sic legendum videtur. ἡ τούτων Scalig. ὡς τούτων Syncell.

^g Sic Syncell. δύο παῖσι, τῇ τε ἐκ Φαρσίνης τῆς Φαρυγγίδου Ἡρ. Scalig.

^h Sic Syncell. α' ἤρξε μετὰ Κ. τὸν πατέρα Μακεδόνων ἐν Ἑλλάδι θάνατον. Scalig.

ⁱ * εἰπόντων redundat. Syncell. in margine. τῶν ἀδελφῶν περὶ βασιλείας εἰπόντων Scalig.

μαίου γαμῇ, παρὰ Δημήτριον δὲ ἀναίρεται τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ, συμμαχῆσαι κατὰ Ἀντιπάτρου τοῦ νεωτέρου ἀδελφοῦ τούτων προσκαλεσάμενον. καὶ ἄρχει Μακεδόνων Δημήτριος ὁ Ἀντιγόνου μὲν παῖς οὗτος, (τοῦ τὴν μικρὰν κληροσάμενον Φρυγίαν, ὃς ἀνωτέρω προείρηται, φεβροπατοῦ δὲ τῶν τότε κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν βασιλέων, ὃς καὶ ἐν Φρυγίᾳ θήσκει, πάντων αὐτῷ διαφέρων ἐπιτεθέντων δυναστῶν, ἑτῇ ιη' τῆς βασιλείας κρατήσας,) Πολιορκητὴς δὲ ἐπικληθεὶς, διότι ἰσχυρὸς εὐνοίας ἐν τῇ πολιορκίᾳ βασιλεύσας ἀπάντων τῶν τῆν καὶ αὐτῶν. Οὗτος τῆς μὲν Ἀσίας τῆς μικρᾶς ἑτῇ ιζ', Μακεδόνων δὲ ζ' ἐβασίλευσεν ἑτῇ μόνᾳ μετὰ τὸ ἀνελθῆναι Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Κάσανδρον· καὶ ἐκβάλλεται τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπὸ Πύρρου βασιλέως τῆς Ἡπείρου υἱοῦ μὲν Αἰακοῦ Ἡπειρώτου δυνάστου διαδεξαμένου τὴν Ἡπειρωτικὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, εἰκοστῷ δὲ καὶ τρίτῳ ἀπὸ Ἀχιλλεύς τοῦ Θέτιδος καὶ Πηλέως, ἀνδρὸς καὶ χειρὶ δυνατοῦ καὶ εὐβουλῆς στρατηγικοῦ. ὃς Πύρρος ἐκβαλὼν Δημήτριον, ὡς προσηκούσης αὐτῷ τῆς Μακεδόνων ἀρχῆς μετὰ τὸ γένος Φιλίππου, δι' Ὀλυμπιάδα τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ κτίστου μητέρα φέρουσιν ἐκ Πύρρου (τοῦ καὶ Νεοποτόλεμου) παιδὸς Ἀχιλλεύς τὸ γένος, ἐκράτησε ἡ Μακεδόνων ἡμῶν ζ'. Λυσίμαχος δὲ ὁ Θεσσαλός, Ἀγαθοκλῆους παῖς, εἰς τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου δουρῶν, ὅσους τε καὶ Χερρόνησου τῆς λοιπῆς τῆς βασιλείας ἡμέρου χώρας τῷ Πόντῳ καὶ τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ, ταύτῃ ἐπιδραμὼν ὡς γαίῳ, Πύρρον μὲν διεδέξατο αὐτὸς δὲ ἐβασίλευσε Μακεδόνων ἑτῇ ιι' καὶ μῆνας ε'. οὗτος ἠγέθη ἐν τῇ πρὸς Σέλευκον τὸν Νικάτορα μάχῃ βασιλείᾳ Συρίας καὶ Ἀσίας, αἰχμάλωτον ἐλάσας καὶ τὸν Πολιορκητὴν Δημήτριον, ἐκπέπει τῆς ἀρχῆς. Φανεροῦ δὲ ὅπως τοῦ τρόπου καὶ ἐν Ἀντιγόνῳ τε, ὁ τῆς μικρᾶς ἡ Φρυγίας καὶ Παμφυλίας καὶ Λυκίας ἀρχῆς εὐδὲς μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον, τέθηκε· καὶ ὅπως ὁ τούτου παῖς Δημήτριος ὅλην κρατήσας Μακεδόνων ὑπὸ Πύρρου ἐξεβλήθη, αἰχμάλωτος τε ἀλὼς ὑπὸ Σελεύκου ἐν Κιλικίᾳ τηρούμενος βασιλικῶς θήσκει· καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Λυσίμαχος Πύρρον ἐκβαλὼν Μακεδόνων ἐβασίλευσεν καὶ ὑπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος καταπολεμηθεὶς ἐκπέπει τῆς ἀρχῆς· ὑπολείπεται δὲ καὶ Σέλευκον ὅπως τῆς βασιλείας ἔτυχεν. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγῳ πρῶτος τῆς Αἰγύπτου μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλεύσας ἑτῇ ι' ἐλθὼν εἰς Παλαιάσαν συνάπτει μάχην Δημήτριῳ τῷ Ἀντιγόνου, καὶ νικῆσας ἀναδύκνισι Σέλευκον βασιλείᾳ Συρίας καὶ τῶν ἀνω τόπων· Σέλευκος δὲ ἀναβὰς μέχρι Ὀλυμπιαδῶν, καὶ κρατήσας τὸν βαρβάρων, βασιλεύει ἑτῇ ιβ' διὰ καὶ Νικάτωρ ἐπεκλήθη. τῷ γοῦν ιβ' ἔτι τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ, οἱ τῆς ὅλης ζωῆς, Λυσίμαχος ἐκβαλὼν τῆς Μακεδονικῆς ἀρχῆς ὡς ἐπαρθεὶς δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ νίκῃ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναίρεται Ῥόδῳ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγῳ τοῦ Κεραινοῦ λογομένου, μὲλλον δὲ Μακεδόνων ἄρχαι. καὶ κρατεῖ Μακεδόνων Πτολεμαῖος οὗτος ὁ Λάγῳ καὶ Εὐρυδικῆς παῖς τῆς Ἀντιπάτρου, Σέλευκον ἀνελών εὐεργέτην τε ὄντα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐκ φυγῆς ὑποδεξαμένου, ἔτος θ' ἐν καὶ μῆνας ε', ἀναίρεται καὶ αὐτὸς Γαλάταις πολέμων κατακοπεῖ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῶν ἐλεφάντων. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους, τῶν Γαλατῶν ἐπικειμένων τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ καὶ ληλατούντων αὐτὴν, διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἐπεμβαίνοντας τῇ βασιλείᾳ πρὸς βραχὺ κρατεῖν καὶ ἐκπέπαι αὐτῆς· ὃν εἰς καὶ Μαλέαγρος ἀδελφὸς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγῳ πρὸς ὀλίγας ἡμέρας δυναστεύσας καὶ ἱκνούσας ἀσάτας δὲ καὶ Ἀντίπατρος ἡμέρας μὲν ὃν Σωσθένης· ἐπὶ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Πύρρος Ἡπειρώτης· οἱ πάντες ἑτῇ ι' πρὶα κατὰ Διόδωρον ἐβασίλευσαν· Ἀντίγονος ὁ Γονατὴς ἐπικληθεὶς διὰ τὸ ἐν Γόνῳ τῆς Θεσσαλίας τραφῆναι, υἱὸς Δημήτριου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ, βασιλεύει Μακεδόνων ἑτῇ ιβ'· προβασιλεύσας ἑτῇ ιβ' τῆς Ἑλλάδος, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τῆς Μακεδονικῆς ἀρχῆς σὺν τῇ Ἑλληνικῇ ἀντιποισαμένους ἐν κράτος. μετὰ τούτων ὁ υἱὸς Δημήτριος ἑτῇ ι' βασιλεύσας τελευτᾷ καταλιπὼν Φίλιππον υἱὸν νήπιον. τούτου ἐπίσκοπος Ἀντίγονος ὁ κατασταθεὶς κρατεῖ Μακεδόνων

^j Habet Scalig. διὰ τὸ μετὰ θάνατον Ἀντιγόνου τῷ

πατρὶ ἐν Ἑφῶν διασπῆσαι φρυγίαν, ἥλικα τῆς ἡλικίας ἀποφασίζῃς ἑφῶν, omitta in Syncell.

^k Sic Syncell. τῆς Μακεδόνων ἀρχῆς; Scalig.

^l Sic Syncell. βασιλείᾳ Scalig.

^m ἑτῇ δ' Syncell. in margine.

ⁿ Sic Syncell. ὁ τῆς μικρᾶς Φρυγίας εὐδὲς μετὰ Ἀ-

λέξανδρον βασιλεύσας Scalig.

^o Sic Syncell. Βαβυλῶνος Scalig.

^{oo} Forte εὐδὲς δὲ ἐπὶ—ex Porphyrio.

^p Sic Scalig. πρὸς Syncell.

^q ἔτος α' καὶ μῆνας ε' Scalig.

^r Sic Syncell. τοὺς χρόνους ε' [Ὀλυμπιάδος] Scalig.

^s Post αὐτὴν lacunæ signum apposuit Scalig.

^t ἑτῇ γ' κατὰ Διόδωρον Scal. omisso ἐβασίλευσαν.

^u Sic Syncell. idem quoque in margine. κδ

Scalig.

^v Α. κ. ὁ Δημήτριον Scalig.

ἐτη μβ'· κατὰ δὲ τὸν Διόδορον, ἐτη θ'. μὲν δὲ ὁ Φίλιππος αὐξηθεὶς ἀπέλαβεν τὴν πατρὸς ἀρχὴν, καὶ ἦρξεν ἐτη μβ'. τοῦτον τελευτήσαντος διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν Περσεύς ἐτη ι'.

According to Dexippus, the nineteen years of CASSANDER are to be computed, not from the death of Philip Arrideus, but from the death of Olympias, about eighteen months afterwards, towards the end of the year of Democles; or spring B. C. 315. Cassander, then, died in the archonship of Antiphates, about the beginning of B. C. 296.

The deaths of LYSIMACHUS, SELEUCUS, and PTOLEMY CERAUNUS, fell nearly within the limits of the 124th Olympiad: Polybius². 'Ολυμπιάς ἦν εἰκοστὴ καὶ τετάρτη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν—καὶ οἱ δὲ κατ' οὗς Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου καὶ Λυσίμαχος ἐπι Σέλευκος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Κεραυνὸς μετέλλαξαν τὸν βίον. πάντες γὰρ οὗτοι περὶ τὴν προσηρμένην ὀλυμπιάδα τὸ ζῆν ἐξέλειπον. Ptolemy son of Lagus died after a reign of forty years, computed from the death of Alexander, towards the close of Olymp. 124. 1. or the beginning of B. C. 283.7 Seleucus was slain, after a reign of thirty-two years. Computed from the era of the Seleucidae, [autumn B. C. 312.] thirty-one years would be completed towards the end of B. C. 281. in the very beginning of Olymp. 124. 4. He died seven months after Lysimachus: * menses admodum septem.

Dexippus places the death of Seleucus seventeen months before the death of Ptolemy Ceraunus. Dodwell³, upon the authority of Dexippus and Pausanias, thus determines the dates. Seleucus interit anno Olymp. 124. 4. ad exitum vergente: [early in B. C. 280.] inde ergo cepit regnum Ptolemæi in Macedonas, ab anno Olymp. 124^a. 4^o. desinente. Huic autem annum unum et menses quinque tribuunt fragmenta.—Eribunt Ol. 125^a. 2ⁱ. anni mense circiter quarto. [about October B. C. 279.] This chronology is not satisfactory. 1. It is contrary to Polybius; who assigns the death of Ceraunus to the 124th Olympiad, or, at least, near it: περὶ τὴν προσηρμένην ὀλυμπιάδα. But this arrangement of the dates places that event in the middle of the 125th Olympiad. 2. The Gauls, after the overthrow of Ceraunus, allowed some time to elapse before their irruption into Greece. According to Pausanias⁴, the forces which had destroyed Ceraunus returned into their own country, and the expedition of Brennus into Greece was subsequent: ὁ μὲν Πτολεμαῖος ἀπέθανεν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.—προελθεῖν δὲ ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα οὐδὲ τότε ἐθάρρησαν οἱ Κέλτοι, καὶ ὁ δεύτερος οὗτω στόλος ἐπαγγέλλεν ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν. ἔθελον δὲ ὁ Βρέννος πολλὰ μὲν ἐν συλλόγοις τοῖς κοινῶς πολλὰ δὲ κατ' ἑκαστον ἦν τῶν ἐν τέλει Γαλατῶν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐκείρουν στρατεύεσθαι.—ἀνέπεισέ τε δὲ τοὺς Γαλάτας ἐλαύνειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.—τοῖς δὲ γε Ἑλλησιν—τὰ ἐς Μακεδόνας καὶ Θράκας καὶ Παίονας τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς προτέρας καταδρομῆς τῶν Γαλατῶν ἐπὶ ἔκιστο ἐν μνήμῃ. The defeat of Ceraunus, then, and the irruption of Brennus into Greece, were the transactions of two distinct campaigns. And this is confirmed by the succession of the reigns in Macedonia. After Ceraunus, Meleager Antipater and Sosthenes reigned in

² II. 41.

³ Ptolemy Soter governed seventeen years, and reigned twenty-three. See the Tables, B. C. 306, 2. Philadelphus reigned two years with his father, and thirty-six alone. Porphyry in fragmento apud Scalig. Euseb. ἐπεὶ ζῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς παρεχόμενος τῇ υἱῷ Πτολεμαίῳ τῇ πατρὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξαμένη, οὐκ ἐπὶ δὲ τεσσαράκοντα, τριάκοντα δὲ καὶ ἑκατὸν, τὰ τοῦ πρώτου Πτολεμαίου λογίζονται. τοῦτον διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ υἱὸς ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φιλάδελφος καὶ ζῶντος μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρὸς δύο πηλοὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἐτὴ, ἀποθανόντος δὲ ἑκατὸν [legendum 25] καὶ τριάκοντα. ὡς καὶ τοῦτον ἑκατὸν καὶ τριάκοντα τοὺς τῆς βασιλείας ἡμετέρου, ἴσους τοῖς τοῦ πα-

τρὸς, ἀποδιδοῦσθαι. Philadelphus reigned thirty-six years after the death of his father, and not thirty-eight. We must therefore substitute 25 for 28. The reasoning of Porphyry is this: The whole amount of the two reigns was seventy-six years. There were counted to each thirty-eight years of sovereignty, by including in the reign of the son the two years of joint reign with his father, and by leaving to the father the thirty-eight years of his sole reign, before the association of his son. So that 40 + 36 became 38 + 38.

⁴ Justin. XVII. 2. ⁵ Dissert. X. p. 564, 565. ⁶ X. 19, 4, 5. ⁷ 20, 1.

successive order⁴: and, according to Justin⁵, Sosthenes was defeated by Brennus in this second expedition, before the passage into Greece. The Gauls, who invaded Greece in the year of Anaxicrates, were at Delphi in the winter⁶: consequently, the winter of that archon, which determines their invasion to the autumn of B. C. 279. And the death of Ceraunus will be raised by these circumstances to the archonship of Gorgias, and perhaps to the autumn of B. C. 280, and of Olymp. 125. 1. a date more conformable to the terms of Polybius. 3. The duration of this usurper's reign is variously stated. Dexippus gives him seventeen months: but, in Eusebius, he has a year by one account, and nine months by another⁷. As in the narrative of Dexippus no account is taken of the intermediate months, between the death of Lysimachus and the death of Seleucus, it is probable that these vacant months were sometimes included in the reign of Ceraunus⁸. Hence the variations in the computations of his reign: nine months from the death of Seleucus would be seventeen from the death of Lysimachus. I have accordingly, in the Tables, preferred the nine months of Eusebius, as more consistent with Polybius and with the circumstances of the Gallic war: and I have supposed the seventeen months of Dexippus to represent the whole interval from the death of Lysimachus⁹.

Seleucus is thus mentioned by Appian¹: Σέλευκος—τελευτᾷ τρία καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ἐτὴ βιώσας, καὶ βασιλεύσας αὐτῶν δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. These forty-two years include his whole government, from the second distribution of the provinces made by Antipater in B. C. 321. ² Ἀντίπατρον πάλιν ἀρχὴν ἔδωκεν καὶ ποιεῖται νέμειν καὶ αὐτὸς τῆς Ἀσίας.—Ἀγύπτον μὲν Πτολεμαίου εἶναι.—Σελεύκῳ δὲ τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν προσέθηκεν. The age of Seleucus is reported variously. Justin¹: Lysimachus quatuor et septuaginta annos natus erat, Seleucus septem et septuaginta. According to Dexippus, he was seventy-five. Lysimachus, who was slain seven months before Seleucus, in the summer of B. C. 281, had reigned, or governed, more than forty years;

⁴ Meleager, who has only a few days in Dexippus, has two months in Porphyry and Eusebius. The forty-five days of the Etesian are verified by the peculiarity of the number. Porphyry, apud Scal. p. 63, gives two years to Sosthenes; whose reign had commenced before the expedition of Brennus into Greece: (Ἀντίπατρον) Σωσθένης τις τῶν δημοτικῶν ἐξέλειπεν ὡς ἀδύνατον στρατηγεῖν, Βρέννου τοῦ Γαλάτου ἐπιόντος.—Σωσθένης δὲ Βρέννου ἐξέλεσας, καὶ ἔσαν δύο ἐτὴν πρὸς τὰς τῶν πραγμάτων ἀποθήσκει καὶ γίνεται ἀναρχία Μακεδόνων. Porphyry computes ten years between the death of Demetrius Poliorcetes and the establishment of Antigonus in Macedonia. But this is inconsistent with all accounts, and even with his own. The three years, B. C. 280—277, computed by Diodorus for the troubled interval which followed the death of Ceraunus, are more probable. Pyrrhus, indeed, who is named among the usurpers within that period, could only have asserted his pretensions by his partisans, or agents. He was not personally present in Macedonia, till B. C. 274, after the conclusion of his Italian wars, and after the establishment of Antigonus: Plutarch. Pyrrho, c. 26. ἐξαεὶ χρόνον ἀναλίσκας περὶ τοῖς ἐκεί παλέμενος—ἐνέβαλεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν, Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ Δημητρίου βασιλεύοντος. ⁵ XXIV. 5.

⁶ We discern a winter in the narrative of Pausanias: X. 23, 3—6. ἦρχος ἱσχυρὸν καὶ νυφῆτος.—χειμῶνος τότε.

⁷ Eusebius Pontaci. p. 131. Ptolemæus cognomento Ceraunus an. 1. Meleagrus menses 2. Antipater dies 45. Eusebius Scaligeri: Μακεδόνων ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ καὶ Κεραυνὸς μῆνας θ'. μὲν δὲ ἐβασίλευσε Μελέαγρος μῆνας γ'. μὲν δὲ Ἀντίπατρος ἡμέρας με'.

⁸ In the list of reigns, in Porphyry, apud Scal. p. 64, Ceraunus follows Lysimachus without any interval:

Λυσίμαχος ἐτὴ ε' μῆνας ε'. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Κεραυνός ἔτος α' μῆνας ε'. ⁹ Memnon, apud Photium, cod. 224. p. 717. ascribes to Ceraunus a reign of two years: πολλὰ καὶ παρόντα ἐν δυοῖ διαπραξάμενος ἔτεσιν—ἀξίως τῆς ἀμέτρου καταστρέφει τὸν βίον. Two years, current, may express in round numbers the seventeen months of Dexippus. Two years, strictly taken, and computed from the death of Seleucus, are wholly irreconcilable either with Polybius, or with the dates of the Gallic irruption into Greece.

¹ Syr. c. 63.

² Arrian. apud Photium, cod. 92. p. 224.

³ XVII. 1.

^m ἡ βασιλεία τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη μάλιστα σὺν οἷς ἑσπαράνευσεν. This space must be computed from the first division of the provinces made at Babylon by Perdiccas; when Thrace was given to Lysimachus: ⁿ Θράκη καὶ Χερρόνησου καὶ ὅσα Θρᾷξί σὺν ὅσῃ—Λυσιμάχῳ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἐκτετέραπτο. From the year of Cephisodorus, Olymp. 114. 2. (a few months after the death of Alexander,) to Olymp. 124. 3. both inclusive, the actual interval is forty-two years. The age of Lysimachus, as of Seleucus, is differently stated. Justin makes him seventy-four. Appian^o, seventy: τοῦ μὲν ἐς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη τοῦ δὲ ἐς πλείονα τούτων ἔτι ἄλλα τρία. Hieronymus^p, eighty: ἐν τῇ πρὸς Σέλευκον ἀπόλῃ μᾶλλον, ἔτος ὀγδοηκστὸν τελέων, ὡς φησιν Ἱερώνυμος.

^l Lysimachus, at the period of his defeat and death, had reigned in Macedonia five years and six months. The date of his death fixes the commencement of that space to the beginning of B. C. 286. or the middle of Olymp. 123. 2. At that time Pyrrhus had held Macedonia seven or eight months. He therefore occupied it in B. C. 287. in which year Demetrius Poliorcetes was consequently expelled^q. Having fixed this point, we are enabled to ascend to the occupation of Macedonia by Demetrius, seven years before.—^r ἑπταετία ὑπὸ Δημητρίου βασιλείας ἀρχή. As the seven years terminated at the end of Olymp. 123. 1. [about midsummer B. C. 287.] they would commence at the end of Olymp. 121. 2. in the year B. C. 294. There were therefore about two years and a half between the death of Cassander, and this seven years' reign of Demetrius. These two years and a half were filled by the sons of Cassander^r. ^s Philippus reigned first, according to Dexippus. Plutarch^t:—ὁ πρεσβύτατος αὐτοῦ τῶν παίδων Φίλιππος οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον ἡβασίλευσε. The rest of the interval, whatever it was, was occupied by the contests of the surviving brothers, Antipater and Alexander^t, till Demetrius slew Alexander and reigned in his stead, B. C. 294.

At the close of this period of forty-three years from the death of Alexander, the foundations of the ACHÆAN LEAGUE were laid, according to Polybius. After fixing the commencement, or rather revival, of the League, to Olymp. 124, and the period of the passage of Pyrrhus into Italy^v, he proceeds to a more particular detail: ^w πρῶτοι μὲν συνίστησαν Δυμαῖοι, Πατρεῖς, Τριταεῖς, Φαραεῖς. διότι οὐδὲ στήλην ὑπάρχουσαν συμβαίνει τῶν πόλεων τούτων περὶ τῆς συμπολιτείας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα μάλιστα πῶς ἔπει πύμπῳ τὴν φρουρὰν ἐμβαλόντες Αἰγυῖς μετίσχον τῆς συμπολιτείας: ἐξῆς δὲ τούτοις Βούριοι—ἄμα δὲ τούτοις Κερυνεῖς. Afterwards, resuming the subject from the beginning, he states that the confederacy subsisted twenty-five years, before the appointment of a single annual prætor; that at the end of twenty-five years Marcus Cerynensis was appointed; that, in the fourth year after the prætorship of Marcus, Aratus delivered Sicyon; and that, in the eighth year after that achievement, Aratus was prætor for the second time, in the year before the defeat of the Carthaginians: ^x εἰκοσι μὲν οὖν ἔτη τὰ πρῶτα καὶ πέντε συνεπολιτεύσαντο μετ' αὐτῶν αἱ προσηρμέναι πόλεις, γραμματεῖα κοινὴν ἐκ περιόδου προχειρίζομεναι καὶ δύο στρατηγούς. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πάλιν ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐνὰ καθιστάνειν.—καὶ πρῶτος ἔτυχε τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης Μάρκος ὁ Κερυνεῖς. τετάρτῳ δ' ὕστερον ἔπει τοῦ προσηρμένου στρατηγού, Ἀράτος ὁ Σικυνῶν ἔτη μὲν ἔχων εἰκοσιν—ἰλου-

^m Appian. Syr. c. 64.

ⁿ Arrian. apud Phot. p. 216. ^o Syr. c. 64.

^p Lucian. Macrob. c. 11.

^q Compare Plutarch. Pyrrho, c. 11, 12. Demetr. c. 43, 44. Justin. XVI. 2, 3.

^r Plutarch. Demet. c. 44.

^s Porphyry, apud Scalig. p. 63, assigns three years and a half to the sons of Cassander: τούτων διαδέχονται εἰ παῖδες, Φίλιππος καὶ Ἀντίπατρος—οἷναι

ἔτη τρία καὶ μῆνας ε' ἡβασίλευσαν μετὰ τὸν πατέρα. But then, with Dexippus, he gives six years to Demetrius in Macedon instead of seven; so that he agrees in computing nine years and a half as the interval between the death of Cassander and the expulsion of Demetrius by Pyrrhus.

^t Demet. c. 36.

^v See the Tables, B. C. 280, 2. ^u II. 41.

^w II. 43.

θεώσας τὴν πατρίδα προσέειπε πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πολιτείαν.—ὁ γὰρ δὲ πάλιν ἔπει, στρατηγὸς αἰρεθείς τὸ δεύτερον,—ἰλευθερώσας Κορινθίους προσηγάγετο πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πολιτείαν.—Ταῦτ' ἐγίγνετο τῷ προτέρῳ ἔπει τῆς Καρχηδονίαν ἡττης.

Larcher^y imagines that the five years precede the twenty-five, and arranges the circumstances in this manner: B. C. 284. *Fondemens de la ligue des Achéens jetés par les habitants de Patres, de Dyme, et de Phares.* B. C. 280. *Environ cinq ans après que les villes de Dyme, de Patres, et de Phares, eurent posé les fondemens de la ligue, le reste des villes chassa ses tyrans, &c.* But this is contrary to Polybius. For the coalition of Patræ, Dymæ, and Pharæ, which, according to him, was coincident with the expedition of Pyrrhus, would be placed by this arrangement four years before that expedition. The five years, then, were included in the twenty-five, and formed a part of the whole period. Larcher seems to have been influenced by the expression αἱ προσηρμέναι πόλεις. But those expressions do not refer to all that had preceded, but only to the towns, Dymæ, Patræ, Tritæa, Pharæ, of which especial mention had been made by the historian^z.

The five years being included in the twenty-five, we obtain from the enumeration of Polybius the following distribution.

	Y.	B. C.
League of Dymæ, Patræ, Tritæa, Pharæ.....	5	280
Addition of Ægium.....	20	275
Marcus Cerynensis prætor	4	255
Aratus delivers Sicyon ^b	8	251
Aratus prætor the second time	1	243
Carthaginians Lutatius et Postumius consulibus } devicti ad Ægates. Liv. XXIII. 13.		242

26. ANTIGONUS GONATAS, son of Demetrius, and grandson of the first Antigonos, died B. C. 239. after a reign of forty-four years, at the age of eighty: ^c Ἀντίγονος υἱὸς μὲν ἦν Δημητρίου υἱανὸς δὲ Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ μονοβέλου—οὗτος τίσσερα καὶ τεσσαράκοντα Μακεδόνων ἡβασίλευσεν ἔτη, ἡβίωσε δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα, ὡς Μήνους τε ἱστορεῖ καὶ ἄλλοι συγγραφεῖς. Lucian agrees with Dexippus in the duration of his reign. His death is placed by Porphyry^d in Ol. 135. 1. λογίζεται δὲ αὐτῷ

^y Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 718, 719.

^z Strabo, VIII. p. 384. marks the expedition of Pyrrhus as the era of the League: ἀνέλαβον σφᾶς πάλιν κατὰ μικρὸν. ἤρξαν δὲ Πύρρου στρατεύσαντες εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν τίσσερας συνόσαι πόλεις, δι' ἧσαν Πάτραι καὶ Δύμη. εἴτα προσελάμβανεν τινὰς τῶν ὀδεύων. understanding Polybius in the sense which I have ascribed to him.

^a Strabo, VIII. p. 385. εἰκοσι μὲν δὲ ἔτη διετέλεσαν γραμματεῖα κοινὴν ἔχοντες καὶ στρατηγὸς δύο κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν οἱ Ἀχαιοί, καὶ κοινὸν βασιλεὺς εἰς ἕνα τίτον συνέχετο αὐτοῖς, ἰκαλεῖτο δὲ Ἀράτῳ, ἐν δὲ τὰ κοινὰ ἐχημάτων καὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ ἴσους ἐτίθεντο. εἴτα ἔδοξεν ἕνα χειρονομῆσαι στρατηγόν. We may suppose, with Casaubon and Schweighæuser, that the word πέντε has escaped from the text of Strabo; or, with the Leipsic editors, that the amount is expressed in round numbers;—majorem numerum summam ponere. But

it is also possible that the text of Strabo is right, and that he intended accurately to express by twenty years the actual period, computed from the erection of the pillar which recorded the Union. And this is the more probable, because he notices the place of Assembly; Ἀράτῳ, Ἀνδάρῳ, or Ὀμάτῳ. (See Schweigh. ad Polyb. II. 39.) And this stood at Ægium: Strab. VIII. 387. Pausan. VII. 24, 3. VII. 7, 1. and consequently became the place of meeting after the accession of Ægium to the Union.

^b In his first prætorship, according to the opinion of Gronovius, Reiske, and Larcher. But this opinion is shewn to be erroneous by Schweighæuser; ad Polyb. II. 43, 2. Polybius does not notice the first prætorship of Aratus.

^c Lucian. Macrob. c. 11.

^d Apud Scalig. Euseb. p. 63.

τὰ πάντα ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τέσσαρα καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. ἢ γὰρ βασιλεὺς καὶ πρὶν τῆς Μακεδονίας κρα-
τῆσαι δεκά τέσσαρα ἔτη.—τελευτῇ δὲ τῆς ἐπὶ Διμητρίου ἐπὶ πρώτῃ. These forty-four years
were computed from the death of his father Demetrius, in B. C. 283, and terminate in B. C.
239. His reign of ten years, preceding his recovery of Macedonia, commenced at the capti-
vity of Demetrius, in B. C. 286. This is confirmed by Plutarch: ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἐν τοιαύτῃ
τόχῳ γεγονὼς ἐκείναις πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν, καὶ τοὺς περὶ Ἀθήνας καὶ Κόρινθον ἡγεμόνας καὶ φίλους.—Ἀντιγόνου
τὰς πάσαις καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ πράγματα διαφύλλετον, κ. τ. λ. The ten years would terminate in B. C.
277, after the expiration of those three years which followed the death of Ceraunus f.

The three years' captivity of Demetrius commenced at the expulsion of Pyrrhus by Lysi-
machus, or rather preceded it g. And, as that expulsion is determined by the death of Lysi-
machus to the year B. C. 286, the captivity of Demetrius began in 286, and consequently
ended in 283, forty-four years before the death of his son Antigonus. Respecting his age
there is some variation. He is said to have been twenty-two in the year of Polemon, B. C.
312 h, which would suppose his birth in B. C. 334; and yet fifty-four at his death in B. C. 283,
which would give B. C. 337 for his birth. The latter date is the most probable, from the
age of his son Antigonus. Demetrius married Phila daughter of Antipater, after the death
of her first husband Craterus i, who was slain in B. C. 321. k ταύτην κομίζῃ νέον ὄντα τὸν Δημή-
τριον ἐκείνην δὲ πατὴρ λαβεῖν. Antigonus, the offspring of that marriage, who died at the age
of eighty in B. C. 239, would be born B. C. 318. when Demetrius, by the largest computa-
tion of his age, would be no more than nineteen. The larger computation is therefore the
most probable.

27. DEMETRIUS II. Polybius l agrees with Dexippus in assigning ten years to Demetrius.
Δημητρίου βασιλεύσαντος δέκα μόνον ἔτη καὶ μεταλλάξαντος τὸν βίον περὶ τὴν πρώτην διάβασιν εἰς τὴν
Ἰλλυρίδα Παρμαιόν. The Romans passed into Illyricum in B. C. 229, when Postumius Al-
binus and Cn. Fulvius were consuls m, precisely ten years after the death of Antigonus Gona-
tas; the termination of whose reign in B. C. 239 is confirmed by this circumstance.

28. ANTIGONUS DOSON. The nine years of Diodorus n are verified by Polybius o. Anti-
gonus died soon after the battle of Sellasia, which may be placed in B. C. 222. Immediately
after that victory, Ἀντίγονος—εἰς Ἀργεὺς ὅπ' αὐτὴν ἦλθε τὴν τῶν Νεμέων πανήγυριν.—ἄμμετος κατὰ
σπουδὴν εἰς Μακεδονίαν. καταλαβὼν δὲ τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς καὶ συμβαλὼν—τῇ μάχῃ κατέχρησεν.—μετ' οὐ
πολὺ (δὲ) νόσῳ τὸν βίον μετέλλαξε. Plutarch p attests the same. And the successor of Antigonus
was in the throne in B. C. 220. This king therefore reigned only nine years. The erroneous
number, twelve years, adopted from Dexippus, had deranged this whole period. Dodwell
sagaciously recovered the true amount of the reign of Antigonus, without which the dates are
irreconcilable with Polybius.

29. PHILIPPUS V. The two terms of his reign, his accession and death, are accurately
marked by Polybius and Livy; and verify the forty-two years ascribed to him by Dexippus.

c Demet. c. 51.

f According to the writer of the life of Aratus, Antigonus flourished in Ol. 125: Γέγονε δὲ Ἀντίγονος κατὰ τὴν καὶ Διμητρίᾳ. Vit. Arat. tom. II. p. 431. ed. Buhle. Whence we may restore the date in another life of Aratus. tom. I. p. 4. Buhle. ἢ δὲ Ἀντίγονος υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πελοποννησίου, καὶ παρὶ λαβὴ τὴν ἀρχὴν περὶ ἐκατοστῶν καὶ πενήντης [leg. ἐκατοστῶν καὶ εἰκοστῶν καὶ πέμπτῃ] Διμητρίᾳ. καὶ ἢ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλάδελφος ἀγγέλλειν ἱστοροῦν. This marks

the date of his recovery of Macedonia, in B. C. 277. Olymp. 125. j.

g See Plutarch. Pyrrho. c. 12.

h Ol. 135. 1. the date of Porphyry for the death of Antigonus, is equivalent to B. C. 213.

i See the Tables, B. C. 312, 2.

j Diod. XIX. 59. k Plutarch. Demet. c. 14.

l II. 44.

m Polyb. II. 10, 11.

n Apud Dexippum.

o Vit. Cleomen. c. 27, 30.

He was already king at seventeen years of age q:—when Ariston was prætor of the Ætolians r, and Timoxenus of the Achæans s. Ariston was prætor from autumn B. C. 221 to autumn B. C. 220. The year of Timoxenus extended from spring B. C. 221 to spring B. C. 220. t We may therefore place his accession in the very beginning of B. C. 220. And his death is recorded by Livy v in B. C. 179. Eodem anno [Q. Fulvio L. Manlio consulibus] Philippus rex Macedonum senio et ætate consumptus decessit. He therefore reigned U. C. Varr. 584—575. [B. C. 220—179.] both inclusive: a period of forty-two years.

30. PERSEUS. The battle of Pydna is fixed by the eclipse, which happened the night before, to June 22d B. C. 168. Perseus was captured in Samothrace soon after: "Perseus Q. Fulvio L. Manlio consulibus regnum accepit, regnavit undecim annos. Dexippus reckoned ten years. Both are consistent: Livy computed current, Dexippus, complete years. The actual duration of his reign was about ten years and a half u.

The number of the Macedonian kings is variously stated in the present text of authors who have mentioned them v. If all the usurpers are computed, the kings of Macedonia will amount to thirty-eight.

V.

IONIAN WAR.—MARATHON.—SALAMIS.

THE Naxian war and Ionian revolt are raised four years too high by the error of sup-
posing seven years between the capture of Miletus and the expedition of Datis, where Hero-
dorus only specifies three. The error is apparent in the following dates given by Larcher a
and Reizius b.

LARCHER.	A. J. C.	REIZIUS.	A. C. Herodot.
Commencement des troubles de l'Ionie.	504.	Naxiorum status	506. V. 28.
Incendia de Sardes	503.	Palam rebellant	504. V. 37.
Les Cypriens se révoltent	502.	Sardes capiunt Iones	503. V. 100.
Les Cypriens sont remis sous le joug	501. (V. 116.)	Cyprus deficit	502. V. 104.
Prise de Milet	498.	Cyprus denovo subiecta	501. V. 115.
Aristagoras est tué	498.	Aristagoras occiditur	498. V. 126.
Prise des îles de Chios, Ténédos, &c.	497.	Miletus sexto anno capta	498. VI. 18.
Préparatifs de guerre de Darius contre la Grèce	496.	Altero post Miletum captam anno Persæ ceteros Ionas subigunt	VI. 31.
Mardonius se met en route au printemps	495.	Proximo vere Mardonius Europam petit	495. VI. 43.
Les Thasiens abattent leurs murs	493.	Altero anno post, Darius et Thasios navibus exiit et in Græciam mittit qui aquam terramque petant	VI. 46—48.
Les préparatifs des Perses contre la Grèce	492. {VI. 50. 51.	Datis et Artaphernes in Græciam ten- dunt	VI. 94. 113.
Les Perses pillent l'île de Naxos, &c.	490.		

a Polyb. IV. 5. τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ προσηνέως αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν ἐκείνῃ ἐπὶ τῇ Φιλίππῳ ἐκκαταλέγετο.

b Polyb. Ibid. c Polyb. IV. 6.

d For Ariston consult Polybius IV. 9. 17. For Timoxenus, IV. 6. 7.

e XL. 54.

f Liv. XLV. 9.

g Porphyry agrees in this: who thus records the reigns of Philip and Perseus: (apud Scalig. p. 63.)

h (Φίλιππος) ὁ τοῦ Δημητρίου υἱὸς, ὃν αἱ Μακεδόνες καλεῖν

ἐκκαταλέγετο, χωρὶς τοῦ ἐπὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπὶ Διμητρίᾳ ἀρχῆς ἦσαν καὶ ἱστοροῦν ἐπὶ τῷ υἱῷ καὶ μ'. τελευτῇ δὲ δευτέρῃ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπὶ [leg. π.] Διμητρίᾳ, ἢ τὰ δὲ βίᾳ ἐπὶ. Περσεὺς δὲ υἱὸς τοῦ Φιλίππου, Δημήτριον τὸν ἀδελφὸν ταῖς πρὸς τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ διαβολαῖς ἀποκτείνων, βασιλεὺς ἐγένετο δέκα καὶ μισθὸν ἔσθ'.

i See Drakenborch. ad Liv. XLV. 9.

j Herodote, tom. VII. p. 636—641.

k Ad Marg. Herodoti.

l f 2

Larcher, by omitting to specify the expressions of Herodotus, *δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων*, &c. &c. conceals the errors of the dates. The version given by Reizius brings the incongruity immediately into view: *altero anno*,—*proximo vere*, and *altero anno post*, are made to designate a space of seven complete years, B.C. 497—491, both inclusive. To the notes *altero anno*, and *altero anno post*, he has forborne to annex a date: perhaps because the inconsistency was too manifest.

The death of Aristagoras is removed from its proper position, and is made to fall within the year of the capture of Miletus. Larcher makes it *subsequent* to the capture. But Aristagoras was slain before Histieus came down to the coast. And Histieus came down two years before Miletus was taken^c. Aristagoras, then, was slain in the *third* year of the war, and not in the *sixth*. Corsini^d has an opposite error: he places the death of Aristagoras at Olymp. 69. ½. [B.C. 501.] and the capture of Miletus at Olymp. 71. ½. [B.C. 495.]^e Aristagoras, then, had perished before the war commenced! The cause of this error will be explained elsewhere^f.

From the date of the battle of Marathon we are carried to the beginning of the Ionian war. Ten years are specified. In the first of these the Ionian revolt began; in the last, Datis and Artaphernes passed over into Greece. Six years were occupied by the Ionian war: the *seventh* year is clearly described by Herodotus^g. The *eighth* campaign was employed in the expedition of Mardonius, who set forth *ἄμα ἑαρίῃ*^h. In the *ninth* year, these particulars occurred: Dariusⁱ, after dismantling Thasos, sent heralds into Greece: *ἄλλους δὲ κήρυκας διέπεμπε εἰς τὰς ἰωνοῦ δασμοφόρους πόλεις τὰς παραβασσίδους, καλεῖν νῆας τε μακρὰς καὶ ἱππαγωγὰ πλοῖα ποιεῖσθαι*. Then followed a *tenth* year^k, in which Datis and Artaphernes are sent against Athens and Eretria: *ὥς δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὗτοι πορευόμενοι παρὰ βασιλῆος ἀπίκοντο εἰς τὸ Ἀλφειὸν πεδίον—ἐνθαῦτα στρατοπεδεύοντο—ἐπὶ δὲ μὲν ὁ ναυτικὸς πᾶς στρατὸς ὁ ἐπιταχθεὶς ἐκαστοῖσι^l παρεγίνοντο διὰ καὶ αἱ ἱππαγωγὴ νῆες τὰς τῶν προτέρων ἑταῖ προῖπε τοῖσι ἰωνοῦ δασμοφόροις Δαρείῳ ἱτοιμάζου*. The armament of Mardonius, the mission of the heralds, and the expedition under Datis, are here distinguished, as three separate and successive years of action.

A seeming inconsistency occurs. Darius is said in the year following the failure of Mardonius—*δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων*—to have sent heralds into Greece. And in the year subsequent to this, (which is therefore designated as *τὸ πρότερον ἔτος*), Datis and Artaphernes set forth. And yet the first armament is said to have been sent *τῷ προτέρῳ ἔτει*, which would be the year *immediately preceding* the expedition of Datis. This seeming difficulty may be reconciled by computing Attic or Olympic years^m, which began at the summer solstice. Mardonius set out *ἄμα ἑαρί*. [spring B.C. 492.] Olymp. 71. 4. *excunte*. The storm at Athos happened in July or August B.C. 492. Olymp. 72. 1. *ineunte*. The second armament sailed before midsummer B.C. 490. Olymp. 72. 2. *excunte*. The storm at Athos, then, might be properly said to have occurred *προτέρῳ ἔτει*, in the preceding Olympic year; although the actual interval would be about twenty months.

The battle of *Marathon* was fought in Boëdromion B.C. 490. *ten* years before the battle of Salamisⁿ. All ancient authorities, as we shall presently see, concur in computing ten years,

^c See the Tables, B. C. 496. 494.

^d Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 133.

^e P. 140.

^f See c. 9. *Amphipolia*.

^g VI. 31—42. See the Tables, B. C. 493. 2.

^h See B. C. 492, 2. ⁱ Herodot. VI. 46. 48.

^k Herodot. VI. 94. 95. ^l VI. 95. ^m VI. 95.

ⁿ That Herodotus did not compute the beginning of the year from the winter solstice appears from his expression *κατὰ τὸ ἔτος τούτῳ*. IX. 121. with reference to the siege of Sestos. See the Tables, B. C. 479.

^o The exact space between the two battles was

and no more, between the two actions. And yet *eleven* years are assigned as the interval by Scaliger, by Duker^p, by Wesseling, and others. Wesseling^q thus states the argument: *Disidium de intervallo temporis quo certamen disjungitur utrumque, his decem, illis undecim annos probantibus. Herodoti calculos nos subducemus. Apparatum Darii ad novum in Græcos bellum triennale signavit c. 1. adjungens, quarto post Marathoniam pugnam anno Ægyptios descivisse; tum proximo ab eorum defectione Darium diem obisse supremum. c. 4. qui quintus utique a prælio Marathonio. Sequuntur pleni quatuor anni a Xerxe in comparandis ad Græcum bellum rebus assumti: πύκτω δὲ ἔτει, volvente sive procedente anno quinto, rex Persa expeditionem ingreditur: delatusque Sardes post iter longum interquiescit, ac ibidem hiemem transigit. c. 32. vere deinde incunte Abydum proficiscitur. c. 37. Unde consequens videtur, ut pro Herodoti rationibus rex undecimo post Marathoniam cladem anno in Europam moverit Græcosque.*

The error of this reasoning is, that the expressions *πύκτω ἔτει ἀνομήνῳ ἱστρατηλάτῃ* are understood to point at the march of Xerxes from Susa to Sardis^r, in B.C. 481. Whereas they are to be understood as referring to the setting forth of Xerxes from Sardis to Abydos, in the spring of B.C. 480. The historian means to speak of the commencement of the expedition. But the expedition, or war against Greece, could not be said to commence with the arrival of Xerxes at Sardis; where he wintered, and when the preparations were still proceeding. The expedition, then, or campaign, properly speaking, began with the march to the Hellespont: and that is the point of time designated by the words *πύκτω ἔτει ἱστρατηλάτῃ χειρὶ μεγάλῃ πλοῖος*. These expressions refer to movements which were made after the four years of preparation were wholly complete and expired. But the march from Susa to Sardis is spoken of as taking place during the progress of the operations at Mount Athos: *ἐν τῷ δὲ οὗτοι τὸν προκαίμενον πόνον ἐργάζοντο, ἐν τούτῳ ὁ περὶ ἅπας ἄμα Εἰζέχῃ ἐπορεύτο εἰς Σάρδεις*. Those operations were not yet finished^s. And they occupied only three of the four years of preparation^t. It may be likewise remarked, that Herodotus employs terms of different import in describing the two marches. In the march from Sardis to Abydos, *ἱστρατηλάτῃ*.—*ἤλκον εἰς Ἀβυδὸν*.—*ἀρμάτω ἤλκον*.—*ἐξήλασε ἐκ Σαρδίων*.—*ἔμελλε μὲν ἤλκον στρατὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα*. And afterwards, *ἐξήλασε τὸν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Θρηίκης*.—*ταύτης τῆς ἑλάσεως*.—*τὸν στρατὸν ἤλασε*. But, in the march from Susa to Sardis, *ἐπορεύτο εἰς Σάρδεις*.—*ἐπαργένοντο εἰς Κελαϊνὰς*.—*ἐπορεύτο τὸ πρόσω*.—*ἰσθβάλε εἰς τὴν Λυδίην*.—*πορευομένην*.—*ἀπίκετο εἰς τὰν Λυδίην τὸ δόρυ*. The word *ἐλαύνειν* is not used by the historian in the first march. I do not mean to contend that *ἐλαύνειν*, in its different forms, derivatives, and compounds, when applied to the march of an army, is always limited to the actual hostile movement or advance. This would be refuted by Herodotus himself^u; where Darius, after his Thracian expedition, *ἀπῆλκε εἰς Σούσα*. It is only assumed, that the marked difference of expression observed by the historian, in relating the two marches, con-

ten years and fourteen days: the one being fought on the 6th Boëdromion B.C. 490. the third month of Olymp. 72. 3. the other on the 20th Boëdromion B.C. 480. the third month of Olymp. 75. 1. See the Tables, B. C. 490. 480.

^p Duker ad Thucyd. I. 18. records the opinion of Scaliger, who computed eleven years as the interval, while Petavius reckoned only ten. Duker follows Scaliger, whom he defends. Gottleber, the recent annotator upon Thucydides, concurs

with Duker in estimating the space at eleven years.

^q Ad Herodot. VII. 20.

^r Herodot. VII. 20.

^s Herodot. VII. 32.

^t VII. 26.

^u c. 33. 37.

^v c. 21.

^x c. 20.

^y c. 33.

^z c. 37.

^{aa} c. 41.

^{bb} c. 57.

^{cc} c. 105.

^{dd} c. 106.

^{ee} c. 115.

^{ff} VII. 26.

^{gg} c. 26.

^{hh} c. 30.

ⁱⁱ c. 31.

^{jj} V. 25.

firms the conclusion which is established by other arguments; that, in using the terms *ἱστρατηλάτης* *χειρὶ μεγάλη*, he had in his mind, not the preliminary movement from Susa, but the hostile advance of Xerxes from Sardis to the Hellespont.

The understanding of those words of Herodotus as if they applied to a preliminary march, made during the years of preparation, and not to the actual commencement of the war, has contributed much to embarrass the chronology of the period. Dodwell¹, who rightly fixes the period between Marathon and Salamis at ten years, is nevertheless constrained to put a forced interpretation upon the detail of the period in Herodotus, because, like Wesseling, he applied the expression *ἱστρατηλάτης* to the march from Susa: *Numerat annos quatuor apparatus ipsius Xerxis. VII. 20. Quos tamen annos ternario numero mos concludit. c. 21. Vel inde intelligimus tres annos tantum fuisse completos. Horum annorum primo, altero post Darii mortem, Xerxis expeditionem contra Aegyptios statuit Herodotus, VII. 7.—Inde incunte anno quinto Sardes movisse tradit, ibique hyemasse. VII. 20.* But Wesseling² justly rejects this interpretation. *Errant qui tres hos annos eosdem statuunt, ac quatuor apparatus ad bellum. c. 20. Illi enim pleni et ad universum expeditionis paratum; hi intra eorum ambitum propter Athon erant.* Dodwell, applying Herodotus, VII. 20, to the march from Susa, reduced the four years to three, because he had fixed the march from Susa to the *ninth* year after Marathon. Wesseling rightly interpreted the four years of preparation; but then, understanding the word *ἱστρατηλάτης* in the sense of Dodwell, he made the setting forth from Susa to be in the *tenth* year from Marathon, instead of the *ninth*. The one erred in the detail of the period, the other in the total amount; although the error of each may be traced to the same cause.

It remains to collect the testimonies referred to in the Tables, B. C. 490, 2. which establish ten years and no more between Marathon and Salamis:—Plato³:—*σχέδον γὰρ δέκα ἔσσι πρὸ τῆς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίας ἡρίκετο Δαίτης Περσικὸν στόλον ἄγων.* Thucydides⁴:—*δεκάτῃ ἔτι μετ' αὐτὴν, (τὴν ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχην,) αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα δουλοσύμμενος ἦλθε.* It has been already shewn that Herodotus was not to be understood as referring to the progress from Susa, when he described the commencement of the expedition. There was still less reason for understanding Thucydides (as Duker has done) to refer to that previous march in the present passage. The terms of this historian, *ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα*, clearly, naturally, and obviously refer to the march of Xerxes to the Hellespont, which is placed accordingly in the tenth year after the battle of Marathon. The Parian Marble⁵:—*ἀφ' οὗ ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχῃ ἐγένετο—ἐπὶ ΗΗΔΠΠΙΙ.*—*ἀφ' οὗ—ναυμαχία τοῖς Ἑλλήσι περὶ Σαλαμῖνα πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας—ἐπὶ ΗΗΔΠΠΙΙ.* The interval is just ten years. Herodotus has the following passages. (After the battle of Marathon) *ἡ Ἀσίη ἰδονέτω ἐπὶ τρία ἔτια.—τετάρτῃ ἔτι Αἰγύπτῳ, ὑπὸ Καμβύσῳ δουλοδόντες, ἀπέστισαν ἀπὸ Περσῶν.—ἀλλὰ γὰρ μετὰ ταῦτα τε καὶ Αἰγύπτῳ ἀπέστασιν τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτι παρασκευαζόμενοι συνήνεκε αὐτὸν Δαρεῖον ἀποθανεῖν.—Ξέρξης—ἀπὸ Αἰγύπτου ἀλώσους ἐπὶ μὲν τέσσαρα ἔτια πλῆρεια παραρτίετο στρατὸν τε καὶ τὰ πρόσφορα τῷ στρατῷ· πέμπτῳ δὲ ἔτι ἀνομίνῃ ἱστρατηλάτης.* He

¹ VII. 20.

² Annal. Thucyd. p. 44.

³ In Herodot. VII. 20.

⁴ Dr. Hales, vol. III. p. 151. note, has adopted the same opinion: "Herodotus counts these four full years of preparation from the reduction of Egypt. b. VII. 20. But this must be a mistake: we must count only three years from that time, with Herodotus himself, c. 21. and Diodorus Si-

culus, b. XI." But this is sufficiently answered by the observation of Wesseling.

⁵ Ad Herodot. VII. 21.

⁶ In reality, Xerxes set out from Susa in the spring of the ninth year, B. C. 481. and from Sardis in the spring of the tenth, B. C. 480.

⁷ Leg. III. p. 698. c.

⁸ I. 18.

⁹ N^o. 49.

¹⁰ N^o. 52.

¹¹ VII. 1, 4.

¹² VII. 20.

had already said, *τὰς δὲ ἀνεγνώσθη Ξέρξης στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐνθαῦτα δευτέρῳ ἔτι μετὰ τὸν θάνατον Δαρείου πρῶτα στρατὸν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀπεστῆκας. τοῦτους μὲν νυν καταστρεφόμενος—ἱστρίσει Ἀχαιμένει.* We must be careful to note the difference between *complete* and *current* years. Herodotus, like other writers, in speaking of current years, reckons both extremes. Thus, he uses *δευτέρῳ ἔτι* to denote the year immediately subsequent to the event in question: *δευτέρῳ ἔτι τούτων*, means "the year following these transactions;" *τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτι* implies the year *next after* the capture of Miletus. In the same manner other writers:—Aristides¹:—*ἀπὸ Λάχης εἰς Εὐβουλίδην ἑβδόμος ἄρχων Εὐβουλίδης αὐτός· ἀπὸ δὲ Εὐβουλίδου πάλιν ἄρχων ἑγὼς Θεόδοτος.* Here 7+8 would suppose Theodotus the 15th from Laches. But between Theodotus and Laches are only twelve archons. Aristides counts Eubulides twice over. He is the last term in the former series, and the first term in the latter. Herodotus speaks after the same form in the passages before us; and the characters of time are all included within the limits of ten years: as the following scheme will shew.

1st.	Marathon	πρῶτον ἔτος.
2d.	. . . . .	δύττον ἔτος.
3d.	. . . . .	τρίτον ἔτος.
4th.	. . . . .	τετάρτῳ ἔτι Αἰγύπτῳ ἀπέστη.
5th.	Xerxes	τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτι Δαρείου ἀπέθανε.
6th.	δευτέρῳ ἔτι μετὰ τὸν Δαρείου θάνατον Αἰγύπτῳ καταστρέψατο.	Πρῶτον ἔτος τῶν τεσσέρων.
7th.	. . . . .	δύττον ἔτος.
8th.	. . . . .	τρίτον ἔτος.
9th.	. . . . .	τέταρτον ἔτος.
10th.	. . . . .	πέμπτῳ δὲ ἔτι ἱστρατηλάτης.

The word *ἀνομίνῃ* is ill rendered by Reiske and Portus by the word *exunte anno quinto*. Wesseling more justly—*volente*. And Larcher—*dans le courant de la cinquieme*. But the interpretation of Valla and Dodwell is the best: *incunte anno quinto*. Four years were completed, *τέσσαρα ἔτια πλῆρεια*, from the reduction of Egypt; and in the commencement of the fifth, *πέμπτῳ ἔτι ἀνομίνῃ*, Xerxes set forth from Sardis, *ἅμα ἱαρί*, in spring B. C. 480. The reduction, then, of Egypt was already effected in spring B. C. 484; and at that period, spring B. C. 484, one year had elapsed, and a second had commenced, from the death of Darius. He was already dead, then, before the spring of B. C. 485. This computation critically agrees with the date of the Astronomical Canon. According to that Canon, the *thoth* of the first year of Xerxes was December 23, B. C. 486. and his accession was in N. E. 263. The chronology, therefore, of Herodotus agrees with the Canon in placing the accession of Xerxes in the beginning of B. C. 485. Egypt was reduced in the beginning of B. C. 484, when the second year of Xerxes had begun. Four years were completed from that date, and the fifth had commenced, in spring B. C. 480, when Xerxes in the *tenth* year after the battle of Marathon, according to Plato, Thucydides, Herodotus, and the Marble, set out from Sardis. The space preceding the death of Darius is easily adjusted. Egypt revolted in the *fourth* year after the

¹ VII. 7.

² VII. 7.

³ VI. 46.

⁴ VI. 31.

⁵ Tom. II. p. 286.

⁶ In Herodot. VII. 20.

⁷ The rule is well laid down by Dr. Hales, vol.

I. p. 285. *Each king's reign [in the Canon] begins at the thoth, or new year's day, before his accession, and all the odd months of his last year are included in the first year of his successor.*

battle of Marathon; but only *three* years were completed. Darius died in the *fifth* year from the battle of Marathon; but only *four* years were completed: the fifth was current: and the actual interval might be four years and four months. From the 6th Boëdromion B. C. 490 to December 23d B. C. 486, (the *thoth* of the first year of Xerxes,) are four years and three months, or nearly.

VI.

ATHENIAN EMPIRE.

I HAVE followed Diodorus^a in placing the beginning of the ATHENIAN EMPIRE in the third year after the battle of Salamis, or the archonship of Adimantus, Olymp. 75. 4. But Dodwell^b, extending the Lacedæmonian Empire, or Presidency, to ten years from the invasion of Xerxes, fixes the mission of Pausanias to his foreign command in B. C. 470. In that year he supposes that the Lacedæmonians lost, and the Athenians acquired, the lead of the allies. Corsini^c adopts the opinion of Dodwell: *Huic anno* [Ol. 77. 3. B. C. 470.] *Pausaniæ Lacedæmonii στρατηγία adscribi debet. Id perspicue contra Diodorum demonstravit Dodwellus.—Eiones et Scyri occupatio anno Ol. 77. 3. contigit, ut superius ostensum fuit, atque accuratissime demonstravit Dodwellus.* Wesseling^d follows Dodwell. And so does Mr. Mitford^e. It is therefore necessary to examine the testimonies upon this point of history, in order to shew the reasons of my dissent from their opinions.

The various periods assigned to the Athenian Empire are thus stated by a modern historian of Greece^f: "By the battle of Ægospotami the Athenians lost the empire of the sea.—They enjoyed that sovereignty from B. C. 477 to 405. that is, a period of seventy-two years. This important computation is not to be found in any ancient author; and no two writers agree in calculating the duration of the Athenian Empire. *Lysias* says, seventy years; *Diodorus*, sixty-five years. *Isocrates* in one place agrees with *Lysias*, in another with *Diodorus*. *Andocides* states it at eighty-five years; *Lycurgus* at ninety. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* at sixty-eight; *Demosthenes* variously at forty-five, sixty-five, and seventy-three years." Much of what is here stated is perfectly just. The discrepancy, however, is not quite so great as it is here affirmed to be. For *three* authors here specified agree in *sixty-five* years; and *two* in the list, but in reality *six*, agree in *seventy* years. The computation, *seventy-two* years, is no other than that of *Demosthenes* himself, and of *Aristides* s.

The learned editor of *Isocrates*, Dr. Coray^h, specifies these varieties in similar terms: *ἐνταῦθα ὁμολογῶν τῷ Λυσίᾳ ἑβδομήκοντα φησὶν εἶναι διαμεῖναι, κ. τ. λ.—διαπερὶνῆναι γὰρ μάλιστα τὰ περὶ τοῦ χρόνου τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῆς. καὶ γὰρ καὶ Δημοσθένης ὅτε μὲν πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα, ὅτε δὲ ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ τρία εἶναι προσήναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων λόγῳ. Λυκούργος δὲ, ἑνὲς ἑκόντα. (πλὴν εἰ μὴ γραφικῶς ἡμάρτηται ὁ ἀριθμὸς, ὥς τινες ὑπελήφασιν.) Ἀνδοκίδης δὲ, πέντε καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. Διονύσιος δὲ, ὀκτὼ δέκοντα ἑβδομήκοντα.*

^a XI. 41. See the Tables, B. C. 477, 2.

^b Annal. Thucyd. p. 60—62.

^c Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 181—183.

^d Ad Diod. XI. 44.

^e Hist. of Greece, vol. II. p. 340.

^f Dr. Gillies. Hist. of Greece, chapter XXII.

^g In Panathenæico.

^h Ad Isocrat. Panegy. p. 58, 22.

The date of the commencement of this empire is rightly placed by Dr. Gillies at B. C. 477; and all the computations of its duration proceed from this date.

The period of *forty-five* years is intended to express the space which ends at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war: B. C. 477—432. And it is accurately marked in the language of *Demosthenes* by its peculiar character, that the Athenians received the *willing* obedience of the Greeks: *ἱκεῖνοι τὸν νῦν πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα εἶναι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔξεν ἐκόντων.* Upon which *Ulpian* remarks:—*πῶς τεσσαράκοντα καὶ πέντε νῦν εἰπὼν ἐν ἑτέρῳ λόγῳ τρία καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα φησὶ;—λέγουμεν ὅτι προσέθηκεν ἐνταῦθα τὸ ἑΚΟΝΤΩΝ· τὰ γὰρ ἄλλα ἐκτὰ καὶ εἰκοσι εἶναι ἑΤΗ ἈΚΟΝΤΩΝ αὐτῶν ἔξεν.*

The computation of *sixty-five* years will include the Athenian defeat in Sicily, and terminate with B. C. 413 inclusive.

The term of *seventy-three* years, called *seventy years and upwards* by *Aristides*, and in round numbers *seventy* years by others, includes the Peloponnesian war itself; and expresses the whole space from the commencement of the empire to the capture of Athens, B. C. 477—404. The following passages describe it in round numbers as *seventy* years. 1. *Lysias*^k:—*ἑβδομήκοντα μὲν εἶναι τῆς βασιλείας ἀρχάντες.* 2. *Plato*^l:—*ἑβδομήκοντα εἶναι διεφύλαξαν τὴν ἀρχήν.* 3. *Isocrates*^m:—*ἑβδομήκοντ' εἶναι διετέλεσαν.* 4. *Aristides*ⁿ:—*πλέον ἢ ἑβδομήκοντα εἶναι κατέσχον.* 5. *Demosthenes*^p:—*καίτοι προστάται μὲν ὑμῖς ἑβδομήκοντα εἶναι καὶ τρία τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐγένεσθε, προστάται δὲ τριάκοντα ἐνὸς δέοντα Λακεδαιμόνιοι· ἴσχυσαν δὲ τι καὶ Θηβαῖοι τοὺς τελευταίους τοιούτοις χρόνοις μετὰ τὴν ἐν Λεύκτροις μάχην.—καίτοι πάντ' ὅσα ἐξημέρηται καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἐν τοῖς τριάκοντ' ἐκείνοις ἔτεσι καὶ τοῖς ἡμετέροις προγόνοις ἐν τοῖς ἑβδομήκοντα, κ. τ. λ.* The amount of the periods is here repeated in round numbers. Whence we are taught how to understand the expression of *seventy years* in other writers. This valuable political sketch is in strict consistency with the former computation, *forty-five* years. In the former, he reckoned *exclusive* of the Peloponnesian war; in the present, *inclusive* of that war. In the former, he described the

^k Olynth. III. p. 35. The words are repeated in the oration *περὶ συντάξεως*, p. 174. But the genuineness of that piece is reasonably doubted.

^l P. 25, 33. ed. Paris.

^m Or. fun. p. 195, 38.

ⁿ Epist. VII. p. 332. b.

^o Panegy. c. 30. p. 62. e. Morus (ad locum)

interprets these seventy years in a singular manner. He understands *Isocrates* to designate a period of seventy-six years, which commenced with the first annual archon Creon; B. C. 684—608.

Sermo est de vera democratia, quæ a tempore archontum annuorum initium cepit. Porro per hoc totum tempus nullus extitit tyrannus, nulla seditio, nec bella sunt cum aliis gesta. But *Isocrates* would hardly select so obscure a period for reference.

Besides, that period was so far from being a specimen of pure democracy, that the times before Solon are described as *λαὴν ἀκρατος ἰσχυρία*, by Aristotle. (Polit. II. 9, 2.) *Aristides*, (in Panegy.) who every where copies the *Panegyric* oration of *Isocrates*, states the same number, seventy years, and understands them of the naval empire. Moreover *Isocrates*, in the outset of that passage, mentions the Athenian empire as the period within

which these circumstances occurred:—*ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ἡγεμονίᾳ*. But what empire did they possess in the time of Creon the first annual archon? It is true that *Isocrates* has an expression—*εἰρήνην ἀγαθὴν πρὸς πάντας ἀνθρώπους*—apparently incompatible with a period which included the Peloponnesian war. But if we compare a parallel passage in *Isocrat. Panathenæico*, c. 18, we may perhaps elicit a probable meaning. The orator intends a description of the Athenian policy to their allies or subjects, contrasted with that of the Lacedæmonians. These established ten harmosts in all the states of their confederacy: while the Athenians gave to their allies a constitution similar to their own. In this sense *Isocrates* might use the terms *εἰρήνην ἀγαθὴν*, as contradistinguished from the ten tyrannical harmosts imposed by the Lacedæmonians. Coray (*Isocrat. tom. II. p. 45.*) mentions the opinion of Morus, but himself adopts the ordinary interpretation.

^p Panathen. tom. I. p. 170. Jebb.

^q Dr. Coray and Dr. Gillies both omit the testimonies of *Plato* and *Aristides*.

^r Philipp. III. p. 116, 117.

Athenians as receiving a willing obedience; in the present passage, as simply holding the ascendancy. 6. Lycurgus¹:—ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΝΤΑ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγεμόνης κατίστησαν. Taylor proposes in this passage to read ΕΒΑΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ, an emendation approved, as it should seem, by Coray², and of which there can be little doubt; so that Lycurgus may be added to the number of those who describe the period as seventy years.

But Andocides³ computes *eighty-five* years: καὶ ταῦτα τὰ ἔτη ἀπὸ τῆς ἐξουσίας καὶ πύξης ἡμῶν ἔτεσι ὅλυντο. As he is not describing the *empire* of Athens, but the period of her *prosperity*, (including, indeed, the period of her empire,) his calculation ascends to the battle of Marathon: from the date of which, B. C. 490, to the battle of Ægospotami, B. C. 405, are just eighty-five years.

The computation of Dionysius of Halicarnassus⁴ is not so plain: ἔρξαν δὲ οὖν δόντα ἐξουσίαν ἡμῶν ἔτη. Sixty-eight years, rigidly taken, would bring the period down to B. C. 409, and the archonship of Glaucippus, the sixty-eighth archon from Adimantus. But that year was the era of advantages obtained by the Athenians over their enemies. Perhaps he intended to designate the constitution of the Four-hundred, reckoned by Thucydides to have been about the hundredth year after the expulsion of the tyrants. And, as the Athenian empire commenced in the year of Adimantus, thirty-two years after that event, sixty-eight might represent the residue of that period of a century computed by Thucydides.

In this number, however, there is a difficulty. But this difficulty is far outweighed by the agreement of seven passages in *seventy-three* years, *seventy* years and upwards, *seventy* years in round numbers; and by the obvious consistency of the three other numbers, forty-five, sixty-five, or eighty-five, when they are understood of different points in history.

Dodwell⁵, however, brings down the commencement of the Athenian Empire to B. C. 470. only sixty-six years before the capture of Athens by Lysander. He founds this hypothesis upon a passage in Isocrates⁶: Σπαρτιάται μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ δέκα μόνως ἐπιστάτησαν αὐτῶν, ἡμῶς δὲ πέντε καὶ ἐξήκοντα συνεχῶς κατέσχευον τὴν ἀρχήν. Dodwell remarks, *loquitur de Græciæ in Persas federatis*: and he understands this empire of ten years to have been begun at the Persian war, and to have ended with the recal of Pausanias by the Spartans. Corsini and others, as we have seen, adopt this interpretation.

But in that passage Isocrates does *not* speak of the Greeks confederated against the Persians. In that piece he institutes a comparison between Athens and Lacedæmon from the earliest times. Having discussed the earlier transactions of each, he adverts to the Persian war; and opposes to the ten ships supplied by Lacedæmon the superior number of the Athenian ships: and to the Spartan Eurybiades he opposes the Athenian Themistocles. Having finished this topic, he proceeds to compare the *naval empire* which had been held by the two states. "In administering this, the Athenians permitted the subject cities to retain their own governments and laws, but the Lacedæmonians appointed ten governors (harmosts) to each city. This empire with the Spartans lasted ten years; with the Athenians sixty-five: the Athenians held out for ten years against their enemies, and recovered themselves in a shorter space than that which had been required for their destruction: the power of Lacedæmon was irreparably broken by the loss of a single battle to the Thebans." This is the sum of his argument⁷. But what *naval* empire had the Spartans in the time of

¹ In Leocrat. p. 157, l.

² Ad Isocrat. p. 58, 22. ³ De Pace, p. 28, 20.

⁴ Antiq. lib. I. p. 8.

⁵ Annal. Thucyd. p. 60, 61.

⁶ Panathenæic. c. 19. p. 244. b.

⁷ C. 18, 19. p. 243. c.—244. e.

Xerxes? Or when did they appoint the ten harmosts, so obnoxious throughout all Greece, before the end of the Peloponnesian war? It is altogether surprising that so diligent an investigator as Dodwell should have so missed the sense of that passage. Isocrates, in another oration, describes the empire of the two states, and the evils which it had brought upon each. After describing that of Athens, he thus proceeds with the subject¹: "Nor has it fared better with Lacedæmon. The empire of the sea has displayed its effects there in even a shorter period than at Athens. It has shaken and nearly overthrown the institutions which had stood the assault of seven centuries. It has taught individuals injustice, idleness, and the love of money; and has inspired the public with disdain for their allies, with the ambition of conquest, and a contempt of oaths and treaties." He enumerates the particulars of the misconduct of the Spartans, which was revenged in the day of Leuctra. In these remarks the orator has no naval empire in view but that which followed the victory at Ægospotami². In another composition³ he distinctly asserts that the Lacedæmonian empire was ended by Conon: Κόνων—συστάτης αὐτῶν ναυτικοῦ περὶ Ῥόδον καὶ νικήσας τὴν ναυμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξέβαλεν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς. And Aristides⁴ (who copies Isocrates) describes the Lacedæmonian empire as that which was ended by the victory of Conon: ἡ πόλις, [Athens] κλαπύσα τὴν ναυμαχίαν τὴν κατ' Ἑλλάσποντον, —ἐκείνους μὲν [the Lacedæmonians] δι' ἐνὸς ἀνδρὸς ἀπέλειτο τῆς θαλάττης τὴν ἀρχήν. Again: ὁ Ἀθηναίων ἀνὴρ εἰς τῆς θαλάττης Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπέλειτο τὴν ἀρχήν, μόνος ἀνθρώπων ἅμα τῷ βασιλεὶ στρατηγός; καὶ τὴν πόλιν. —αὐτὴν τοίνυν τὴν τῆς θαλάττης ἀρχήν ἡ μὲν πόλις [Athens] ἐξ ὧν τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐνίκησεν ἐκτίσας: οἱ δὲ, [the Lacedæmonians,] ἐξ ὧν ἡ πόλις ἠτύχυσεν. He distinctly marks the Spartan empire as subsequent to the Peloponnesian war. And Demosthenes⁵ by the words τοῦτο μὲν—καὶ πάλιν—expresses the priority of the Athenian empire.

Dodwell, then, has arranged the Chronology of Themistocles and Pausanias, and has imagined a Lacedæmonian empire of ten years, prior to that of Athens, upon false premises, which derive no support from Isocrates. Nor is he less at variance with the facts of history. He supposes that the command of Pausanias was only of one year; and that consequently he was not sent out till the year B. C. 470. He supposes, then, an interval of *eight* complete years from the capture of Sestos, (in B. C. 479,) during which nothing was done. But no interval of time, much less of eight years, is either alluded to or implied in the summary of Thucydides⁶; who describes the rebuilding of the walls of Athens as *immediately* following the siege of Sestos, and from that narration proceeds to the mention of Pausanias. The expedition of Pausanias was the next military operation to the capture of Sestos.

Wesseling⁷, who adopts the theory of Dodwell, supposes—(in this, at least, differing from him) that the argument for the longer term is this: because too little space is otherwise allowed for the actions of Pausanias. *Id autem diligenter animadvertendum est, Diodorum in hunc annum conjicere obsidionem Byzantii, Pausaniæ prodicionem, ablatumque Lacedæmoniis imperium, atque in Athenienses transcriptum: quæ omnia tam brevi tempore administrata non sunt. Constat ex Isocrate Panath. p. 357, Spartanos pene in decennium Græciæ imperium curasse, tumque ad Athenienses transisse, &c.—Vide H. Dodwell. Annal. Thucyd. p. 61.* But the command of Pausanias was only of a single year. Dodwell⁸ admits this: *Pausanias spatio plusquam annuo esse in provincia ne quidem potuit.* Thucydides⁹ speaks of that com-

¹ De Pace, c. 32, 33. p. 178, 179.

² The meaning of Isocrates in Panath. c. 19. is taken in the right sense by Coray, ad loc. and by Casaubon and Schweighæuser, ad Polyb. I. 2.

³ In Philipp. c. 25. p. 94.

⁴ Panathen. tom. I. p. 164.

⁵ Philipp. III. p. 116, 117.

⁶ Ad Diod. XI. 44.

⁷ P. 61.

⁸ I. 94.

⁹ c. g 2

mand as of the ordinary duration; that is, annual: *ιστράτευσαν ἐς Κύπρον—καὶ ὕστερον ἐς Βυζάντιον, Μήδων ἐχόντων, καὶ ἐπεπολέησαν αὐτὴν ἐν τῇ τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ.* And his scholiast^h remarks, *διὰ μέσου τὴν τοῖς ποταμοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκείνως πάλιν ἐπανέρχεται ἐπὶ τὰ κατὰ Πανυσανίαν*—rightly judging that no space intervened between the siege of Sestos and the acts of Pausanias. The question therefore is, whether the siege of Sestos was immediately followed by other operations, or whether the Greeks remained in complete inaction for eight years.

But ancient writers suppose no such interval of inaction. Plutarchⁱ represents the Greeks as allowing the Persians no respite: *οὐ γὰρ ἀνῆκεν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπηλλαγμένοι, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἐκ ποδὸς διάκων, πρὶν διαπνεῦσαι καὶ στήναι τοὺς βαρβάρους, τὰ μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς, κ. τ. λ.* And Aristides^k:—*ἐνίκαν μὲν τὴν ἐν Μυκάλη μάχην—διηραυνήσαντο δὲ τῆς Εὐρώπης τὰς ἀκτὰς εἰ ποὺ τις ἔτι χρύσιον τοῦ ἐπελθόντων. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ Σπυρμιόνης ἤλασαν τοὺς δ' ἀπὸ Σηστοῦ τοὺς δ' ἀπὸ Βυζαντίου.—ἅμα μὲν περιέπλεον τὴν Ἀσίαν [the Athenians] ἅμα δὲ ἀνέπλεον διὰ τῶν δεχομένων ποταμῶν, ἅμα δ' ἠκούοντο ἅμα δ' ἰσχυρόντο.—οὕτω δὲ πυκνὸν καὶ σύντονον ἐξήλλαντο ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν ὅστε καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῖς μὲν πρώτοις τῶν ἔργων παρεγένοντο, ἔπειτα ἀπῆραν, ὥσπερ πτηνοῖς ἀκολουθεῖν οὐ δυνάμενοι.* Sestos and Byzantium are mentioned together by Plutarch^l: *ἐπεὶ ἐκ Σηστοῦ καὶ Βυζαντίου πολλοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων αἰχμαλώτους λαβόντες οἱ σύμμαχοι τῷ Κίμωνι διανέμει προέταξαν.* The sieges of Sestos, then, and of Byzantium, happened at no great distance of time, and were a part of the same series of actions. Dodwell places nine years between them.

There is nothing, then, in Isocrates to warrant the theory of Dodwell. It is contrary to the probable course of events; contrary to the implied meaning of Thucydides, and to what has been delivered by Plutarch and Aristides; and to the duration assigned to the Athenian empire by Lysias, Isocrates himself, Plato, Demosthenes, Aristides, and, we may perhaps add, Lycurgus.

VII.

LACEDÆMONIAN EMPIRE.

THE LACEDÆMONIAN EMPIRE followed that of Athens. All computations, which mention the two empires together, uniformly speak of that Lacedæmonian sovereignty which was acquired by the victories of Lysander, and of no other. Casaubon^a understood Isocrates^b to speak of that, and had no suspicion of a contrary meaning. But the duration of that empire is not so clearly defined as the duration of the Athenian.

Isocrates, as we have seen^c, calls it ten years: Polybius^d—*μόλις ἔτι δώδεκα κατεῖχον αὐτὴν ἀδελφίται.* Aristides^e—*οὐδ' εἰς τρεῖς ὀλυμπιάδας διεφύλαξαν τὴν ἀρχήν.* The computation of ten years ends with the battle of Cnidus, B. C. 394. ten complete years after the surrender of Athens. The numbers of Polybius, "scarcely twelve years," and of Aristides, "not three Olympiads," (which amounts to the same thing,) also ending at the battle of Cnidus, take their beginning from the battle of Ægospotami; Eubulides, in whose year the battle of Cnidus

^a Ad I. 93.^b Cimon. c. 12.^c In the passage quoted in the preceding chap-^d Panathen. tom. I. p. 151. Jebb.^e Cimon. c. 9.

ter.

^f Ad Polyb. I. 2.^g In Panath.^h I. 2.ⁱ Panathen. tom. I. p. 170. Jebb.

was fought, being the twelfth archon, both inclusive, from Alexias. There were accordingly eleven complete years, or twelve years current.

But Demosthenes^f states a different period: *τριάκοντα ἐνδὲς δόντα*, and in round numbers *τριάκοντα*. And Dionysius^g follows the same computation: *ἐπαύθησαν ὑπὸ Θηβαίων οὕτως ὅλα ἔτη τριάκοντα τὴν ἀρχὴν κατασχόντες.* It is not easy to determine the precise limits of this calculation: but if Casaubon^h had remembered the date of Demosthenes, he would not have proposed to correct the numbers of Dionysius by reading *τετταράκοντα* for *τριάκοντα*.

If we compute thirty years from the battle of Ægospotami, they will terminate at the battle of *Naxos*; which was gained by Chabrias in the year of Charisander, the latter part of B. C. 376. while the battle of Ægospotami was fought in the year of Alexias, B. C. 405. Including both extremes, and computing both archons, we have thirty years; counting the intermediate space, we have twenty-nine years. The battle of Naxos, then, may perhaps have been the term to which the Lacedæmonian empire was extended by Demosthenes and Dionysius.

VIII.

SUMMARY OF THUCYDIDES.

THUCYDIDES is allowed the praise, above all historians, of being scrupulously exact and accurate. But in this summary he professes to be especially so; and the reason expressly given for undertaking this digression is, that other historians had either omitted the period, or had treated it *ἄβραχίως καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις οὐκ ἀκριβῶς.* When, therefore, Mr. Mitford^b laments that Thucydides in this summary does not always distinguish the dates of the facts, or even the order in which they happened, and that the chronology of these times remains very imperfect, he does not do sufficient justice to this part of the history of Thucydides. In reality, that summary is valuable with a view to the chronology of the times; and accurate in following the order of time, which is only neglected in two cases: the first is, the case of the Messenian war; the termination of which, for the sake of clearness, is subjoined to the account of its commencement: the other is, the Egyptian war; the termination of which is also related in connection with the preceding events of that war. And the recital of these had been delayed by the historian, that he might not break the continuity of his narrative. We have the means of fixing the dates of the leading facts with more precision than could have been expected, seeing that our only authentic contemporary information is contained in so short a sketch. The chronology in truth was not perplexed till Dodwell made it so. For Dodwell, from a strange misapprehension of a passage in Isocrates, (which has been already examined in a preceding part of this Appendix^c), and from an hypothesis which he adopted respecting the archons^d, has greatly perplexed the arrangement of this period. His labours therefore are less valuable in the beginning of this period than in the remainder of his work. The wrong distribution of the archons, for instance, had rendered the testimony of Pausanias use-

^f Philipp. III. p. 116, 117.^g Antiq. I. p. 9.^h Ad Polyb. I. 2. tom. I. p. 738. ed. Ernest.^a I. 97. ^b History of Greece, vol. II. p. 338.^c See above, c. 6. p. 226.^d See the Introduction, p. xiv.

less to him, as to the beginning of the war of the Helots, when in fact it is remarkably coincident with Thucydides.

This period in the whole contains an actual space of forty-seven years. [B. C. 478—432.] For the sake of clearness, it may be divided into three portions, by some remarkable notes of time furnished by Thucydides himself. The *first* division of the period is terminated by the Revolt of Thasos, and the establishment of a colony attempted on the Strymon; events which are fixed by Thucydides to the year B. C. 465. From this date we are carried to the siege of Sestos, B. C. 479, the last event recorded by Herodotus, and the first recorded by Thucydides; clearly forming the connection between the two historians. The *second* division is terminated by a military expedition of Pericles, which is fixed by circumstances to the year B. C. 454. The *third* division contains the space between that date and the Peloponnesian war; an interval of twenty-three years, nearly one half of the whole period.

I. Within the first division, in a space of thirteen years, [B. C. 478—466.] the following events are recorded: 1. The Athenians rebuild their walls, and complete the walls of the Piræus: *αὐτοὶ μετὰ τὴν Μήδων ἀναχώρησιν*^f. 2. The expedition of Pausanias to Cyprus, and afterwards to Byzantium; which was besieged and taken during the period of his command: *ἐν τῇ τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ*^g. 3. [B. C. 477.] The allies, disgusted with Pausanias, transfer the command to the Athenians^h. 4. The siege and capture of Eion on the Strymon; the first operation of Cimonⁱ. 5. The reduction of Scyros. 6. The war with the Carystians of Eubœa. 7. The siege of Naxos: which surrenders. The first of the confederate states that was reduced to slavery. 8. After these things—*μετὰ ταῦτα*—the battles of Eurymedon^k. 9. [B. C. 465.] Afterwards—*χρόνῳ δ' ὕστερον*—the revolt of Thasos.

II. The next portion of time of eleven years [B. C. 465—455.] is a busy period, full of interesting events: which it is the purpose of Thucydides for the most part to relate in the order in which they happened. 1. [B. C. 465.] With the revolt of Thasos is connected, as happening at the same time,—*ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρόνοις*—the colony at Drabescus^l. 2. [B. C. 464.] The earthquake at Sparta, and war with the Helots. 3. [B. C. 463.] Thasos surrenders, *τρίτην ἔτη*.

In the remaining eight years of this period are the following events: 4. [B. C. 461.] The Athenians, marching to assist at the siege of Ithomē, are dismissed, and connect themselves with the Argives^m. For the sake of clearness, in his narration, he here suspends the order of time to follow the order of events: relating the result of the Messenian war, which ended in the tenth year with the surrender of Ithomē and the settlement of the Messenians at Naupectus.

5. Resuming the order of time, he relates, as the next transaction to the return of the Athenian succours from Peloponnesus, and the alliance formed with Argos, that the Athenians gain Megara and Pegæⁿ. 6. [B. C. 460.] Revolt of Inarus. The Athenians, who had two hundred ships at this time at Cyprus, sail to Egypt to his assistance. Dodwell^o places the Egyptian war *before* the march of the Athenian succours to Ithomē. In this case, Thucydides would have justly deserved the imputation of having neglected the order of time, since he relates the Egyptian revolt and war *after* that march. But in reality Dodwell himself is wrong, in placing the Egyptian war at least two years too high: which Mr. Mitford^p has not

^c Thucyd. I. 89—100.

^f c. 90—93.

^g c. 103.

^h Annal. Thucyd. p. 83.

ⁱ c. 94.

^j c. 95.

^k c. 98.

^l Vol. II. p. 410.

^m c. 100.

ⁿ c. 102.

^o c. 102.

^p Vol. II. p. 410.

failed to remark and to correct. 7. The Athenians are beaten at Halizæ by the Corinthians. They are victorious at Cecryphalæ^r. 8. They defeat the Æginetans in a great battle^r. 8. [B. C. 457.] 9. After this series of naval actions, he relates that the Corinthians and Peloponnesians, securing the heights of Gerania, descend with their forces into the lands of Megara^r. 9. The Athenians, without withdrawing from Ægina^r, though at the same time occupied with the war in Egypt^r, march out under Myronides; and a battle ensues, in which both claim the victory, but the advantage is with the Athenians. Twelve days after, the Corinthians march out again to erect their trophy. The Athenians issue forth upon them, and gain a victory^r: the Corinthians retreating are surrounded in a deep place and cut off by the Athenians.

9. About the time of these transactions,—*κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους*—the Athenians begin their long walls^r. 10. The Lacedæmonians (also at the same time) march against the Phocians, who had invaded Doris. 11. In their return, they are intercepted by the Athenians, who are now in possession of the passes of the Isthmus: and they consequently halt in Boeotia. 12. A design is mentioned of subverting the democracy, and preventing the completion of the long walls, while the Lacedæmonian army lay in the neighbourhood. 13. The Athenians, with their allies the Argives, to the number of fourteen thousand, and with some Thesalian cavalry, who desert in the action, are defeated at Tanagra. The Lacedæmonians, having obtained by their victory a free passage, retire into Peloponnesus.

Mr. Mitford^r thinks Dodwell “clearly right in placing the battle of Ænophyta one year “later than Diodorus:” and supposes the battle of Tanagra to have been fought in the spring, B. C. 456. [Olymp. 80. 4.] and Ænophyta in the autumn of the same year 456. [Olymp. 81. 1.] But in fact Dodwell^v never questions Diodorus in placing the Theban war in Olymp. 80. 4. and distinctly asserts that the battle of Tanagra happened in December: *mensē Posideone pugnatum*. And it is clear that the battle of Tanagra took place in the autumn of that year in which the Lacedæmonian army returned from its campaign in Doris. “According to Mr. Mitford’s date, that army must have kept the field without hazarding a passage through the winter: for which he quotes Diodorus, “giving him credit for this circumstance, which Thucydides has not specified.” But the two historians are at variance. In Thucydides, the Lacedæmonians after the action at Tanagra effect their passage home through the Isthmus: in Diodorus, it would seem that they remained in Boeotia till the battle of Ænophyta, at which, according to his account, the Lacedæmonians assisted; while Thucydides mentions no Lacedæmonian forces at Ænophyta. Plato^y agrees with Thucydides in both these particulars: and Aristides^z argues upon the assumption that the Lacedæmonians withdrew immediately after the battle of Tanagra.

^r The author of the oration ascribed to Lysias, *ἐν τῇ τῇ Κορίνθιαν βοήθειᾳ*, p. 195, (*ὁ δὲ τῶν διὰ χρόνῳ, Ἑλληνικῶν πόλεμον καταστάντος, κ. τ. λ.*) describes these actions with splendid eloquence, and agrees with Thucydides in their order.

^s In all these facts, the action at Cecryphalæ, the descent into the Megarid, &c. Aristides, Panath. (tom. I. p. 155. Jebb.) though rhetorically ornamenting the narration, yet agrees with Thucydides in the circumstances.

^t c. 107.

^u Vol. II. p. 410. note.

^v Annal. Thuc. p. 91.

^w Plutarch is aptly quoted by Dodwell, to confirm the fact that the battle of Tanagra was fought in the winter: Cimon. c. 17. *νοικημένοι ἐν Ταναγρῇ, καὶ προσδεδωκότες εἰς ἄραν ἔτους στρατιᾶν Πελοποννησίων ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς*. Peric. c. 10. *ἡττημένοι δὲ τῶν ἱερῶν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, προσδεδωκότες δὲ καὶ βαρὺν εἰς ἔτος ἄραν ἐδέχοντο*. ἄρα ἔτος would be “the ensuing spring.” We may therefore place the battle of Tanagra about November: towards the end of autumn or beginning of winter.

^x Vol. II. p. 408. note.

^y Menex. p. 242. b.

^z Panath. p. 156.

14. [B. C. 456.] On the sixty-second day—*δευτέρα καὶ ἐξηκοστὴ ἡμέρα*—after the battle of Tanagra, the Athenians attack the Boeotians, when their allies had left them, and are victorious at Enophyta^a. Plato^b mentions the two engagements in the following terms: *μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο γενομένου πολέμου συνέβαλον μὲν ἐν Τανάγρα ὑπὲρ τῆς Βοιωτῶν ἐλευθερίας Λακεδαιμονίους μαχόμενοι, ἀμφοτεροσφισίμου δὲ τῆς μάχης γενομένης δίκαιον τὸ ὕστερον ἔργον· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄρχοντο ἀπίοντες, καταλαίποντες Βοιωτοὺς οἷς ἐβοήθουν, οἱ δ' ἡμίτεροι, τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις νικίσαντες, τοὺς ἀδικίως φεύγοντας δίκαιως κατήγαγον.* After *τρίτῃ*, the word *ἐξηκοστὴ* seems to have escaped. Plato probably wrote *τρίτῃ καὶ ἐξηκοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, as in Thucydides *δευτέρα καὶ ἐξηκοστὴ ἡμ.* Plato differs from other authorities in calling the battle of Tanagra a doubtful action. According to Thucydides, the Lacedaemonians had the victory: *ἐνίκων*. And Herodotus also^c clearly attests that they were victorious at Tanagra.

15. The Athenians finish their long walls: and Ægina, after these events,—*μετὰ ταῦτα*—surrenders^d. 16. [B. C. 455.] Tolmides (at the same time with the surrender of Ægina) circumnavigates Peloponnesus, and ravages Laconia^e. During these transactions, the Athenians in Egypt still held out: *ἔτι ἐπέμνον*. And their surrender is now related, as the next event in the order of time to the campaign of Tolmides. Thucydides had deferred noticing the progress of the Egyptian war, that he might not interrupt the narration of transactions in Greece. Having now arrived, in the order of time, at the conclusion of the war in Egypt, he digresses into a review of the preceding circumstances. He relates that at the beginning the Athenians had the advantage: that the court of Persia had sent Megabazus to Sparta in the hope of bribing the Lacedaemonians to invade Attica; in which he failed:—that the Persians had then raised a large force, which finally recovered Egypt, (with the exception of the country which Amyrtaeus held in the marshes,) after a war of six years^f.

18. Returning to the order of his narrative, he relates that the Athenians undertook an expedition to Pharsalus, for the purpose of restoring Orestes, a Thessalian prince^g. This is the last occurrence in the series of eleven years which form the second division of the period. The next event recorded by the historian is fixed by circumstances to the year B. C. 454. The war in Egypt, which was carried on during six of these eleven years, terminated in B. C. 455. Mr. Mitford^h, as quoted above, justly rejects the chronology of Dodwell, formed upon Diodorus, for the dates of this war. But, in fixing its termination at B. C. 454, he seems to have brought it down one year too low. For Thucydides plainly determines that they *still held out* at the time of the expedition of Tolmides; but he also implies that the Athenians had surrendered before the expedition into Thessaly, which was followed by the campaign of Pericles. The campaign of Tolmides is fixed to B. C. 455, by the surrender of Ithomē, with which it is coincident: and the campaign of Pericles is fixed to the autumn of B. C. 454. The Egyptian war, then, ended in the course of the year 455.

III. The last portion of the period embraced by the Summary, a space of twenty-three years, is determined as to its leading dates by Thucydides himself. It ends in B. C. 432, and that year was the fourteenth of the thirty-years' truce. Before that truce was a truce of five years, and before the five-years' truce, an interval of three years, following the campaign of Periclesⁱ.

^a c. 108.

^b Menex. p. 242. b.

^c IX. 35.

^d c. 108.

^e Æschines (Fals. Leg. p. 38, l. referred to in the Tables, B. C. 454, 2.) thus characterises this expedition: *τὴν Τολμίδου ἡγεσίαν στρατηγίαν κελαιῶν,*

ἐς χιλίων ἔχον ἐπιλέκτους Ἀθηναίων διὰ μέσης Πελοποννήσου πολέμους ὁδοῦς ἀδικῶς διεξέει.

^f c. 109, 110.

^g Vol. II. p. 401.

^h Thucyd. I. 111. 112. 115, 87,

ⁱ c. 111.

SUMMARY OF THUCYDIDES.

233

	Y.
Campaign of Pericles	1
Three-years' interval	3
Five-years' truce	5
Thirty-years' truce, first fourteen years	14
	23

That campaign of Pericles could not be *later* than B. C. 454, because twenty-two years followed it, of which the last was B. C. 432. It could not be *earlier*, because the expedition of Tolmides, which preceded it, was in B. C. 455. The events of the first fifteen years of this period are recorded in the order in which they happened. 1. [B. C. 454.] *μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ πολλὰ ὕστερον*—that is, not long after the expedition to Thessaly and the close of the war in Egypt—Pericles, embarking at Pegæ, sails to Sicily; and thence, taking on board his Achaean auxiliaries, proceeds to Acarnania; and besieging Cēniadæ without success returns home^k. 2. Then followed an interval of three years; after which [B. C. 450.] a five-years^l truce is

^k c. 111.

^l This five-years' truce appears to be touched upon by Plutarch. Cimon. Theopompus, in fragmento apud Marx. by Andocides, and by Æschines. For the allusions of Plutarch and Theopompus, see the Tables, B. C. 450, 2. The passage of Andocides is to the following effect: De Pace, p. 23, 40—24, 10. *ἦν δὲ τὸν ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τῇ Εἰρήρᾳ, Μέγαρον δὲ ἔρχοντο καὶ Πηγάς καὶ Τριφυλία, εἰρήνης ἐπεθυμήσαντες, καὶ Μιλτιάδην τὸν Κίμωνος ὠτρυνόμενον καὶ ἔτα ἐν Χερσονήσῳ κατεδεδέμεθα δι' αὐτὸ ταῦτα, πρὶν οὖν ἄντα Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅπως πέμψαιμεν ἐς Λακεδαίμονα προηρηκευσμένον περὶ σπονδῶν. καὶ τότε ἡμῶν εἰρήνη ἐγένετο πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπὶ πέντε, καὶ ἐνεμέγαμεν ἀμφοτέρω ταῦταις ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἐπὶ τριακαίδεκα.—ἀγαθὰ δὲ ὅσα ἐγένετο διὰ ταύτην τὴν εἰρήνην ἐγὼ ἱκανὸν φράσω. πρῶτον μὲν τὴν Πειραιᾶ τότε ἐτειχίσσαμεν ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ χρόνῳ· εἴτα τὸ μακρὸν τεῖχος τὸ βέριον ἀντιδὲ τὴν τριήρα αἱ τότε ἡμῶν ἦσαν παλαιαὶ καὶ ἀπλοῖ—ἱκανὸν τριήρας ἐναυπηγήσαμεθα, κ. τ. λ. Æschines, Fals. Leg. p. 51, 12—20.—καταστάντες πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς πέντε, πολλὰ καὶ παθόντες κακὰ καὶ πωγίσαντες, Μιλτιάδου τοῦ Κίμωνος προηρηκευσμένου πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅπως πρὶν οὖν, σπονδὰς τοῦ πολέμου πενηνταεταίᾳ ἐναυπηγήσαμεθα, ἐχρησάμεθα δὲ αὐταῖς ἐπὶ τριακαίδεκα. ἐν δὲ ταύτῃ τῇ χρόνῳ ἐτειχίσσαμεν τὴν Πειραιᾶ καὶ τὸ βέριον τεῖχος ἐναυπηγήσαμεν, ἱκανὸν δὲ τριήρας πρὸς ταῖς ἐπαρχύσεσσι ἐναυπηγήσαμεθα, κ. τ. λ. The opinions in favour of the genuineness of the Oration of Andocides are enumerated by Sluiter, Lect. Andocid. p. 204, 205. *Non germanam esse hanc orationem, præter Dionysium Halicarnasensem, auctore Argumenti teste, [he observes, ὁ Διονύσιος οὐδὲν ἰδίᾳ λέγει.] judicaverunt etiam alii, aut saltem dubitarunt an vere esset ab Andocide conscripta. Harpocration, qui ter eam laudat, [v. Ἐλληνιστάμει, νεῦμα, Πηγάς,] semper addit, εἰ γνήσιον.—Taylorus, suo more non dubiam sibi viam censuram agere, so-**

phiste orationem esse statuit. Valckenario contra accurate lecta Andocidis esse videbatur: etiam Weselingius ad Diod. XII. 8. et Ruhnkensius in Hist. Crit. Or. Græc. excerptum ab Æschine censent Andocidem.

Neither Dodwell nor Mr. Mitford notice these remarkable passages of the two orators. Taylor, Lect. Lysiac. p. 261. Reisk. corrects Andocides by Æschines, and reads *πεντήκοντα* for *πέντε*. Sluiter, Lect. Andocid. p. 208. passes the word *πέντε* unnoticed. Reiske, in his notes upon Andocides, merely approves the emendation of Taylor. But we have nowhere any account, except in Æschines, of this league of fifty years, negotiated by Miltiades, son of Cimon. Nor could any cessation of hostilities for thirteen years occur between the two states, within the period specified. The Athenians acquired Megara and Pegæ, in B. C. 461. they concluded the thirty-years' truce in B. C. 445. Within these two points of time the transactions are included by the orators. But it will be seen, on a reference to the Tables, that the two states were engaged in war in B. C. 457, 455, 454. Some error, then, exists somewhere. Either the orator has perverted facts, or the number *τριακαίδεκα* is corrupt. Perhaps the allusion in these passages is to the five-years' truce; and Æschines is to be corrected by Andocides. And, if in both passages we read *τρία* for *τριακαίδεκα*, the sketch of the orator (for Æschines only transcribes his predecessor) will be brought into some conformity with Thucydides: *Εἰρήνη ἐγένετο ἐπὶ πέντε*. [B. C. 450.] *καὶ ἐνεμέγαμεν αὐταῖς ἐπὶ τρία*. [B. C. 450. 449. 448.] This would be consistent with the historian: for, in the fourth year of the truce, B. C. 447, the war in Boeotia arose. But the short space of three years would not be sufficient for his argument. And other difficulties

concluded with the Peloponnesians^m. 3. [B. C. 450. 449.] The Athenians abstain from war in Greece: 'Ελληνικοῦ μὲν πολέμου ἔσχατον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—and send Cimon with two hundred ships to Cyprus. But this cessation from war at home did not extend to the whole duration of the truce: for the battle of Coronea was fought in the fourth year of the truce, or autumn B. C. 447. 4. A part of the ships being detached to Egypt to assist Amyrtaeus, the rest besiege Citium. But, Cimon dying, the siege is abandoned. 5. After the death of Cimon they defeat the Phoenician and Cilician ships and forces off Salamis in Cyprus, and then return home. 6. After these things—μετὰ ταῦτα—the sacred war: in which the Lacedaemonians give the possession of the oracle and temple to the Delphians. 7. As soon as the Lacedaemonians were withdrawn, the Athenians restore the presidency to the Phocians. 8. [B. C. 447.] After some interval—χρόνου ἐγγενομένου—the Athenians march into Boeotia, and occupy Chæronea. In their return home, they are attacked and defeated at Coronea, and obliged to evacuate the whole of Boeotiaⁿ. 9. [B. C. 445.] Not long after, —μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον—Eubœa revolts from Athens. 10. As Pericles was passing into Eubœa, news arrived that Megara had revolted, and that the Peloponnesians prepared to invade Attica. 11. [B. C. 445.] Pericles hastily withdraws from Eubœa: and, after this, —μετὰ ταῦτα—the Peloponnesians penetrate to Eleusis; and, advancing no farther, return home. 12. Pericles returns to Eubœa, and recovers the whole island. 13. Not long after, —οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον—the thirty-years' truce is concluded. The Athenians cede Nisæa, Achaia, Pegæ, and Træzen. 14. [B. C. 440.] In the sixth year of the truce, Samos revolts, and Byzantium. 15. Samos surrenders, in the ninth month of the siege. Byzantium is also recovered. The summary concludes with the surrender of Samos: the subsequent events, τὰ Κερκυραϊκὰ καὶ τὰ Πρωταϊτικὰ, had been already described at large—μετὰ ταῦτα γίγνεται οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον τὰ τε Κερκυραϊκὰ, κ. τ. λ.^o The sea-fight between the Corinthians and Coreyans [B. C. 435.] was about five years after the revolt of Samos.

The discordance between Diodorus and Thucydides has been noticed already. Formerly the authority of Diodorus was too highly rated. A critic of great eminence^p could remark, upon a point on which the two historians differed, *Ergo vel non fuit satis exactus Thucydides*

still remain. Andocides makes the rebuilding of the long walls subsequent to the treaty; while in Thucydides this work preceded it: (See the Tables, B. C. 456, 2.) According to Andocides, the northern wall, and the wall of the Piræus, were the fruit of peace with Lacedæmon; while we know from the historian that they were begun and completed in the midst of war. I therefore incline to think, that, although the five-years' truce was the real fact alluded to, the orator in his short historical sketch, delivered sixty years after the events, has adapted the facts to his purpose without precise attention to the strict truth of history. This opinion is confirmed by what follows in the two orators. Their narrative proceeds to the thirty-years' truce: in the fifteenth year of which we know that the Peloponnesian war began. But they describe it in the following terms: Andocides—ἡμῶν εἰρήνην ἐκτελέσασθε ἐπὶ τριᾶκοντα. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ χρόνῳ ἔστιν ὅταν ὁ δήμος καταλάβῃ;—ἀπὸ γὰρ ἡ εἰρήνης τὸν δήμον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐβήσαν ἡμεῖς καὶ κατέστημεν ἰσχυ-

ρὸν ὅπως, ὅστε πρῶτον μὲν ἐν ταύταις ταῖς ἔτεσιν εἰρήνην λαβόντες ἀνέβηκαμεν χίλια τάλαντα εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, —καὶ τὸ τεῖχος τὸ μακρὸν τὸ νέον ἐτελέσθη. Ἐσχίνης—εἰρήνην ἐπὶ τριᾶκοντα ἡγάγαμεν, ἥ τὸν δήμον ἐβήσαν ἡμεῖς χίλια μὲν γὰρ τάλαντα ἀνέβηκαμεν εἰς ἀκρόπολιν, κ. τ. λ.—καὶ τὸ μακρὸν τεῖχος τὸ νέον ἐτελέσθη. The orators do not scruple to assert that the thirty-years' truce lasted thirty years! And they place within it the completion of the southern wall, or that to Phalerum; which according to Thucydides was built ten years before, in B. C. 456. This whole historical sketch in Andocides, and in Æschines who follows him, is an example how negligent the orators could venture to be, when they found it for their purpose to comment upon facts which were removed by time to some distance from the recollection of their auditors.

^m c. 112.

ⁿ I. 113. This victory at Coronea is alluded to by the Boeotian Pagondas, in Thucyd. IV. 92.

^o c. 118.

^p Palmerius ad Diod. XI. 70.

in *ea narratione, vel calculus Diodori falsus est. viderint chronologi quomodo conciliantur.* The accuracy of Diodorus is now better estimated, and no critic would make it a matter of doubt or question which of the two writers should be followed. Where the dates of Diodorus are consistent with the course of events, and confirmed, or at least not contradicted, by other authorities, (as in the date of the Athenian empire,) we may receive them with some confidence. But, within the period which we are now considering, this is not the case. Taking Thucydides for our guide and standard, and trying him by that test, we shall have reason to lament his great inaccuracy in the arrangement of many important facts. As in the following examples.

B. C.

47^o. *Demotion.* Cimon takes Eion and Scyros, and gains the victories of the Eurymedon: ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπαύχθη κατὰ τοὺς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν. XI. 60. 62. The capture of Eion and Scyros are placed six years too late: since these conquests immediately followed the accession of the Athenians to the command, which, according to Diodorus himself, happened in B. C. 477. The battles of the Eurymedon are placed four years too high: since they happened after the siege of Naxos in B. C. 466. He has accordingly placed in one year transactions which were ten years distant from each other.

46^o. *Apsephion.* The Spartan earthquake, and war with the Helots. He specifies that the war lasted ten years. XI. 63. 64. A *prochronism* of five years. This error appears to proceed from the wrong arrangement of the reign of Archidamus. The earthquake happened in his fourth year: but that fourth year, which in reality was B. C. 464, was B. C. 471 according to Diodorus.

46^o. *Tlepolemus.* Revolt of Inarus, and Egyptian war. XI. 71. A *prochronism* of three years.

45^o. *Phrasiclides.* Egyptian war ended. XI. 77. A *prochronism* of five years. Dodwell, having his eye fixed upon Diodorus for this war, neglects Thucydides. He partly however corrects Diodorus, by enlarging this last year into two; and by bringing down the termination of the war to B. C. 457.

45^o. *Philocles.* Sea-fights at Halis, &c. XI. 78.

45^o. *Bion.* Battles in the Megarid. War in Doris. Battle of Tanagra. XI. 79. 80.

45^o. *Mnesithides.* Between the battles of Tanagra and Œnophyta he inserts, XI. 81. 82. a great victory gained in Boeotia; for which, as Mr. Mitford (vol. II. p. 412.) has observed, there is no authority in Thucydides or Plato: or, we may add, in Aristides. Panath. p. 157. tom. I. Jebb. Then follows in Diodorus, XI. 83. the battle of Œnophyta.

45^o. *Callias.* Campaign of Tolmides: and, at the same time, —κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον—the surrender of Ithomæ. XI. 84. Diodorus had already dated the beginning of this war 46^o. Its conclusion, therefore, in 45^o. And yet, in contradiction to himself, he here places the fall of Ithomæ in the same year as the campaign of Tolmides: four years too late, according to his own dates. The *inconsistency* of Diodorus enables us to correct his *inaccuracy*. He confirms Thucydides without intending it, and illustrates him by supplying a material circumstance: that the expedition of Tolmides coincided with the fall of Ithomæ. Learning this fact from Diodorus, we are enabled by Thucydides to do the rest.

45^o. *Sosistratus.* Campaign of Pericles. XI. 85.

45^o. *Ariston.* The πενταετής σπονδαί. XI. 86. A *prochronism* of three years.

h h 2

- 45½. *Lysicrates*. Campaign of Pericles. XI. 88. Which he had already described with all its circumstances two years before, and which he now makes subsequent to the truce.
- 44½. *Philiscus*. Revolt of Megara. XII. 5. Not only a *prochronism* of two years; but also contrary to the course of events. For the revolt of Megara was *after* the revolt of Eubœa, and *in consequence* of the disasters of the Athenians in Bœotia. Diodorus places it *before* them both.
- 44½. *Timarchides*. The disasters in Bœotia. XII. 6.—rightly placed. The Peloponnesian invasion of Attica. Ibid. A *prochronism* of two years. The truce also still subsisting.
- 43½. *Glaucides*. The Corinthian war began. XII. 30. A *prochronism* of four years.
- 43½. *Theodorus*. Sea-fight of the Corinthians and Corcyreans. XII. 31. A *prochronism* of three years.
- 43½. *Lysimachus*. Sea-fight, in which the Athenians assisted the Corcyreans. XII. 33. A *prochronism* of four years.
- 43½. *Antiochides*. τὰ Ποτιδαϊκὰ. XII. 34. A *prochronism* of three years. Afterwards, under the year of *Pythodorus*, he describes in its true year the battle of Potidea; which, however, preceded the siege in reality, although represented by Diodorus as three years after it.

The inaccuracies of this historian in this portion of history may be partly attributed to the want of materials. Down to the time of Thucydides, ἡ ἐκλειψὶς τοῦτο ἦν τὸ χωρὶν. It may be presumed that in the subsequent parts of his history he is less deficient. In the times which followed the Peloponnesian war, he might draw from many historians contemporary, or nearly contemporary, with the events: from Theopompus, Ephorus, Callisthenes, Philistus, Anaximenes, and others, who had treated copiously, accurately, and distinctly of those times. Hence we may follow Diodorus as our chronological guide with greater confidence in his latter extant books, than in the period which has been now examined. Even in the later times, however, instances will occur in which we may detect error; as in the dates of the Cyprian war¹. And some examples of negligence may be collected, within the Peloponnesian war itself, where he had Thucydides before him².

IX.

AMPHIPOLIS.

THE authorities recited in the Tables fix the death of Aristagoras to B. C. 497, the first establishment of ten thousand settlers to B. C. 465, at the distance of thirty-two years from the death of Aristagoras, and the colony of Agnon to B. C. 437, in the twenty-ninth year after the former attempt. Thucydides³ describes the transactions of B. C. 465: ἐπὶ Στρυμόνα-

¹ Thucyd. I. 97.

² See c. 12 of this Appendix.

³ See Duker, ad Thucyd. V. 116. The contradiction in the expedition of Eurymedon, who sails ἐπὶ ἡλίου τροχῷ τὰς χειμερινὰς in Thucydides, VII.

16. and ἐπὶ τὰς θερινὰς τροχῷ in Diodorus, XIII. 8, may be perhaps imputed to a transcriber rather than to Diodorus himself.

⁴ I. 100.

πέμψαντες μυρίους οὐκίτορας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου, [at the time of the revolt of Thasos,] ὡς οἰκιστὺν τὰς τότε καλουμένης Ἐννείᾳ ὁδοῦ νῦν δὲ Ἀμφίπολιν, τῶν μὲν Ἐννείᾳ ὁδῶν αὐτοὶ ἐκράτησαν ἃς εἶχον Ἡθωνοὶ· προελθόντες δὲ τῆς Θράκης εἰς μεσσηνίαν διεφάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ τῇ Ἡθωνικῇ ὑπὸ τῶν Θρακῶν ἐμπάντων, οἱ πολέμιον ἦν τὸ χωρίον αἱ Ἐννείᾳ ὁδοὶ κτισόμενοι. Diodorus^b follows Thucydides. He mentions that Aristagoras first attempted a settlement; and he dying, and his followers being cut off by the Edoni, μετὰ ταῦτα ἔπεισε δυσὶ πρὸς τοῖς τριάκοντα Ἀθηναῖσι μυρίους οὐκίτορας εἰς αὐτὴν ἐξέπεμψαν. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τούτων ὑπὸ Θρακῶν διεφάρησαν περὶ Δραβήσκου, διαλυπόντες τῇ ὁδῷ [leg. cum Wesseling. εἰκοσι καὶ ἑννία] πάλιν ἐκτίσαντο τὴν πόλιν Ἀκίανος [leg. cum Wess. Ἀγνωνος] ἡγουμένου. He describes the failure of the ten thousand colonists in the same terms as Thucydides, and under the year of the archon Archidemides^c, B. C. 464. And he places the establishment of Agnon under the year of Euthymenes^d, B. C. 437. From Herodotus and Pausanias we gather that the ten thousand colonists were led by *Sophanes* and *Leagrus*. Herodotus^e:—αὐτὸν δὲ Σωφάνης χρόνῳ ὕστερον τούτων κατέλαβεν, ἀνδρὰ γινόμενον ἀγαθόν, Ἀθηναῖον στρατηγόντα ἅμα Λαγρῷ τῷ Γλαύκωνος ἀποθανόντι ὑπὸ Ἡθωνῶν ἐν Δάτῃ, περὶ τῶν μετὰ τὴν πόλιν χερσίων μαχόμενοι. Pausanias^f:—πρῶτοι δὲ ἐτάφησαν [in the Academy] οὓς ἐν Θράκῃ ποτὶ ἐπικρατοῦντας μέχρι Δραβήσκου τῆς χώρας Ἡθωνοὶ φονεύουσιν ἀνέλπιστοι ἐπιθήμενοι. λέγεται δὲ καὶ ὡς κεραινοὶ πίσιον ἐπ' αὐτοῖς. στρατηγοὶ δὲ ἄλλοι τε ἦσαν καὶ Λαγρός, ὃ μάλιστα ἐπετίτραπτο ἡ δύναμις, καὶ Δεκκαλὺς Σωφόνης. [sic.] There can be no doubt of the identity of the ten thousand settlers whom Thucydides and Diodorus mention, and of the expedition which Herodotus and Pausanias have noticed. Corsini^g himself (who adopts an hypothesis of Dodwell, to be mentioned presently,) admits that they were the same. *Cladem illam* [at Drabescus] *non modo Pausanias, Attic. c. 29. sed Herodotus etiam, lib. IX. memoravit*. The expedition, then, in which *Leagrus* held a chief command, was the colony described by Thucydides, and no other.

But the Scholiast of Æschines^h, part of whose words are quoted in the Tables, B. C. 437, speaks of two failures of the Athenians, before the colony of Agnon. He recounts nine failures at Amphipolis: τὰ δὲ ἀτυχήματα ἴσθι ταῦτα. πρῶτον μὲν Λυσιστράτου καὶ Λυκούργου καὶ Κρατίνου στρατευσάντων ἐπ' Ἡθίονα τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ Στρυμόνι. διεφάρησαν γὰρ ὑπὸ Θρακῶν, εἰληφότες Ἡθίονα, ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Φαίδωνοςⁱ. [B. C. 476.] δεύτερον, οἱ μετὰ Λαυγέρου κληροῦχοι, ἐπὶ Λυσικράτους. [B. C. 453.] τρίτον, οἱ μετ' Εὐκλείους καὶ Θουκυδίδου. [B. C. 424.] τέταρτον, οἱ μετὰ Κλέωνος, ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀλκαίου. [B. C. 422.]—The establishment of Agnon is dated by the Scholiast in the archonship of Euthymenes; [B. C. 437.] agreeing with Diodorus. Two failures are enumerated prior to the establishment of Agnon; and neither agrees in date with that recorded by Thucydides. But, as it was impossible that the affair of Drabescus could have been omitted in this enumeration, one of these two was doubtless intended for that expedition. Dodwell^k supposes the *first* failure, under the year of *Phædon*, to be the failure at Drabescus: and Corsini agrees with him. Dodwell, to make Thucydides and the Scholiast harmonize, removes *Phædon* from the year 476, contrary to the testimony of Diodorus and Dionysius, makes him archon of the year 465, and supposes the *second* failure in the Scholiast to be a subse-

^b XII. 68.

^c XI. 70.

^d XII. 32.

^e IX. 75.

^f I. 29, 4.

^g Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 194.

^h Ad Fals. Leg. p. 755. Reisk.

ⁱ This date refutes the scheme of Dodwell for the acts of Pausanias, after the Persian war, and confirms the arguments which have been offered

in this work for the commencement of the Athenian empire. We learn from the Scholiast that the Athenians had already possessed themselves of Eion on the Strymon, in the archonship of Phædon. See the Tables, B. C. 476, 2.—the Appendix, c. 6. p. 226.

^k Annal. Thucyd. p. 76.

quent occurrence, unnoticed by Thucydides. Corsini¹ supposes the failure at Drabescus to have happened in B. C. 465, but the colony to have been planted four years earlier. Therefore, instead of the numbers in Thucydides, 29+32, we must understand 29+4+32. By this arrangement he raises the death of Aristagoras to B. C. 501; that is, to a date preceding the commencement of the Ionian war, which Aristagoras conducted²: and he feigns two *archontes eponymi* in one year; [B. C. 469.] that the archon *Phadon* of the Scholiast may be reconciled to this distribution. But, rejecting these fanciful theories of Corsini and Dodwell, which are wholly without authority, we shall rather inquire whether the Scholiast committed an error in the date of the *first*, or of the *second*, of these incidents: in other words, did he make his mistake by ascribing the affair of Drabescus to the year of *Phadon*, or did his error consist in attributing it to the year of the archon *Lysicrates*? This is the question which we have to examine, instead of displacing archons, or putting a forced interpretation upon the text of Thucydides.

The *first* expedition mentioned by the Scholiast was not the failure at Drabescus, because all the circumstances were different. The commanders were different persons. At Drabescus, *Leagrus* and *Sophanes* were among the leaders; in the Scholiast, *Lysistratus*, *Lycurgus*, and *Cratinus* are named. Would *Leagrus* have been omitted, who had the chief direction?—The objects were different. At Drabescus the object was to establish a colony, and plant settlers. *κληροῦχοι* or *οἰκίητορες* are the expressions of Thucydides and Diodorus: in the Scholiast, a military expedition is mentioned, and nothing more. The scene of action was different. In the account of Thucydides, Herodotus, and Pausanias, the Athenians advanced up the country to Drabescus, and were cut off by the Edoni, an inland people³: in the narrative of the Scholiast, *Eion* only is mentioned; neither Amphipolis nor Drabescus are noticed. And *Eion* and *Amphipolis*, although confounded together by Stephanus Byzantinus⁴, were distinct positions. *Eion* was at the mouth of the river Strymon. *Amphipolis* at the distance of three miles higher up the river⁵. There is nothing, then, in the circumstances to mark the identity of the *first* expedition recorded by the Scholiast, and the defeat of the ten thousand colonists at Drabescus, recorded by Thucydides, and attested by so many other writers. The *second* failure, then, of the Scholiast is the affair of Drabescus. Here colonists, *κληροῦχοι*, are mentioned; and the leader is *Leagrus*, an easy corruption of *Leagrus*. The error in the date will be corrected, if for *ἐν* ΑΥΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ [B. C. 453.] we read *ἐν* ΑΥΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ, [B. C. 467.] or *ἐν* ΑΥΣΙΘΕΟΥ. [B. C. 465.] This last correction will give the actual year marked by Thucydides. And the whole passage may be amended thus: *δευτέρου, οἱ μετὰ Λαγόρου κληροῦχοι ἐν* Λυσιστράτου. The first, then, of the two expeditions, and not the second, is one of inferior note, and not recorded by Thucydides.

Leagrus, the leader of this band of settlers, was of one of the most illustrious families at Athens. His son *Glaucon* was joined with Andocides in the command of a fleet in B. C. 432, about thirty years after. And his grandson seems to be mentioned by Plato the comic poet, in a fragment preserved by Athenæus⁶: Πλάτων Λαίω.

¹ Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 136. 184.

² See the Tables, B. C. 500—497. and this Appendix, c. 5. p. 220.

³ The *Edoni*, by whom the colonists were slain at Drabescus, were a people of the inland country. Tzetzes ad Lycophron. 419. οἱ μὲν Ἕδωνες πρὸ θάλασσαν οἰκοῦσιν, Ἕδωνι δὲ τὴν μεστέραν.

⁴ V. Ἀμφίπολις.

⁵ The two places are distinguished from each other by Marcellin. vit. Thucyd. p. xxv. by Anon. vit. Thucyd. p. xxxv. by Plutarch. Cimon. c. 8. Herodotus, VII. 113. 114. and by Thucydides himself, IV. 104. 106.

⁶ Il. 68. c.

..... οὗκ ἔρξῃ
 38 ὁ Μελίσσος, Γλαύκωνος ἐν μεγάλῳ γένει,
 * * * κτεκεῖ ἡλθὺς περιέρχεται,
 σικυῶ πέποιος εὐνοῦχου κτήμας ἔχων;

The metre is thus restored by Porson⁷:

..... οὗκ ἔρξῃ ἔτι
 ὁ Μελίσσος, Γλαύκωνος ἐν μεγάλῳ γένει
 [λαμπρῶ τε] κτεκεῖ, κ. τ. λ.

This emendation restores the metre, but touches upon no other point: I should therefore rather read the line thus:

..... οὗκ ἔρξῃ
 38 ὁ Λαίω, Γλαύκωνος ἐν μεγάλῳ γένει, . . .

Leagrus, son of *Glaucon*, (the *Leagrus* of whom Andocides⁸ speaks,) would be ridiculed by Plato thirty, or perhaps forty years⁹, after his father had commanded the fleet, and sixty or seventy years after his grandfather had fallen at Drabescus. And the genealogy of this family would stand as follows:

Leagrus. ὁ Γλαύκωνος. leader of the settlers at Drabescus, B. C. 465.

Glaucon. ὁ Λαίω, commander of the fleet in B. C. 432.¹⁰

Leagrus. ὁ Γλαύκωνος. ridiculed in the *Λαίω* of Plato.

The Scholiast¹¹ pursues his enumeration thus: πέμπτον, οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες ἐν Ἡϊόνᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξηλάθησαν. ἔκτον, οἱ μετὰ Συμβίχου στρατηγούτος διεφθάρησαν. ἔβδομον, ὅτε Πρωτόμαχος ἀπέτυχεν. ὄγδοον, ἐκπεμφθεὶς πρὸ τοῦ Τιμοθέου Ἀλκιμάχου ἀπέτυχεν αὐτοῦ παραδόντες αὐτὸν Θραξὶν ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχόντος. [B. C. 364.] ἑνῶτον, Τιμόθεος ἐπιστρατεύσας ἡττήθη ἐπὶ Καλαμίωνος [Καλλιμάχου] ἀρχόντος. [B. C. 360.] The *eighth* failure seems to have occurred during the opposition made by *Perdiccas III.* respecting *Amphipolis*, described by *Æschines*¹²: καὶ πάλιν ὡς Περδικκας εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν καταστὰς ὑπὲρ Ἀμφιπόλεως ἐπολέμησε τῇ πόλει. The transaction mentioned by the Scholiast would happen in the beginning of his reign. And possibly *Timosthenes* of the Scholiast is no other than the *Callisthenes* of *Æschines*. The ninth defeat at *Amphipolis*, when *Timotheus* was repulsed, is recorded in the Tables, under the year 360.

⁷ Adversar. p. 58.

⁸ De Myster. p. 16.

⁹ For the age of Plato, who wrote comedy B. C. 428—391, see the Introduction, p. xxxi. His *Λαίω* was a late comedy, because *Philonides*, the lover of the courtesan *Lais*, was ridiculed in that piece. Schol. Pluti. 179. And *Philonides* was the subject of ridicule in the second *Plutus* of *Aristo-*

phanes; (see the Introd. p. xliii.) and in the pieces of *Nicochares* and *Theopompus*: (Schol. Pluti. 179.) who belonged to the later periods of the old comedy.

¹⁰ Thucyd. I. 51.

¹¹ Ad *Æschin.* Fals. Leg. p. 755.

¹² Fals. Leg. p. 32, 12.

X.

SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE subsisted as an independent state about five hundred and twenty years, from its foundation by Archias of Corinth to its overthrow by Marcellus, B. C. 212. We are unable to determine the actual year of the foundation of Syracuse, because Thucydides, our only authentic guide, has omitted to specify the date with precise exactness. We obtain from him the following particulars.

Megara Hyblæa was founded two hundred and forty-five years before its conquest by Gelon: "ἐτη οἰκίσαντες πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ διακόσια, ὑπὸ Γέλωνος τυράννου Συρακοῦσαν ἀνέστησαν." This event could not have happened before the year B. C. 485, which was the first of Gelon's reign at Syracuse. *Megara Hyblæa*, then, was founded, at the earliest, B. C. 484 + 245, or B. C. 729, and probably a year or two later than that date.

The interval between *Syracuse* and *Megara* is thus stated. "Leontium and Catana were founded in the fifth year after Syracuse: and about the same time Lamis attempted a settlement at Trotilus; and, after having coalesced for a short time with the Leontines, was driven from thence and slain at Thapsus: his followers withdrawing from Thapsus founded *Megara Hyblæa*:" "ἔπειτα πέμπτῃ μετὰ Συρακοῦσας οἰκισθεῖσας Λεοντίνους οἰκίζουσι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς Κατάνην.—κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Λάμις ἐκ Μεγάρων—Τρότιλον τι ὄνομα χωρίον οἰκίσας, καὶ ὕστερον αὐτὸν τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσιν ἐς Λεοντίνους ἐλθόντων χρόνον συμπολιτεύσας καὶ ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ἐκπεσὼν καὶ Θάφον οἰκίσας, αὐτὸς μὲν ἀποθνήσκει· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς Θάφου ἀναστάντες—Μεγαρίδας φέουσιν τοὺς Τρότιλους. Τρότιλος was occupied about five years after the foundation of *Syracuse*: but it remains to be determined what interval passed between the establishment at *Trotilus*, and the foundation of *Megara*; and what is the exact value of the expression ἐλθόντων χρόνον.

Chronologers assign two different dates to Syracuse. The Parian Marble^c fixes the colony of Archias at the year B. C. 758. ἀφ' οὗ Ἀρχίας Εὐαγγέλιου δέκατος ἂν ἀπὸ Τημεῖου ἐκ Κορίνθου ἦγάγε τὴν ἀποικίαν . . . Συρακού. τοῖς Ἀθηναῖον Διοχάρου ἔτους εἰκοστού καὶ ἐνός. This date is adopted by Larcher and others. Eusebius places the foundation at B. C. 733, twenty-five years below the epoch of the marble: *Olymp.* 11. 4. *Syracuse condita*. Dodwell, Jackson, and others, follow Eusebius. The date of Eusebius would suppose the transactions at *Trotilus*, at *Thapsus*, and the foundation of *Megara*, to have occupied one or two years; the date of the Marble supposes twenty-five years and upwards to have elapsed between the attempt at *Trotilus* and the establishment of *Megara*. And, as twenty-five years could not well have been designated as ἐλθόντων χρόνον by Thucydides, the epoch of Eusebius seems more consonant with the terms of his narrative.

Other arguments also occur in favour of the shorter date. 1. Polyænus^d relates that the Megarians (under Lamis) and the Chalcidians of Leontium coalesced for *six months*: that Theucles (the founder of Naxos and Leontium) then drove them out: that they built *Trogilium*, (the same place as *Trotilus*;) which they were only allowed by the Chalcidians under Theucles to inhabit for *one winter*. These particulars are consistent with a *short space*; ἐλθόντων χρόνον. a space of a year or two, between the arrival of Lamis in Sicily, and the founda-

^a Thucyd. VI. 4. ^b Idem VI. 3. 4. ^c No. 32. ^d V. 5, 1. 2. ^e See Duker ad Thucyd. VI. 4.

tion of *Megara*. 2. *Archias*, the founder of *Syracuse*, assisted the Achæans at the foundation of *Crotona*; sailing thither by chance, in his way to Sicily: "συμπράξαντος τοῦ Ἀρχίου,—προσπελόντος κατὰ τύχην, ἥνικα ἄρηντο ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν Συρακοῦσων οἰκισμόν." Strabo derived this fact from Antiochus, an ancient historian, a native of Syracuse, well versed in the affairs of Sicily. But, according to Timæus, *Crotona* was founded *ἑναιετῇ τρίτῃ τῆς ἑπτακαίδεκάτης Ὀλυμπιάδος*, or B. C. 710. Ephorus^b placed the foundation of *Megara*, as well as *Naxos*, before *Syracuse*: φησὶ δὲ ταύτας Ἐφόρος πρώτας κτισθῆναι πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας ἐν Σικελίᾳ.—Θεοκλῆς δ' Ἀθηναῖον—Χαλκιδίας τοὺς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ συγχροῦς παραλαβόντα καὶ τῶν Ἰάνων τινὰς ἐπὶ δὲ Δωριέων, οἱ πλείους ἦσαν Μεγαρεῖς, πλεῖσται τοὺς μὲν οὖν Χαλκιδίας κτίσαι Νάξον, τοὺς δὲ Δωριέας Μέγαρον τὴν Τρίταν πρότερον καλουμένην. The foundation of *Crotona* is made by Strabo, in another passage^c, to be contemporary with that of *Syracuse*: τὰς δὲ Συρακοῦσας Ἀρχίας μὲν ἔκτισεν ἐκ Κορίνθου πλεῖστας περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους οἱς φησίσθησαν καὶ ἡ Νάξος καὶ τὰ Μέγαρον. And he relates^k that Chersicrates, the companion of Archias, was left at *Coreyra*: καταλειπὴν Χερσικράτην συνοικιοῦντα τὴν νῦν Κέρκυραν καλουμένην πρότερον δὲ Σχέρειαν. The chronology of Eusebius places the era of *Syracuse* twenty-three years earlier than the era of *Crotona*. This might be true, if, with some latitude of interpretation, we understand Strabo to imply that Archias assisted at *Crotona*, while he was still engaged in settling his new colony. But, since Archias assisted at both, the eras of the two cities could not have been removed to so great a distance from each other as forty-eight years, which would result from the chronology of the Marble.

3. *Agrirentum* was founded, according to Thucydides^l, one hundred and fifty-three years after *Syracuse*: Γίλαν Ἀντίφημος καὶ Ἐντιμος—ἔκτισαν ἔπειτα πέμπτῃ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ μετὰ τὴν Συρακοῦσων οἰκισιν.—ἔτι δὲ ἑγγύτατα ἑκατὸ καὶ ἑκατὸν μετὰ τὴν σφετέρην οἰκισιν Γέλωνος Ἀκράγαντα φέουσιν. And *Camarina* was founded one hundred and thirty-five years after *Syracuse*: ἑξήκοντα ἑγγύτατα πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μετὰ Συρακοῦσων κτίσιν. Consequently eighteen years later than *Agrirentum*. But *Camarina* was founded about B. C. 600, upon the concurrent authority of Eusebius, and the Scholiast on Pindar. "κτίζεται ἡ Καμαρίνα τεσσαρακοστῇ πέμπτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι." *Olymp.* 45. 1. *Camarina condita*. This would give B. C. 735 for the era of *Syracuse*, confirming the date of Eusebius. *Agrirentum* was founded, according to Pindar, about one hundred years before the 77th Olympiad, B. C. 472.^p And, according to his Scholiast, in the 50th Olympiad; which is nearly equivalent. Pindar^q:—

ἀλλ' ὀδύσσομαι—
τεκεῖν μὴ τι' ἑκατὸν
γὰρ ἐτίεν πόλιν
φίλους ἄνδρα μέλλων
εὐεργέτας—

The Scholiast remarks: εἰ τὸ "τινὰ" πρὸς τὸ "ἄνδρα" συνάψῃς, πόλιν ἑκατὸν ἐτῶν νόησεις τὴν Ἀκράγαντα. ἐν γὰρ τῇ πεντηχοστῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι [B. C. 580.] ἐκτίσθη. The numbers of Pindar, strictly taken, (which doubtless was never intended,) would give B. C. 472 + 153 + 100, or B. C. 725 for the foundation of *Syracuse*. The date of the Scholiast would place Agri-

^f Strabo, VI. p. 262. D.

^g Apud Dionys. Antiq. II. p. 361. Reisk.

^h Apud Strabon. VI. p. 267. ⁱ VI. p. 269.

^k Ibid. ^l VI. 4. ^m Thucyd. VI. 5.

ⁿ Schol. Pindar. *Olymp.* V. 16.

^o Euseb. Chron.

^p The date of the second Olympic ode. See the Tables, B. C. 472, 4.

^q *Olymp.* II. 168.

gentum five Olympiads below Camarina; (which sufficiently agrees with the true interval, eighteen years, established by Thucydides;) and Syracuse at B. C. 733, the actual date of Eusebius. The computations, then, which arise out of the eras of Camarina and Agrigentum are another argument for accepting the date of Eusebius, and rejecting that of the Marble.

4. It must be remarked that there is precisely the same difference between the Marble and Eusebius in this, as there is between them in all the preceding epochs of the Marble. "The dates of the Marble," says Jackson, "are all twenty-five years too high before the annual archons." We may accordingly conclude that the author of this monument has committed the same error of excess in this as in all the preceding epochs: and that he may be reduced to a more just chronology by the retrenchment of the superfluous twenty-five years from this date, as from all the preceding ones.

We may therefore admit the chronology of Eusebius in this case as a probable approximation to the truth. His era of Syracuse, B. C. 733, is about twenty years later than the Varronian era of Rome; and the occupation of Syracuse by Gelon, in B. C. 485, would be in the 249th year of the city. We assume this date, not as *certain*, but as *probable*; and as approaching the true time within a year or two.

The first establishment of Gelon was at *Gela*: of which he acquired the possession in B. C. 491.² The fortunes of Gela for the preceding fourteen years are noticed by Herodotus. *Cleander* reigned there seven years, and *Hippocrates* seven: Gelon succeeded *Hippocrates*.

	Y.	B. C.	
<i>Cleander</i> , tyrant of <i>Gela</i> ..	7.	505.	<i>Herodot.</i> VII. 154.
<i>Hippocrates</i>	7.	498.	<i>Herodot.</i> VII. 155.
<i>Gelon</i>	(6.)	491.	<i>Dionys. Ant.</i> VII. p. 1309.
— tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> —		485.	

From this period to the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus, a period of two hundred and seventy-three years, that city passed through the following revolutions.

Er. Syr.	Y. M.	B. C.
249. Gelon	7.	485.
256. Hiero	11.	478.
267. Thrasybulus	1.	467.
268. I. Interval	60.	466.
328. Dionysius	38. 3.	406.
367. Dionysius jun.	11. 6.	367.
378. Dion	3.	356.
381. Callippus ¹	1. 1.	353.
382. Hipparinus ²	2.	352.
384. II. Interval	6.	350.

¹ Chron. Antiquities, vol. II. p. 334.

² See the Tables.

³ *Callippus* governed Syracuse thirteen months: ἔφη μῆνας τριῶνδεκα. *Diod.* XVI. 31. and was driven from the city, — ἡττηθείς ἔβηκε τῆς πόλεως, in the archonship of *Eudemus*, B. C. 35¹. *Diod.* XVI. 36. The thirteen months bring down his

expulsion to the year B. C. 352, near midsummer. He was still living in the year of *Thessalus*, B. C. 35². *Diod.* XVI. 45. and is mentioned by *Demosthenes* in B. C. 350. See the Tables, B. C. 350, 3.

⁴ *Diod.* XVI. 36. Ἰππαρίδης ἀνακτομένης τὴν πατρίαν δυναστείας ἔφην ὅτι βίβ. See *Polyæn.* V. 4.

Er. Syr.	Y. M.	B. C.
390. Timoleon	7.	344.
397. III. Interval	20.	337.
417. Agathocles	28.	317.
445. IV. Interval	14.	289.
459. } Hiero II. { prætor (5.)		275.
464. } { king ..	54.	270.
518. Hieronymus	1. 1.	216.
520. Siege of Syracuse ³ ..	2.	214.
522. — taken by Marcell.		212.

Those who prefer the authority of Aristotle in the times of *Gelon* and *Hiero* will cut off a year from the beginning or the end of the period here assigned to *Gelon*, *Hiero*, and *Thrasybulus*. But, as *Diodorus* is consistent in his dates⁴, as *Hiero* survived the 78th Olympiad, as the period of almost sixty years brings down the expulsion of *Thrasybulus* to the end of B. C. 466, and as *Diodorus* is entitled to better credit upon *Sicilian* history, than upon other parts of his subject, I have adopted his date for *Hiero*: which enlarges the chronology of Aristotle by the addition of one year, and makes the duration of this dynasty nineteen years instead of eighteen.

The elder *Dionysius* began to govern in the sixth month of the archon *Callias*, and sur-

¹ During nine of the fourteen years, which intervened between the death of *Agathocles* and the pratorship of *Hiero*, Syracuse was governed by *Hicetas*: *Diod.* XXII. eclog. 6. p. 295. *Bipont.* *Ἰκίτας ἐνία ἐπὶ δυναστείας Συρακούσης—ἐκβλήσεται.*

² The death of *Hiero* is determined to the latter end of B. C. 216. He survived his son *Gelon*, who outlived the battle of Cannæ. *Liv.* XXIII. 30. These incidents extend the life of *Hiero* to at least the middle of B. C. 216. His successor *Hieronymus* reigned thirteen months: μῆνας δὲ πλεονεῖς τριῶν καὶ δέκα. *Polyb.* VII. 7. and was slain in B. C. 215, before the election of the consuls for the ensuing year. *Liv.* XXIV. 7. which fixes the accession of *Hieronymus*, and the death of *Hiero*, to the latter part of B. C. 216. *Hiero* had reigned fifty-four years: ἔτη ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα. *Polyb.* VII. 8. and died at past ninety. *Polyb.* Ibid. or ninety-two. *Lucian.* *Macrob.* c. 10.—nonagesimum jam agens annum. *Liv.* XXIV. 4. According to the correction of *Casaubon*, he had been elected στρατηγός in Olymp. 126. 2. [B. C. 275.] *Pausan.* VI. 12. 2. μετὰ τὴν Ἀγαθούλου—τόλάντῃ Συρακούσις αὐτῷ ἀνατίθεται τὴν ἀρχὴν ὅτις ἔτι ζῶντος ἱέρωνος ἐπὶ ταῖς εἰκοσὶ καὶ ἑκατὸν. [See *supplet Casaub.* ad *Polyb.* I. 8.] This date for the pratorship of *Hiero* is probable. The nine years of *Hicetas*, who was followed by *Thynion* and *Sostratus*, (*Diod.* tom. IX. p. 296.) will not admit an earlier date. But, as the reign of *Hiero* commenced in B. C. 270.

Olymp. 127. 2. exeunte, it is equally probable that *Pausanias* might speak of that; and that his numbers may be supplied with ἑβδμή instead of ἑκτῆς. *Hiero* boasts that his alliance with Rome had been of fifty years duration: *Liv.* XXIV. 4. He made his treaty with the Romans in the consulship of *Man. Otacilius* and *Man. Valerius*, [B. C. 263.] *Polyb.* I. 16. so that the actual duration of his alliance had been forty-eight years.

³ Syracuse was taken in the third year: *Se quidem tertium annum circumsedere Syracusas.* *Liv.* XXV. 31. But the duration of the siege was not much more than two years complete. The commencement of the siege was subsequent to March B. C. 214, when *Marcellus* entered upon his third consulship. *Liv.* XXIV. 9. The first winter quarters of *Marcellus* in Sicily, at the close of B. C. 214, are noticed; *Liv.* XXIV. 39. The city was taken in the consulship of *Q. Fulvius Flaccus* and *Ap. Claudius*, [B. C. 212.] *Liv.* XXV. 3. 23. In that year, *Marcellus* proceeded to press the siege in the beginning of spring: initio veris. *Liv.* XXV. 23. and his success was probably completed before the end of the summer. *conf. capp.* 24. 30. The siege is therefore inaccurately said to be of three years by *Blair*, and by *Du Fresnoy*, tom. I. p. 384.

⁴ See the Tables, in the years of *Timosthenes*, B. C. 478.—of *Lysistratus*, B. C. 467.—and of *Lysanias*, B. C. 466.

vived the eighth month of the archon Nausigenes⁷; a space of thirty-eight years and three months. The younger Dionysius was expelled in the beginning of the archonship of Elpines⁸: about eleven years and a half from the death of his father. The collective amount of the two reigns is accurately stated at fifty years by Theopompus. Nepos⁹ has the same number: *quinquaginta annorum imperium*: perhaps derived from Theopompus. Diodorus, recording the Sicilian digression of Theopompus under the year of Pythodotus, B. C. 343, has given occasion to Wesseling¹⁰ to animadvert upon the number, τῶν πενήκοντα. *Hæc vera esse non poterunt, si Theopompus cum ipso tyrannidis Dionysianæ principio exorsus fuerit*: —a quo ad hunc annum abierunt plus sexaginta. It is true that the actual interval from the archonship of Callias to the year of Pythodotus is sixty-three years: but, as fifty years express the real amount of the two reigns, there is no reason to suspect the authenticity of the numbers. The difficulty seems rather to arise from negligence or want of precision in Diodorus himself. It may be conjectured, that, although Theopompus might have continued his narrative of Sicilian affairs down to the year at which Diodorus records it, yet that he did not intend by fifty years to express the whole space of time, down to B. C. 343^c, but only the amount of the two reigns, —*quinquaginta annorum imperium*—which terminated at the expulsion of the younger Dionysius, in B. C. 356. Plutarch reckons only *ten* years for the younger Dionysius, and *forty-eight* for the two reigns^d. He might end his computation at the expedition of Dion, excluding the year of Agathocles from the account. Between Callias and Agathocles are forty-eight archons.

Dion was slain in the fourth year after his return to Sicily^e. He landed in the second month of Agathocles, from whence to the close of the year of Diotimus the actual time would be about three years and a half. And Diotimus is the fourth archon from Agathocles. Diodorus, then, and Nepos agree. The expedition of Timoleon, according to Plutarch, was twelve years after the first expulsion of Dionysius^f. With respect to the transactions of Timoleon, after his landing, Mr. Mitford^g observes, "From Diodorus we have a coherent account of the transactions of two summers and two winters after the arrival of Timoleon, before he became master of the citadel of Syracuse;" and condemns Plutarch^h for asserting that the whole was completed in fifty days. He is justly dissatisfied with the "fifty days" of Plutarch. But in Diodorus there is no vestige of two winters. Three archons, indeed, are specified: in the year of the first, Timoleon sailed; in the year of the second, he landed; and in the year of the third, he took the citadel. But, as the archons commenced at midsummer, the operations of one campaign, comprehending a spring and autumn, would be distributed into two years by the annalist. Every campaign of the Peloponnesian war belonged to two Attic years. This we may trace in the narrative of Diodorusⁱ upon this occasion: 'Επ' ἄρχοντος Εὐβούλου.—Τιμόλιον ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ Κορίνθου.—κατακλύσαντος δὲ τοῦ στόλου εἰς τὸ Μεταπόντιον —ἐξέπλευσεν εὐθὺς ἐκ τοῦ Μεταποντίου.—οὗτος μὲν οὖν κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐτίλει τὴν εἰς Ῥήγιον πλοῦν—καὶ καθαρμίσθη πλεῖστον τῆς πόλεως. ἐπικατακλύσαντων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων—ἔλαθε διαφθὰς—καὶ ταχέως ἐξέπλευσεν—εἰς τὸ Ταυρομένιον.—ἀναζώσας δὲ ἐκ τοῦ Ταυρομενίου—ἀνελπίστως ἐπὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἰκίταν—καὶ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκράτησε.—παρὰ χρόμα (δὲ) ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας ἀφώρησεν.—'Επ' ἄρχοντος

⁷ See the Tables, B. C. 406, 367.

⁸ See B. C. 356.

⁹ In Dione, c. 5.

¹⁰ Ad Diod. XVI. 71.

^g Apud Diodor. XVI. 71. See the original passage in the Tables, B. C. 343, 3.

^d See the Tables, B. C. 356.

^e See the Tables, B. C. 353.

^f See the testimonies in the Tables, B. C. 343.

^g Vol. VII. p. 263, note.

^h Timol. c. 16.

ⁱ XVI. 66—69.

Λυσιέκου—Τιμόλιον μὲν Ἀθραίντας καὶ Τυνδαρίδας εἰς συμμαχίαν προσλαβόμενος στρατιάτας οὐκ ὀλίγους παρ' αὐτῶν παρέλαβεν. ἐν δὲ ταῖς Συρακούσαις πολλὴ ταραχὴ κατεῖχε τὴν πόλιν, κ. τ. λ. At this point we discern a winter: the winter of the archon Lyciscus, B. C. 344. But we are at a loss to discover a second. The operations of Timoleon are continued in the following spring; [B. C. 343.] still within the year of Lyciscus. And Dionysius retired to Corinth in the summer; which brings the annalist to the year of Pythodotus. The actual interval, from the setting forth of Timoleon, might be little more than a year: from the last month of Eubulus, [May B. C. 344.] to the first month of Pythodotus. [July B. C. 343.] In the whole period of Timoleon in Sicily, Diodorus agrees with Plutarch. The death of Timoleon in the year of Phrynichus, towards the close of B. C. 337, would be accurately described as "not quite eight years" from his landing in the year of Lyciscus, B. C. 344. The real space of time might be seven years and a half.

XI.

DODWELL EXAMINED.

OUR obligations to Dodwell are very great, for the diligence with which he has collected the testimonies and arranged the dates, in the period included within the "Grecian History" of Xenophon. It has been found necessary, however, to differ from him in some particulars, which it will be convenient to bring together into one point of view. The periods principally concerned are, the chronology of the battle of *Ægospotami* and of the *Thirty*; [B. C. 405, 404.] the times of *Thimbron*, *Dercyllidas*, and *Agesilaus*; [B. C. 399—394.] the peace of *Antalcidas*, [B. C. 387.] and the congress at *Sparta*. [B. C. 371.]

I. *Ægospotami*. I have stated in the Tables that Dodwell fixed this victory to the fourth month before the surrender of Athens, upon the authority of the following passage^a. *Victi sunt ad Ægis fluvium Athenienses a Lysandro, anno Olymp. 93. 4.—Novo deinde victoriae terrore urbs ipsa sub ejusdem anni Attici finem obsessa est. ita scilicet ut Munychionis die 16. urbem Lysandro deditam testetur Plutarchus.—Lysandrum vidimus bello ipsa hyeme, praelio fatali finem imposuisse.* According to these passages, the victory of Lysander is dated by Dodwell in the winter of Olymp. 93. 4. the winter of the archon Alexias, in the tenth month of whose year it is agreed that the city surrendered. It must not be concealed, however, that in another page^c he places this battle under Olymp. 93. 3. *Hoc anno [mense Posideone, qui ante Munychionem quartus erat, proinde Posideone II. qui cepit Dec. 24.] victi a Lysandro ad Ægospotamos Athenienses.* Here he dates the battle in the preceding year, the sixth month of the archon Callias, December, B. C. 406. And yet, in a subsequent passage^d, he recurs to the former date: *Victoriam illam Lysandri ad Ægospotamos ad Olymp. 93. anni 4. mensem Atticum retulimus Posideonem. Inde ad Posideonem anni 2. Olymp. hujus 98 [December B. C. 387.] anni integri numerantur octodecim.* Here the battle is referred to the

^a Dodwell. Annal. Xenoph. p. 226.

^b Annal. Xenoph. p. 246.

^c Annal. Xenoph. p. 239.

^d Annal. Xenoph. p. 263.

sixth month of Alexias, or December B. C. 405. and that date for the victory at Ægospotami is made the basis of an argument. It constitutes a reason for assigning the peace of Antalcidas to the year B. C. 386. I conclude, then, from the tenor of this argument, that Dodwell placed the action at Ægospotami in the fourth month before Athens surrendered*. Corsini follows Dodwell in the month: *Posideone mense Lysander Athenienses ad Ægospotamos superavit*. But, in asserting that he placed the battle in Olymp. 93. 4. Posideon of the archon Alexias, I have misrepresented him: for he fixes it to Olymp. 93. 3. and Posideon of the archon Callias.

Neither of these dates, however, can be admitted. The date of Dodwell, which leaves only four months between the battle and the capture of Athens, is too short a space; the date of Corsini, which extends the interval to sixteen months, is too long, to be consistent with the narrative of Xenophon.

The short space of four months is refuted by the intermediate transactions. It is related by Xenophon[†], that Lysander, after his victory, first sailed to Byzantium and Chalcædon; then returned to Lampsacus; then proceeded to Lesbos and Ægina, settling the affairs of both those islands: that he then reestablished the Melians, ravaged the island of Salamis, and finally anchored in the Piræus[‡]. We are told that the Athenians were besieged long enough to be pressed by famine, before Theramenes went out to Lysander: and that they had already sent two deputations: that Theramenes at last went to Lysander, with whom he remained three months and more, and returned in the fourth[§]. From these incidents it is manifest that the battle of Ægospotami could not have happened in Posideon of the archon Alexias, the fourth month before the surrender of the city. The stay of Theramenes with Lysander is alone equal to the whole time allowed by Dodwell.

But the date of Corsini, *Posideon* of the preceding year, is equally inadmissible. 1. It is not possible that the battle of Ægospotami could have occurred four months after the battle of Arginusæ[¶]. After the death of Callicratidas, the Chians and other allies sent deputies to Lacedæmon to desire Lysander for their commander. But some space had already intervened. Eteonicus the Spartan, after the defeat of his party at Arginusæ, hastened to secure Chios^{||}. There, his soldiers *ἄσας μὲν θέρος ἦν ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐγείροντο—καὶ δὲ χειμῶν ἐγένετο, καὶ τροφὴν οὐκ ἔχον, ἐνίσταντο ἀλλήλοις, κ. τ. λ.* He suppressed a rising mutiny: *ἡμετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ Χίοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐγμῆαχοι συλλεγόντες ἐς Ἐφέσον ἐβουλεύσαντο—πρόβαις ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα πέμπειν Λύσανδρον αἰτήσαντας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς.* Half the interval between September and December must have elapsed, before Lysander arrived at Ephesus. On his arrival, he had not only to prepare, but to build ships: *οὐκ ἐκείνη ἐς Ἐφέσον μετεπέμψατο Ἐτεόνικον ἐκ Χίου ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ, καὶ τὰς ἄλλας*

* He again insists upon the same date, the fourth month before the surrender, in Dissert. VIII. p. 358.

† Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 261.

‡ Hel. II. 2, 1.

§ II. 2, 5—9.

¶ II. 2, 11, 16, 17.

|| The battle of Arginusæ was fought in the year of Callias: Athenæus (quoted in the Tables, B. C. 406, 2.) confirms Diodor. XIII. 97—100, in assigning the battle to that year.—not long before the *Apaturia*, Xenoph. Hel. I. 7, 8. which were in the month *Pyaneperion*; Theophrast. Char.

3. Harpocr. v. Ἀνατομία. Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 146. This action may therefore be fixed to the third month of Callias, Boëdromion of B. C. 406. It is placed in the year of Antigenes by Schol. Ran. 33. τὸ πρότερον ἔτι [the year before the *Ranæ*] ἐπὶ Ἀντίου [i. e. Ἀντιόχου] ὅτε περὶ Ἀργινοῦσαν ἐκίαν ναυμαχίη. But, that this is erroneous, is manifest from the times of Alcibiades: who in Boëdromion of that archon was yet at Athens. See the Tables, B. C. 407, 2.

1 Xenoph. Hel. I. 6, 38. Hel. II. 1, 1. II. 1, 6. Hel. II. 1, 10, 11.

πᾶσας ἐνέθροισεν, εἴποι τις ἦν, καὶ ταῦτα τε ἐπεσκέυε καὶ ἄλλας ἐν Ἀντιόχῳ ἐναυπηγεῖτο. ἐλθὼν δὲ παρὰ Κύρον χρήματα ἔπει. He afterwards attended Cyrus at Sardis a second time, and was dismissed with an injunction not to fight till he had a clear superiority of ships[¶]: *Δύσανδρον (ὁ Κύρος) οὐκ εἶα ναυμαχεῖν—ἰὰν μὴ πολλὰ πλείους ναῦς ἔχῃ*[¶]. Between his second interview with Cyrus, and his occupation of Lampsacus, we collect that he visited the coasts of Caria and Rhodes[¶]: Attica and the adjacent islands[¶]. It is not credible that all these things were performed in the short space of a few weeks, and at the season of the winter solstice, when it was obviously the policy and interest of Lysander not to press the contest to a hasty decision[¶]. 2. Diodorus has preserved an incidental circumstance, from which we collect that in *Anthesterion* of the archon Callias, Lysander was still at Ephesus. When he returned from his second interview with Cyrus, he was at Ephesus κατ' ὅν χρόνον ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ τινὲς ἐλιγαρχίας ἐγεγόμενοι κατέλυσαν τὸν δῆμον—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΩΝ ὄντων[¶]. It might be supposed that the Ionian colonists would carry with them the ancient rites of the mother country; and that the *Dionysia* at Miletus would be celebrated at the same season as the more ancient *Dionysia* at Athens. And that this was actually the case is attested by Thucydides[¶]: *τὸ ἐν Λίμναις Διονύσου ὃ τὰ ἀρχαιότερα Διονύσια τῇ δωδεκάτῃ ποιεῖται ἐν μηνὶ ἀνθεστηριῶν, ὥσπερ καὶ οἱ ἄπ' Ἀθηναίων Ἴωνες ἐπὶ καὶ νῦν νομίζουσιν.* The *Dionysia*, then, at Miletus were in *Anthesterion*, and in *Anthesterion* Lysander was still at Ephesus, making preparation for the future naval war. 3. The *Ranæ* of Aristophanes were exhibited in *Anthesterion* of the archon Callias. But, although *Arginusæ* is alluded to in that comedy, there is not the slightest hint whatever of Ægospotami; and whoever reads that drama with attention will be impressed with a conviction amounting to certainty, that at its representation the fatal action of Ægospotami had not yet taken place. 4. The date of Diodorus[¶], who places the battle in the archonship of Alexias, is confirmed by Lysias[¶]. A client of Lysias served as a trierarch in that action, and brought home his ship: *ὅτε ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ ναυμαχίᾳ αἱ νῆες διεβάρησαν, οὐδενὸς μοι συμπλέοντος στρατηγεῖν—ἐγὼ τὴν ἐμὴν τοῦ ναῦν ἐκόμενα καὶ τὴν Ναυσιμάχου τοῦ Φαληρέως ἔσωσα.* But he returned home in the year of Alexias. His naval service of seven years had commenced in the archonship of Theopompus,

¶ II. 1, 14.

¶ To the same purpose Plutarch, Lysand. c. 9. *δεηθεὶς μὴ ναυμαχεῖν Ἀθηναίους πρὶν αὐτὸν ἀφικέσθαι πάλιν—ἀνέβηκεν ὡς βασιλεία. Λύσανδρος δὲ, μὴτε ναυμαχίᾳ ἀρχιμελὴν εἶναι δοκίμως, μὴτ' ἀργὴς καθίστασθαι μετὰ τοῦν τοσούτου, ἀναχθεὶς ἐπὶ τὰς ἀποπληγὰς τῶν νήσων.*

¶ Xen. Hel. II. 1, 15. Diod. XIII. 104.

¶ Plutarch, Lysand. c. 9. Diod. XIII. 104.

¶ Mr. Mitford, truly collecting the sense of the original historians, has well explained the real state of things: "Lysander, arriving at Ephesus "when winter was not yet far advanced, made it "his first concern to provide that in spring he "might have a fleet able to meet that of Athens." Vol. IV. p. 383.—"Lysander, returning to Ephesus thus abundantly supplied,—proposed to proceed upon offensive operation, but not to risk "the uncertain event of a general engagement, "which no necessity of his circumstances required." p. 386.

¶ Diod. XIII. 104. Compare, for the fact itself, Plutarch, Lysand. c. 8.

¶ II. 15.

¶ At this more ancient and solemn festival of Bacchus the king-archon presided. Pollux, VIII. 90. And the official qualifications of his wife, the *basilissa*, were recorded upon a pillar preserved in that ancient temple: Demosth. Near. p. 1370. 1371. *γράφαντες ἐν στήλῃ λαβὼν ἔστησαν ἐν τῇ ἑρῇ τοῦ Διονύσου παρὰ τὸν βωμὸν ἐν Λίμναις. καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ στήλη ἐστὶ καὶ νῦν ἔστηκεν, ἀμυδρὴς γράμματος Ἀττικαῖς ὁρῶσα τὰ γεγραμμένα.—καὶ διὰ ταῦτα ἐν τῇ ἀρχαιότητι ἐπὶ τοῦ Διονύσου καὶ ἀθροιστῇ ἐν Λίμναις ἔστησαν, ὥς μὴ πολλὰ εὐδοίᾳ τὰ γεγραμμένα ἀναξὶ γὰρ τοῦ ἐναντιοῦ ἐκδοτὴ ἀνέγκειται τῇ δωδεκάτῃ τοῦ ἀνθεστηριῶνος μηνός. These ancient *Dionysia*, τὰ ἐν Λίμναις, τὰ Λίμναια, τὰ Ἀνθεστήρια, existed before the kingly government was abolished, and were naturally carried by the colonists under Neleus into Asia.*

¶ XIII. 104.

¶ Ἀπολογία δωροδοκίας, p. 162, 20.

[B. C. 411.] and had terminated in the year of Alexias; [B. C. 405.] ἡ ἀεικισμὸς ἐπὶ Θωκυδίῳ ἀρχόντῳ—τὸν δὲ μετὰ τὸν χρόνον ἐπὶ ἀρχόντῳ ἐπὶ τῇ—κατέκλεισε δὲ ἐπὶ Ἀλεξίου ἀρχόντῳ. The last naval action, then, was fought in the year of Alexias.

These reasons sufficiently establish that the victory of Ægospotami was not gained by Lysander in Posideon of the archon Callias: and that his naval operations were not carried on at the unusual season of the winter solstice, when those seas were impracticable or dangerous: and when the Greeks, except in extraordinary cases, forbore to navigate the Ægean^b. Lysander made his preparations during the winter; was still at Ephesus, in Anthesterion; put to sea in the spring; and finally moved with his armament to Lampascus in the course of the summer, in the beginning of the archonship of Alexias.

II. *The Thirty*^c. Dodwell^d supposes the administration of the Thirty to commence at the regular Attic period, the summer solstice, Hecatombeon: although they were appointed at the surrender of the city. *Decretum de præficiendis XXX. tyrannis Ol. 93. 4. condiderint Lacedæmonii—ipsum tamen magistratum tenuerunt Olymp. 94. 1. cuius proinde partem priorem ἀναρχία postremam ἀρχὴν Pythodoro designant. Ab Hecatombeone, quo inibant XXX. tyranni, et Olymp. 94. 1. Jam octo mensibus tenuerant,—si a novi anni exordio Hecatombeone, tum Anthesterione.* Corsini^e follows Dodwell: *Mensibus octo,—hoc est, Posideone mense, si calculus a Piræi occupatione instituitur, aut Anthesterione, si a civilis anni principio.* And Wesseling^f. But there is no reason for making this distinction. Thrasybulus occupied Phyle in winter; when *snow fell*^g: a description better agreeing with Posideon than with Anthesterion. Nor is there any hint that the Thirty, an illegal government, not appointed by any constitutional forms, would wait for the revolution of the civil year, like regular magistrates. They began their administration immediately. Thus the Four-hundred began to govern in the ninth or tenth month of the Attic year^h. And the Ten, the successors of the Thirty, began to govern immediately, that is, in the winter: not waiting for the end of the civil year. In fact, Xenophonⁱ intimates that the Thirty commenced their government without any delay: οἱ τριάκοντα ἤρξαντο μὲν ἐπὶ τῇσι τὰ μακρὰ τέλῃ καθήκον· αἰρεθέντες δὲ ἐφ' ᾧ τε εὐγγράφῳ νόμους, κ. τ. λ. And he specifies that they were appointed before the departure of Lysander to Samos: *τούτων δὲ παρόντων ἐπὶ Λύσανδρῳ πρὸς Σάμον*^j.

^a *Ἀπολογία δωροδοκίας*, p. 161, 35—44.

^b When Eurymedon was sent with ten ships from Athens to Syracuse at the winter tropic, (Thucyd. VII. 16.) there was an urgent and pressing necessity for haste. But the Greeks did not willingly put to sea in the winter. That the seas were navigable from Elaphebolion, τὴν θάλατταν ἐκ Δωριέων πλοῖον εἶναι, is mentioned by Theophrastus, Char. 3. as an instance of obvious and trite remark. At Athens, αἱ λέξεις τῶν διωκτῶν ἐμμέλει εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ βοήθηματός μὲν τοῦ νομοποιοῦ. (Demosth. in Apatur. p. 900.) because the parties, being at home during the six winter months, were able to proceed to their action immediately. And yet we are to suppose that Lysander sailed from Ephesus to Caria; from Caria to Attica; from Attica to the Hellespont, in December: and this, when he had no necessity for haste; and when the original historians (Xeno-

phon. Hel. II. 1. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 9—13. Diodorus XIII. 105, 106.) contain nothing to intimate that the hostile fleets engaged at such a season. In fact, the assumption of Posideon for the date is a mere conjecture of Dodwell's, Dissert. VIII. p. 358. founded upon the supposition that Athens surrendered in the fourth month after the defeat at Ægospotami. A conjecture, therefore, founded upon an impossibility.

^c The names of the Thirty are given in the text of Xenophon, II. 3, 2. and are best illustrated by Taylor, Vit. Lys. p. 129, 130. Reisk.

^d Annal. Xenoph. p. 226. ^e P. 240.

^f P. 241. ^g Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 264.

^h Ad Diod. XIV. 33. ⁱ Xenoph. Hel. II. 4, 3.

^j See the Tables, B. C. 411, 2.

^k II. 3, 11. ^l II. 3, 3.

^m A seeming discordance occurs between Lysias and Xenophon. The orator asserts that at the ap-

The expressions of Lysias^o imply that there was no interval between their appointment and their government: ὁ Λύσανδρος εἰς τοὺς λιμένας—εἰσέπλευσε, καὶ αἱ νῆες παρεδόθησαν καὶ τὰ τέλῃ κατέσκηψαν καὶ οἱ τριάκοντα κατέστησαν. But the testimony of another passage^p is still more positive. Lysias and his brother Polemarchus were seized by the Thirty, after that body had begun to abuse its power: consequently, some space after their accession to office. And yet Lysias withdrew to Megara after this persecution, ἐπὶ τῇ μείνῃ^q: after seven years' residence at Athens from his return in the year of Callias. But Alexias is the eighth archon, both inclusive, from Callias, in whose year [B. C. 417.] he had returned. He withdrew, then, to Megara before the year of Alexias was ended; and the Thirty exercised their office from the tenth month of Alexias.

III. *Dercyllidas and Agesilaus*. Dodwell^q supposes the spring mentioned by Xenophon, III. 4, 16. in which the battle of Sardis was fought, to be the last spring of Agesi-

pointment of the Thirty the ships of Lysander were already at Samos. In Eratosth. p. 126, 36. Θυραμένης—μετεκίνατο μὲν τὰς μετὰ Λυσάνδρου ναὺς ἐκ Σάμου, ἐπεδήμῃ δὲ τὰ τῶν πελοποννησιακῶν. The historian affirms that Lysander sailed to Samos after their appointment. Perhaps the fleet was already despatched to Samos, while Lysander himself remained in Attica.

With the return of Lysander from Samos, the war was ended, by the Lacedæmonian computation. Dodwell has sagaciously detected, and satisfactorily proved, the hand of an interpolator in the dates inserted in Xenophon. Hel. I. 2, 1. I. 3, 1. I. 6, 1. II. 1, 10. II. 3, 1. See Dissert. VIII. p. 340—359. But there is not equal reason for suspecting interpolation in the list of Spartan ephors: Hel. II. 3, 10. Xenophon states the war as the Lacedæmonians computed it. The Athenians reckoned it to terminate at the surrender of their city; the Lacedæmonians extended it to the return of Lysander to Lacedæmon after the reduction of Samos, about six months after the surrender of Athens, and in the autumn of B. C. 404. It was consistent with the plan of Xenophon to introduce the names of the ephors, by whose years the Lacedæmonians made their computation of time. He enumerates twenty-nine: 1. Αἰσώλης, 2. Ἰφίππας, 3. Ἰφίππας, 4. Σωκράτης, 5. Ἐλπίδης, 6. Ἀγχιόστρατος, 7. Ἀγχιόστρατος, 8. Ὀνήμαχος, 9. Ζεφειδῆς, 10. Πύριος, 11. Πύριος, 12. Κλεονόμος, 13. Πύριος, 14. Λέων, 15. Χαίρων, 16. Πατριάρχης, 17. Κλεονόμος, 18. Αἰσώλης, 19. Ἐλπίδης, 20. Ὀνήμαχος, 21. Ἀλκιβιάδης, 22. Μισθόλαος, 23. Ἰσίδης, 24. Ἀρσάνης, 25. Εὐδάρκων, 26. Παντακλῆς, 27. Πύριος, 28. Ἀρχύτας, 29. Εὐκλῆς, ἐφ' ᾧ ὁ Λύσανδρος ἐπέστρεψε κατέστησαν. That the ephors commenced in autumn, we know from Thucyd. V. 36. The first ephor, *Ænesias*, is recognised by Thucydides, II. 2. and his seventh month would be co-

numery with the tenth month of Pythodorus, the Athenian archon. The eleventh ephor, *Pleistolas*, is connumerary with the archon *Alceus*, and with the tenth year of the war, in Thucyd. V. 19. He would enter upon office in the third month of Alceus, autumn, B. C. 422. The twenty-first ephor, *Alexippidas*, is connumerary with the twentieth year of the war, in Thucyd. VIII. 58. Lysander would return home, *τελευτῶντος τοῦ θύρου*, in the beginning of the year of *Eudicus*, about October B. C. 404. Perhaps from this genuine list of ephors, the ephors of the four last years of the war have been inserted by the interpolator: *Euar-chippus*, Hel. I. 2, 1. *Pantacles*, I. 3, 1. *Pityus*, I. 6, 1. *Archytas*, II. 1, 10. with their corresponding archons. Of these, the two last are nearly in their right places; the two former are disjoined from the facts to which they belonged, and are placed each a year too high. *Pantacles* (according to the plan of the interpolator, who anticipates a few months) should have been inserted at I. 4, 2. and *Euar-chippus* at I. 3, 1. in the place now occupied by *Pantacles*. The years specified, II. 3, 9. *twenty-eight years and a half*, cannot be the genuine number. If the Lacedæmonians computed the war from the attack upon Plataea, in the seventh month of *Ænesias*, the duration was twenty-seven years and a half. If they computed from the battle of Potidea and the congress at Lacedæmon in the autumn of B. C. 432, their reckoning would rise to twenty-eight years. But that point of time coincided with the fourteenth year of the truce, and not the fifteenth. See the Tables, B. C. 432, 2. The numbers, then, in Xenophon are perhaps corrupted, and should express twenty-seven years and a half.

^o In Agorat. p. 133, 1.

^p In Eratosth. p. 120. Compare especially Xen. Hel. II. 3, 21.

^q See the Tables, B. C. 411, 3. 404, 3.

^r Annal. Xen. p. 249.

laus in Asia; and the spring of the year of Cnidus and Coronea. But this is impossible for various reasons. 1. It is contradicted by Xenophon himself; who names *another spring*^r, preceded by a *winter*^s. 2. It is inconsistent with the term of Agesilaus's command in Asia, which was of two complete years: Plutarch^t. ἡ δὲ περιήντος ἡμετέρου δευτέρου τῇ στρατηγίᾳ, πολλὸς ἄνω λόγος ἔχεται τοῦ Ἀγησιλάου. This was before the order had arrived for his recall: ἔν τούτῳ δ' ἀφικνεῖται πρὸς αὐτὸν Ἐπικυδίδας ἀπαγγέλλων, κ. τ. λ. Xenophon^u confirms Plutarch: τὴν μὲν τῶν φίλων χάραν ἀδύνατον παρέχων—ὥστε ἐν δυοῖν ἔτοσιν πλείον τῶν ἑκατὸν ταλάντων τῷ θεῷ ἐν Δελφοῖς δεκάτην ἀποδοῦσαι. Dodwell^x only allows him eighteen months in Asia. He supposes him to have landed in the beginning of January B. C. 395, and rightly determines that he passed the Hellespont on his return in the beginning of July B. C. 394. 3. The events which happened between the battle of *Sardis* and the battle of *Corinth* could not have passed in so short a space of time as Dodwell assigns. The transactions were these. News of the battle near *Sardis* were sent to the court of Persia, and Tithraustes was appointed to supersede Tissaphernes. The distance from Susa to the coast^y would require some time, before Tithraustes could be invested with the command at *Sardis*. Tissaphernes had before asked and obtained of Agesilaus an armistice of three months, for the mere purpose of taking the king's pleasure upon what was proposed^z. According to Diodorus^a, Tissaphernes was executed while Tithraustes was yet at Colossæ in Phrygia, on his journey down. Accordingly, after the convention between Tithraustes and Agesilaus^b, it is *autumn*, when Agesilaus proceeds, *ἅμα μετοπάρῃ*, into Phrygia. Then followed the mission of Timocrates into Greece^d: evidently also *ἅμα μετοπάρῃ*. After the mission of Timocrates, these events took place in successive order. He visits *Thebes*, *Corinth*, *Argos*, *Athens*; which leads to a coalition throughout Greece; and there ensued, successively, an incursion of the Phocians into *Locris*; an embassy to *Lacedæmon*; the march of a *Lacedæmonian* army into *Phocis*; the return of that army; and the deposition of *Pausanias*^e. A great combined force of troops from *Athens*, *Argos*, and other states, to the amount of fifty thousand men, assembled near *Corinth*. Then the battle was fought, before the summer solstice^f; consequently not later than the end of June. Was this the June of that same Julian year, in which Timocrates, the author of all these movements, set out from Asia *ἅμα μετοπάρῃ*? Is it possible to imagine that only *three months* intervened between the battle of *Sardis* and the battle of *Corinth*? 4. The short space allowed is also inconsistent with the acts of Agesilaus in Asia. After the battle of *Sardis*, he marched, *ἅμα μετοπάρῃ*, into *Phrygia minor*^g. Thence he penetrated into *Paphlagonia*^h, plundering as he went. Then he proceeded to *Dascylium*, where, says the historianⁱ, he wintered. Thence, marching to the plain of *Thebæ*, he was occupied in collecting forces. Here the order of recall met him, and he proceeded to the Hellespont. A march of eight or nine hundred miles is performed by an army, with several occasional pauses; one halt at *Dascylium* is specified, when five days are noticed; and yet, according to Dodwell, this expedition, beginning *ἅμα μετοπάρῃ*, is finished by the beginning of July! The *autumn*^j and the *winter*^k Dodwell gets rid of in the following manner^l: *Autumnus—quocunque demum sensu, anni Olympici*

^r IV. 1, 41.^s Agesil. c. 14.^t Agesil. c. 1, 34.^u Annal. Xenoph. p. 248. 251.^x Τριῶν μηνῶν ἡ ἀνάστασις. Herodot. V. 50.^y Xenoph. Hel. III. 4, 6. Agesil. c. 1. s. 10.^z XIV. 80.^a IV. 1, 16.^b Id. c. 15.^c Hel. IV. 1, 1.^d Hel. III. 5, 1.^e Hel. III. 5.^f See the reason in the Tables, B. C. 394. 2.^g Hel. IV. 1, 1—3.^h Hel. IV. 1, 16.ⁱ Hel. IV. 1, 16.^j In his account, p. 250, of B. C. 394.^k Hel. IV. 1, 16.^l Hel. III. 4, 26.^m Hel. III. 2, 21.ⁿ Dodwell himself?^o Hel. III. 1, 7. 8.^p Xenoph. Anab. VII. 6, 1.^q Hel. III. 1, 4—6.^r Dodwell. Annal. Xenoph. p. 262.

novi initio posterior, ut de frugibus maturis illum et mense Julio intelligamus.—Hunc, certe, ni fallor, intellexit autumnum, quo se superiori anno ad Ephesum contulerat hic idem Agesilaus. In hiberna nimirum, licet matura, quod maximos apparatus meditaretur in annum sequentem. Et talia quidem hiberna ejus in palatio Pharnabazi hoc ipso anno refert Xenophon. Then, mentioning that, on the 14th of August, Agesilaus was in *ipso introitu Bæotiae*, he rightly infers that *illo quo Bæotia fines attingit die Aug. 14. nondum justum mensem ex quo Asia discessit impleverat. sic medio Julio ex Asia trajecerit.* According to this reasoning, Agesilaus put his army into winter quarters in July!

The spring, then, mentioned by Xenophon^m, was not the spring of the year B. C. 394, because it was followed by a *winter* and *another spring*, which preceded midsummer, B. C. 394; because it cuts off one campaign from the Asiatic command of Agesilaus; and because it was succeeded by a variety of complicated events, negotiations, and battles, which all happened before midsummer B. C. 394.

With the date of *Agesilaus*, the years of *Dercyllidas* must necessarily be also raised. Three seasons of action are distinctly specified within the command of *Dercyllidas*. The last of these was B. C. 397, because, in B. C. 396, Agesilaus was already in Asia. The first, then, was in B. C. 399. This is confirmed by Xenophonⁿ, who connects the command of *Dercyllidas* in Asia with the *Elean war*: τούτων δὲ πραττομένων ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ὑπὸ Δερκυλλίδα, Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον πάλα δρῶντες τοῖς Ἑλείοις, κ. τ. λ. But, as the war with *Elis* ended in summer B. C. 399^o, *Dercyllidas* was necessarily in Asia in that year^p.

The source of the whole error of Dodwell has been the mistake of supposing that *Thimbron*, the predecessor of *Dercyllidas*, completed an entire year of command; and that his successor did not arrive till B. C. 398. Xenophon^q clearly shews that the termination of *Thimbron's* command was abrupt: δοκούντος αὐτοῦ οὐδὲν ποιεῖν, πέμπουσιν οἱ ἑταροὶ ἀπολυπόμενα Λάρισσαν στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Καρίαν. ἐν Ἐφέσῳ δὲ ἦν ὄντος αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἐπὶ Καρίαν πορευομένου, Δερκυλλίδας ἄρξαι ἀφίκετο.—ὁ μὲν οὖν Θίμβρον ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας, καὶ ζυμωθῆς ἐφυγε. Can we suppose that a winter intervened between that order of the Ephori, and *Thimbron's* preparation to obey the order? Besides, had *Thimbron* remained till the ensuing spring, he would have held his command a second year. For *Thimbron* was already in command when the *Cyrene* army was with *Seuthes*: Θίμβρον ἐκπέπλευκεν. He collected troops, and was doing other acts of government, before he was joined by the *Cyreans*^r. This would not be later than midwinter: perhaps January, B. C. 399. He is described then as being already at his post fifteen months before April B. C. 398: and from the autumn of B. C. 400 (the customary season for the commencement of *Lacedæmonian* command) to the same date, would be eighteen months for the command of *Thimbron*. This officer, then, was recalled and disgraced before the expiration of his year: which commenced in autumn B. C. 400; and *Dercyllidas* was in Asia in the summer of B. C. 399.

IV. *Peace of Antalcidas*. I have placed this treaty in the *beginning* of the year of Theodotus, and of Olymp. 98. 2. Dodwell^t places it in the *end* of that year, or spring B. C. 386. *Hoc anno 386, qui a vere incipit, pacem Antalcidæ acceptam arbitror.—Olymp. 98. 2. exeunte.*

^m III. 4, 16.ⁿ See the Tables.^o Dodwell puts aside this positive testimony in a singular manner: Ann. Xen. p. 245. *De fine Thimbronis potius quam Dercyllidæ, illa intelligenda esse censeo.* Was Xenophon mistaken, or^p Hel. III. 2, 21.^q Hel. III. 1, 7. 8.^r Xenoph. Anab. VII. 6, 1.^s Hel. III. 1, 4—6.^t Dodwell. Annal. Xenoph. p. 262.

His arguments are: 1. The Lacedæmonians were prepared to march against the Argives, who pleaded in vain *μηδὲν ὑποπαύειν*. Those months related to the Isthmian and Nemean truce: *itaque hic annus Isthmicus erat et Nemeus*. 2. Delay was interposed by the Thebans: and by the Argives who held Corinth. 3. Diodorus affirms that the war lasted eight years. But the first was Olymp. 96. 3. *exunte*. [spring B. C. 393.] The eight years, then, were not complete till Olymp. 98. 3. *nisi ad Olymp. 98. 3. pertigerit*. [summer, B. C. 386.] 4. Polybius fixes the peace to the nineteenth year from the battle of Ægospotami. But that battle was fought Olymp. 93. 4. *mense Posideone*: and eighteen years are completed in *Posideon* of Olymp. 98. 2. [December B. C. 387.] wherefore the nineteenth year is in spring B. C. 386.

If the expressions *μηδὲν ὑποπαύειν*, are to be understood of the Nemean or Isthmian truce, (which may be reasonably doubted¹), yet no conclusion can be drawn from thence to establish the position of Dodwell. He had imagined, indeed, that the *Nemea æstiva* were in the beginning², and the *Isthmia hyberna* in the middle³, of every third Olympic year. He therefore concluded that the war, which was in preparation against the Argives, was to be carried on in Ol. 98. 3. and that the preparations were consequently made Ol. 98. 2. *exunte*: in the spring of B. C. 386. But Corsini⁴ has demonstrated that Dodwell had mistaken the times of the Nemean games; which were celebrated, not, as he had supposed, in the first and third years of each Olympiad, but in the second and fourth. Accordingly, the *Nemea hyberna* of Olymp. 98. were celebrated in the winter of the archon Theodotus, in the second year of that Olympiad. The preparations, then, which preceded the Nemean truce, were made in the autumn: and the Argives expected an invasion of their territories (against which the Nemean truce would not protect them) in the beginning of the year of Theodotus, the autumn of B. C. 387. The second argument is of no weight. For the preparations for a march into Argolis, Bœotia, and other provinces, as naturally refer to the summer of the year B. C. 387, as to the winter following. Thirdly, the true commencement of the Corinthian war was at the action in which Lysander fell; B. C. 395: eight years were completed from that event in the beginning of the year of Theodotus; and Diodorus might compute eight years current from the year of Eubulides, his date for the beginning of the war⁵. The fourth argument has been already refuted at large. It has been shewn that *Posideon* of Olymp. 93. 4. [December B. C. 405.] could not be the date of Ægospotami; that the battle was fought at another season, and in the beginning of that Olympic year⁶: consequently the eighteen

¹ In Xenoph. Hel. V. 1, 29.

² See Weiske ad Xenoph. Hel. IV. 7, 2.

³ Diss. VII. s. 2, p. 301.

⁴ Diss. VII. s. 7, p. 307.

⁵ Corsini. Agon. Nem. s. XVI. p. 80. *Nemeades hybernae in medios secundos, æstiva vero in quartos ineuntes Olympiadum annos inciderunt*. conf. s. IV. p. 56. He establishes the year of the *Nemea æstiva* by four arguments. 1. News of the battle of Thrasymene were brought to Philip, while he assisted at the Nemean games. Polyb. V. 101, 6. But, as that battle happened in the summer of U. C. Varr. 537. B. C. 217, it follows that the games were in Ol. 140. 4. 2. Antigonus, after the battle of Sellasia, was present at the Nemean games. Polyb. II. 70, 4. But, from the time of the battle,

(which Corsini fixes to B. C. 221. a year lower than other computations make it,) those games were in Olymp. 139. 4. *ineunte*. 3. The Nemean games mentioned by Livy, XXVII. 30, were in Ol. 142. 4. (See Corsini, s. X. p. 65.) 4. The *Nemea* at which Philopœmen was present, in his second prætorship, (Plutarch. Philopœm. c. 11.) are determined to Olymp. 143. 4. The *Nemea æstiva* being fixed to the fourth years, it follows, since this was a trieteric festival, that the *Nemea hyberna* were celebrated in the second years of each Olympiad: *in medios fere secundos Olympiadum annos incidisse*. Corsini. p. 68.

⁶ See the Tables, B. C. 394, 2.

⁷ We may remark the singular uncertainty under which Corsini and Dodwell seem to labour,

years would be complete, and the nineteenth current, in the beginning of the archonship of Theodotus. The reasons for the earlier date of the peace are stated in the Tables^b. And to these it may be added, that the transactions of Antalcidas during the period of his command do not seem sufficient to fill the space assigned to it by Dodwell.

Corsini^c aggravates the error of Dodwell: whom he represents as dating the peace *ineunte anno 3 Olymp. 98*. But that would fall within the year of another archon, *Mystichides*: contrary to all authorities. Corsini himself fixes it, with Diodorus, *ineunte Olymp. 98. 2*. conformably with the arrangement adopted in these Tables.

V. Congress at Sparta. Dodwell^d supposes the congress and peace which preceded the battle of Leuctra to have fallen within B. C. 372. a year before the battle, because the things transacted between the peace and the battle required a longer space than twenty days, and because Iphicrates was still in the command upon which he entered in B. C. 374. Some other reasons are added.

But, 1. the testimony of Plutarch is express, that twenty days, and no more, were the actual interval. And the author of the oration *κατὰ Νεαίρας*^e describes the battle as closely following the treaty: *ὅς οὖν γίγνεται ἡ εἰρήνη ἢ ἐπὶ Φρασικλείδου ἀρχοντος καὶ ἡ μάχη ἢ ἐν Λεύκτροις Θηβαίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων*. The orator would not have dated the peace in the year of Phrasicles, (which was really in the last month of Alcisthenes,) if the two events, the peace and the battle, had not been contiguous, and close upon each other. 2. If the peace had been made in Scirophorion B. C. 372, as Dodwell imagines, it would have fallen within the year of another archon, Asteius: contrary to the testimony of Dionysius^f—*Ἀλκισθέην ἀρχοντα, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν εἰρήνην*. 3. Iphicrates and Callistratus were at Athens in November B. C. 373, at the trial of Timotheus^g. Iphicrates allowed his soldiers to find subsistence by working for the Corcyreans^h. These things indicate that his command was a protracted one, and not limited to a single year. 4. It is not implied by Xenophon that the conditions of the treaty were completely executed and fulfilled, when the battle of Leuctra took place: they were only in the course of completion. The authority of Diodorus, whom Dodwell quotes, is of no weight upon this point, when opposed to the combined testimony of Dionysius and Plutarch.

The battle of Mantinea (with which the history of Xenophon concludes) is placed at its true date by Dodwell, upon the authorities adduced in the Tablesⁱ. Barthelemy^k also rightly dates the action B. C. 362; and Mr. Mitford^l remarks upon it "the battle was fought B. C. 362. about which I believe there is no difference." And yet Blair, and the Tables in the seventh volume of Anacharsis, place it in B. C. 363. And, what is more remarkable, Mr.

and the indistinctness of their ideas, on the subject of Ægospotami. Dodwell, in three passages of his works, places it in *Posideon* of the archon Alexias. In a fourth, he places it in *Posideon* of the preceding year. The passages have been already quoted, in the discussion of this point. Corsini adopts *Posideon* of the year of Callias, at Olymp. 93. 4. p. 261. and yet at Olymp. 98. 2. p. 293, speaking of the peace of Antalcidas, he observes, *annum undevicesimum a victoria quam Lysander ad Ægospotamos reportavit. Victoria illa, Dodwello ipso teste, in Posideonem mensem anni 4. Olymp. 93. incidit; ergo Posideone mense anni*

2. *Olymp. 98. octodecim anni absoluti jam fuerant, &c.* It has been already proved that neither of these dates was the true one for that victory.

^b B. C. 387, 2.

^c Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 293.

^d Annal. Xenoph. p. 275. ^e P. 1357.

^f Lysias, p. 479.

^g Demosth. in Timoth. p. 1187. 1190.

^h Xen. Hel. VI. 2, 37. ⁱ B. C. 362, 2.

^k Anacharsis, note to c. 39. tom. IV. p. 471.

^l Vol. VI. p. 452.

Mitford himself^m, overlooking his own former opinion, dates the accession of Philip B. C. 360, "in the summer of the third year after the battle of Mantinea, which was fought in autumn." And, in a subsequent pageⁿ, he gives the date, B. C. 363.

XII.

CYPRIAN WAR.

I HAVE preferred the authority of Isocrates, derived from two treatises, the Evagoras and the Panegyric, to that of Diodorus, for the dates of this war. The difficulties in the chronology of the Cyprian war are these. Isocrates^a mentions, as contemporary, facts which happened in B. C. 380. And *six years* of the war had then elapsed^b. The sixth year of the war, then, would terminate at B. C. 380. But Diodorus^c makes the war last ten years, and places the end of it in B. C. 385. Morus^d, the editor of the "Panegyric" of Isocrates, observes upon this discordance, *Diodorum consentientem fere chronologiae Xenophontae, tamque studiosum in notandis numeris, negligentiae errorisque in omni illa serie arguere velle, temerarium fuerit*. And yet, after having thus mentioned the accuracy of Diodorus, in the course of a chronological discussion upon this subject he is obliged to desert his authority and to pronounce him guilty of error. He concludes that the Panegyric oration was published some years earlier than B. C. 380; he supposes interpolation somewhere, and determines that the Cyprian war lasted only six or seven years, instead of ten, the number of Diodorus. *Si tum, cum Isocrates hæc scripsit, sextus hujus belli annus exactus est, si eo anno clades navalis jam acciderat, et insula obsidebatur, non concedi potest Diodoro, XV. 9. nono aut decimo anno finitum bellum. Nam finitum est hac ipsa obsidione, quæ, auctore Isocrate, in septimum annum belli incidit. et cur non adsentiamus, monente Wesselingio ad hunc locum Diodori, Isocrati, qui eo ipso tempore vixit? Quare Diodorus non accurate narravit decem annos insumptos esse*.

Morus has misrepresented the reasoning of Wesseling, and has defectively stated the testimony of Isocrates. Isocrates himself^f expressly affirms that the war lasted *ten years*: Εἰς ἀγὰς πολέμους ἔτη δέκα. And the reasoning of Wesseling^g is this: δεκάτης. *Consentit hac quidem parte Isocrates Evag. cap. 23. In cæteris non item. Diodorus ait, duobus potissimum annis bellum arsisse, eoque tempore navali prælio victum Evagoram intra Salaminem fuisse conclusum. At Isocrates Panegyric. c. 39. sextum ejus belli annum verti, jamque Evagoram maritimo certamine superatum esse. Cui, eadem tempestate viventi, cur tandem non accesserit? Wesseling, then, justly concludes that Isocrates and Diodorus confirm each other in the duration of the war: but that Diodorus is refuted by the contemporary witness,*

^m Vol. VII. p. 338.

ⁿ P. 379.

^a Panegyric. c. 35. p. 67. a. ^b C. 39. p. 69. e.

^c XV. 8. 9. ἐν ἀρχαῖς δεξιόθεν—[B. C. 381.]

^d μὲν οὖν Εὐαγόρας—συνέθετο τὴν εἰρήνην, ὅσπερ βασιλεὺς τοῦ Σαλαμῖνος, καὶ τὸν ἀρσένον δίδου φέρον κατ' ἐναυτίων, καὶ ὑπακούειν ἐς βασιλεὺς βασιλεὺς ἀποτάτ-

ταται. ὁ μὲν οὖν Κυπριακὸς πόλεμος, δεκάτης σχεδὸν γεγονέναι, καὶ τὸ πλεον τοῦ χρόνου περὶ παρασκευῆς ἀσχοληθεὶς, διὰ τὴν χρόνον τὸν ἐπὶ πάσι συνεχὲς πολέμους, ταῦτα τὸν τρέπον κατέλθῃ.

^e Ad Panegyric. p. xix.

^f Note i ad cap. 39.

^g Evagor. c. 23. p. 201. e. ^h Ad Diod. XV. 9.

Isocrates, in the detail of it. The direct reverse of the conclusion which is arrived at by Morus.

Both writers, then, affirm that the Cyprian war lasted ten years. But, according to Isocrates, the *sixth* year was completed in B. C. 380. while, according to Diodorus, the *tenth* year was consummated with B. C. 385. Out of these opposite accounts the following dates result.

Diodorus.		Year of the war.		Isocrates.	
Ol.	B. C.			B. C.	Ol.
96.	3. ... 394.	1.	385.	98.	4.
4.	... 393.	2.	384.	99.	1.
97.	1. ... 392.	3.	383.		2.
2.	... 391.	4.	382.		3.
3.	... 390.	5.	381.		4.
4.	... 389.	6.	380.	100.	1.
98.	1. ... 388.	7.	379.		2.
2.	... 387.	8.	378.		3.
3.	... 386.	9.	377.		4.
4.	... 385.	10.	376.	101.	1.

This absurdity arises out of the dates of Diodorus, that the first year of the ten is made to fall upon that precise juncture at which Evagoras was acting in concert with the Persian government and with Conon, in B. C. 394. The victory near Cnidus was gained by the joint forces of *Evagoras, Conon, and Pharnabazus*. This year, then, was not the first of the ten-years' war carried on by the Persians against Evagoras. Nor is it likely that the operations of the war were actively prosecuted only in the last two years, and that the first eight were wasted in preparation. Artaxerxes expended upon the war more than fifteen thousand talents^b. An argument in itself of long continued hostilities.

Evagoras was engaged in hostile measures against the Persian court for some years before this war began. In B. C. 391, when Teleutias was the Lacedæmonian naval commander, assistance was sent *Ἐὐαγόρῃ τῷ πολεμῶντι πρὸς βασιλέα*. This refers to the period at which Evagoras made himself master of the whole island^c. Again, in B. C. 388, Chabrias sailed to Cyprus to assist Evagoras^d. On these accounts, Evagoras was excluded from the protection of the treaty of Antalcidas: *ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις ἐκδοτός ἐστιν*, and the king of Persia retained to himself *τὰς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεις, καὶ τῶν ἡσσαν Κλαζομενῶν καὶ Κύπρον*. After this treaty, the Persian government had leisure to prepare for the reduction of Cyprus; and the *great naval action*, described by Diodorus^e, is placed by all the authorities *after* the peace of Antalcidas, and is referred by Diodorus to the year immediately following that treaty. But Isocrates^f, so far from describing that as the *last* action of the war, describes it as the *first*: and plainly

^b In the former editions, fifty thousand talents: πένν ἢ πεντακισμύρια τάλαντα. Isocrat. Evag. c. 22. Estimated by Mr. Mitford, vol. VI. p. 384, at more than ten millions sterling. The last editor, M. Bekker, in his valuable edition of the "Attic Orators," has reduced the numbers to a more probable amount; by substituting, on the au-

thority of two manuscripts, πεντακισχίλια καὶ μύρια, about three millions sterling.

^c Xenoph. Hel. IV. 8, 24. ^d Diod. XIV. 98.

^e Xen. Hel. V. 1, 10.

^f Isocrat. Panegyric. c. 39. p. 69. e.

^g Xen. Hel. V. 1, 31.

^h Panegyric. c. 39. p. 69. e. 70. a.

expresses, that, at the period at which he wrote, six years had followed it: (Εὐαγόρας) κατὰ μὲν βάλλαν ΠΡΟΔΕΔΥΤΤΥΧΗΚΕΝ—ἀλλ' ὅμως οὕτω ταπεινῆς δυνάμεως οὐ δύναται περιγενέσθαι βασιλεὺς πολέμων, ἀλλ' ἦδη μὲν ἐξ ἧς διατέτρεφεν. It appears, then, that Evagoras, although regarded as hostile some years before, yet was not attacked in earnest by the whole force of the Persians till after the peace of Antalcidas, and that he then sustained a war of ten years.

The tenor of the narrative in the "Evagoras" of Isocrates⁹ is to the same effect: ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐποιήσατο τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτόν· οὕτω δ' οὐκ ἄρμασεν, ὥστε εἰς τὴν στρατείαν ταύτην πλέον ἢ τέλειαντα πεντακισχίλια καὶ μύρια κατανάλωσεν. ἀλλ' ὅμως—Εὐαγόρα πολέμους ἦν δέκα, τῶν αὐτῶν κύριον αὐτὸν κατέλειπε ἄνθρωπος ἦν καὶ πρὶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον εἰσελθεῖν. The ten years were subsequent to these great preparations. The march of the king in person, and the great sea-fight, in reality commenced the war; but that commencement was after the peace of Antalcidas. And Evagoras held out ten years. Diodorus has confounded the transactions of the war, and has mistaken the first operations for the last.

Diodorus is not only inconsistent with Isocrates, but with himself, if (as Dodwell supposes) he means the operations of B. C. 391. for the first year of that war, which he asserts to have lasted ten. The tenth year being B. C. 385, the first could not be B. C. 391. Dodwell⁷, therefore, making this the beginning of the war, adapts to it the *six years* of Isocrates: *Olymp. 97. 2. Evagoram Cypri regem a Persis defecisse docet Diodorus. Hoc anno, ut videtur, exequente, ut scutum attingeret quo Persis bellum fecerit.* Again, Diodorus⁸ relates that the first years were wasted in preparation, and that B. C. 386 was the first of active war. But the king in person is made to land in Cyprus, in B. C. 391. 'ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς—μεγάλαις δυνάμεισι διαβαίνει εἰς τὴν Κύπρον. Now, if the king landed in person at this period, that cannot be true which is asserted five years afterwards, that the first eight years were wasted in preparation. If, on the contrary, this latter account be true⁹, then the operations in B. C. 391 could not have been so extensive. We cannot, then, safely follow Diodorus for the detail of this war, when we find him not only at variance with Isocrates, a contemporary, but contradicting in one place the account which he himself had given in another.

Evagoras is mentioned by Xenophon¹⁰ in the year B. C. 405. He died in B. C. 374. and consequently reigned, or governed, upwards of thirty years.

XIII.

KINGS OF BOSPORUS.

THE TAURIC CHERSONESE is compared by Strabo^a to *Peloponnesus*, in form and extent: ἡ μεγάλη Χερσόνησος τῇ Πελοποννήσῃ προσέοικε καὶ τὸ σχῆμα καὶ τὸ μέγεθος^b. It is joined to the

⁹ C. 23, 24. p. 201.

⁷ Annal. Xenoph. p. 255.

⁸ See the passage in a preceding note: p. 254.

⁹ Diod. XIV. 98. the year of Nicoteles, B. C. 391.

¹⁰ Given by the historian, XV. 9.

¹⁰ Hel. II. 1, 29.

^a VII. 310. D.

^b The area of Peloponnesus is equal to something more than 8000 square British miles. The principality of Wales, which may form a convenient standard of comparison, contains 7425 square British miles.

continent on the north-west by an isthmus of various breadth^c, and separated from it on the north-east by a strait, the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*; whose breadth varies from thirty to seventy furlongs^d. The southern coast of the Chersonese is rugged and mountainous, rising sometimes to the height of 1200 feet above the level of the Euxine. Towards either continent, the country becomes low and level; and on the east, where the kingdom of Bosphorus was seated, it was eminently fertile^e. *Panticapæum*, or *Bosporus*^f, the metropolis, a Milesian colony, was situated on the western edge of the strait, where the breadth of the channel was about eight miles. Strabo⁵ describes it thus: ἡ ἐξῆς ἐστὶν εὐγαίος χώρα μέχρι Παντικαπαιῶν τῆς μητροπόλεως τῶν Βοσποριανῶν, ἰδρυμένης ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τῆς λίμνης τῆς Μαιώτιδος.—χώρα πᾶσα σιτοφόρος, κάμας ἔχουσα, καὶ πόλιν εὐλίμενον τὸ Νυμφαῖον καλούμενον. τὸ δὲ Παντικαπαιὸν λόφος ἐστὶ πάντη περιεικόμενος ἐν κύκλῳ σταδίων εἰκοσι· πρὸς τῷ δ' ἔχει λιμένα καὶ νεώρια, ὅσον τριάκοντα νεῶν ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἀκρόπολιν κτίσμα δ' ἐστὶ Μιλησίων. From Panticapæum the territory extended eastward on the opposite coasts of the strait^h, and westward along a fertile line of coast, well known to the Athenian merchantsⁱ, for seventy or ninety miles^j, to Theodosia, also a Milesian colony; and described by Demosthenes^k in the reign of Leucon as not inferior to Bosporus in wealth and commerce. Strabo and Arrian ascertain its position and origin: ἡ Θεοδοσία καίται πόλις πεδίον εὐγαίον ἔχουσα, καὶ λιμένα ναυοὶ καὶ ἑκατὸν ἐπιτήθειον. οὗτος δὲ ὅρος ἦν πρότερον τῆς τῶν Βοσποριανῶν καὶ Ταύρων γῆς. αὐτὴ πάλαι ἦν Ἑλληνικὴ πόλις Ἰωνικὴ, Μιλησίων ἀποικος. καὶ μνήμη ἐστὶν αὐτῆς ἐν πολλοῖς γράμμασιν. Westward of Theodosia were the mountains, by which the kingdom was bounded on the inland side. This fertile region was the granary of Greece, and especially of Athens; which

^c Strabo, VII. p. 308. B. ἡ ἰσθμὸς, ἡ διελθὼν τὴν Σαπρὰν λεγόμενην λίμνην ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης, σταδίων τεσσαράκοντα, καὶ πύων τὴν Ταυρικὴν καὶ Σαυθικὴν λεγόμενην χερσόνησον. οἱ δὲ τριακοσίον ἐξήκοντα τὸ πλάτος τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ φασιν.

^d Polyb. IV. 39. Κιμμερικὴς Βόσπορος, ἡ τὴν μὲν πλάτος ἔχει περὶ τριάκοντα στάδια, τὴν δὲ μήκος ἐξήκοντα στάδια· πᾶν δ' ἐστὶν ἀλιανόν. Strabo, VII. 310. B. τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιώτιδος καλεῖται μὲν Κιμμερικὴς Βόσπορος, ἀρχαῖα δὲ ἀπὸ μείζονος πλάτους, ἀπὸ ἰσθμοῦ καὶ πύων σταδίων καὶ ἡ διελθὼν ἐκ τῶν περὶ Παντικαπαιῶν τέλειον, εἰς τὴν ἑγγυστάτην πόλιν τῆς Ἀσίας, τὴν Φαναγορίαν· τελευτᾷ δ' εἰς πᾶσι στενότερον περὶ μὲν.

^e Strabo, VII. p. 309. ἡ Ταυρικὴ παραλία, χιλίων περὶ σταδίων τὸ μήκος, τραχεῖα καὶ ὀρεὴ καὶ καταγίγνεται τοῖς βορείαις ὄρεσιν. Idem, p. 311. τῆς δὲ χερσονήσου, πλὴν τῆς ὀρεῖς τῆς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ μέχρι Θεοδοσίας, ἡ γὰρ ἄλλη πεδιάς καὶ εὐγαίος ἐστὶ πᾶσα, σίτη δὲ καὶ σφόδρα εὐτιχέως τρέφοντα γαῖαν ἀποδίδουσι διὰ τοῦ τοχρότους ἐρυκτοῦ σχήματος. His account of the face of the country is confirmed by modern observation: "M. Pallas says, that the Peninsula of Taurica, which rises with an abrupt ascent to the height of 1200 feet on the south side towards the Euxine, sinks by degrees towards the continent, and at last with so easy a slope, as to lose itself insensibly in the great plain, of which the adjacent country on the north is chiefly formed; and which plain is but little elevated above the level of the sea." Rennell's Geography of Hero-

dotus, p. 68.

^f Larcher, (Hérodote, Table Géographique, v. PANTICAPÆE.) has shewn from Pliny that Panticapæum and Bosporus were different names for the same city. To the testimony of Pliny may be added that of the anonymous author of *A Periplus of the Euxine*; p. 148. (ed. Gronov.) ἀπὸ Βοσπόρου ἦν Παντικαπαιῶν, ἕως πύλων Χερσῶνς στάδια βε'.

^g τ. λ.

^h VII. p. 309, D.

ⁱ Strab. VII. p. 310. A. αἱ πλησιέστεραι κατοικίαι πᾶσαι, αἱ περὶ τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιώτιδος ἐκατέρωθεν.

^j The ship of the merchants Artemon and Apollodorus was wrecked in making the coasting voyage from Panticapæum to Theodosia: διεφθάρη παρὰ πλῆυσιν εἰς Θεοδοσίαν ἐκ Παντικαπαιῶν. Demosth. in Lacrit. p. 933, 934.

^k Strabo, VII. p. 309. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς Θεοδοσίας καὶ τοῦ Παντικαπαιῶν σταδίων περὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ τρέκοντα. Arrian. Periplus Maris Euxini. p. 131. ed. Blancard. ἀπὸ Παντικαπαιῶν εἰς πόλιν Καζίκαν, ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ φικισμένη, σταδίων εἰκοσι καὶ τετρακόσια. ἐνθάδε εἰς Θεοδοσίαν, πόλιν ὀρεῶν, στάδιον ὀδοῦσαν καὶ διακόσια. The distance of Strabo may be inland distance: that of Arrian, the winding circuit of the coast.

^l In Leptin. p. 466.

^m Strab. VII. p. 309, D.

ⁿ Arrian. Periplus Mar. Euxini. p. 131.

drew annually from thence, in the age of Demosthenes, a supply of 400,000 ^a *medimni* of corn.

In this rich but narrow territory, the following princes reigned within the period with which we are engaged.

	Y.	M.	B.C.
1. Archæanactidæ .	42. ...	...	(480.)
2. Spartacus I.	7. ...	...	438.
3. Seleucus	4. ...	...	431.
* * * (20.)...	...	...	(427.)
4. Satyrus I.	14. ...	...	(407.)
5. Leucon	40. ...	...	393.
6. Spartacus II. ...	5. ...	...	353.
7. Parysades.....	38. ...	...	348.
8. Satyrus II.	9. ...	...	310.
9. Prytanis .....	...	...	...
10. Eumelus	5. ...	5. ...	309.

The limits of the seven years (current) of *Spartacus I.* are fixed by Diodorus^a to the archonship of Theodorus, [B.C. 437.] when the forty-two years of the *Archæanactidæ* expired, and to the archonship of Apseudes, [B.C. 431.] when the four years of his successor commenced: ^{β'} ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Θεοδώρου—κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν οἱ τοῦ Κιμμερίου Βοσπόρου βασιλεύσαντες, ὀνομασθέντες δὲ Ἀρχαιανακτίδαι, ἦσαν ἐπὶ δύο πρὸς τοὺς τεσσαράκοντα. διεδέξατο δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν Σπάρτακος, καὶ ἦρξεν ἐπὶ ἐπτά. ^{γ'} ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Ἀψευδούς—Σπάρτακος μὲν δὲ Βοσπόρου βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀρξας ἐπὶ δεκαπτά. [*leg. cum Wess. ἐπτά*] διεδέξατο δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν Σίλευκος καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἐπὶ τέσσαρα.

Diodorus has assigned a date to the beginning of the reign of *Seleucus*, and to the end of the reign of *Satyrus*: and, if the numbers ascribed to each, four years, and fourteen years, be genuine, there remains between these two reigns a space of twenty years, of which no account is given in Diodorus. The death of *Satyrus* is placed in the year of Demostrius, [B.C. 393.] ^{δ'} περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Σάτυρος δὲ Σπάρτακου μὲν υἱὸς βασιλεὺς δὲ Βοσπόρου ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀρξας ἐπὶ δεκατίσσερα. τὴν ἡγεμονίαν δὲ διεδέξατο ὁ υἱὸς Λεύκων ἐπ' ἐπὶ τεσσαράκοντα. which determines his accession to the year of Antigene; [B.C. 407.] twenty-four years after the death of his father Spartacus. He is mentioned by Lysias^a as already king of Bosphorus before the battle of Ægospotami: ἡμᾶς δὲ πατὴρ πρὸ τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῃ συμφορᾶς ὡς Σάτυρον τὸν ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ διατηρομένους ἐξέπεμψε.

The good understanding with Athens, which continued in the reign of Leucon, already subsisted in the time of Satyrus¹. Isocrates² composed an oration for a subject of Satyrus,

^a Strabo, VII. p. 311. Λεύκωνά φασιν ἐκ τῆς Θεοδοσίας Ἀθηναίους πέμψαι μυριάδας μετρίων διακοσίας καὶ δέκα. But Demosthenes is a better authority: Leptin. p. 466, 467. ὥστε δῆλον τοῦτο, ὅτι πλείονα τῶν ἀπάντων ἀνθρώπων ἡμῶς ἐπιστάμενοι οἴσιν χρῆματα. πρὸς τούτων ὅσα πάντα τὰ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἡμετέριον ἀφικνούμενοι ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου οἷος εἰσπείλον ἐστί. —αὐτὰ τὰνα παρ' ἐκείνου δι' ἡμῶν ἀφικνούμενοι οἴσιν μυριάδας περὶ τεσσαράκοντά εἰσι. We may vindicate the accuracy of Strabo, by understanding the 210,000 *medimni* to be the corn imported from Theodosia alone; while

the 400,000 *medimni* represent the total amount imported from the whole kingdom.

^b XII. 31.

^c On the *Archæanactidæ*, see Wesseling, ad Diod. XII. 31.

^d Diod. XII. 36.

^e Diod. XIV. 93.

^f Pro Mantitheo, p. 145, 43.

^g Demosthenes, Leptin. p. 467, speaking of Leucon: ἐλεγγέμενοι ἡμᾶς ὅτις ἐ ἀπὸ καὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι.

^h Isocrat. Trapezit. p. 359, 360. ἐμὲ πατὴρ μὲν,

who was resident at Athens, and whose father had been promoted to offices of trust in the kingdom of Bosphorus. Among the motives which might win the favour of the judges, the favour shewn by Satyrus to the Athenians is mentioned: ¹ ἄξιον δὲ καὶ Σάτυρον καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐνθυμηθῆναι, οἱ πάντα τὸν χρόνον περὶ πλείστου τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡμᾶς ποιοῦνται, καὶ πολλὰκις, ᾗ διὰ σπάνιν οἴτου τὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἐμπόρον καὺς κενὰς ἐκπίμποντες ἡμῖν ἐξαγωγὴν ἔδωσαν.

Satyrus was slain at the siege of Theodosia: ² Σάτυρος Θεοδοσίαν πολιορκῶν ἐτελεύτησεν.

The reign of *Leucon*, son of Satyrus, is determined to forty years by Diodorus; whose numbers are sufficiently consistent with his dates. ³ (ἦρχε Δημόστρατος.) [B.C. 393.]—διεδέξατο Λεύκων ἐπ' ἐπὶ τεσσαράκοντα. ⁴ ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Διοτίμου, [B.C. 353.]—κατὰ τὸν Πόντον Λεύκων ὁ τοῦ Βοσπόρου βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἀρξας ἐπὶ τεσσαράκοντα. τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος Σπάρτακος ὁ υἱὸς ἐβασίλευσεν ἐπὶ πέντε. He died in the 40th year, current, of his reign.

Leucon is described by various testimonies of ancient writers as a prudent, munificent, and powerful prince^b; and the most eminent of this race of kings: on which account Strabo^c, omitting to notice the earlier princes, speaks principally of Leucon and Parysades as the founders of the dynasty: ἡμοναρχεῖτο πολλὸν χρόνον ὑπὸ δυναστῶν τῶν περὶ Λεύκωνα, καὶ Σάγαυρον, [Σάτυρον Casaub.] καὶ Παιρισάδην, αὐτὰ τε καὶ αἱ πλησιόχωροι κατοικίαι πᾶσαι αἱ περὶ τὸ στόμα τῆς

ἑστὶ Σκαῖος, ἐν οἷς κλιόντες ἐκ τὸν Πόντον ἀπαντες ἴσαν οὕτως εὐκλείας πρὸς Σάτυρον διακείμενοι, ὅτε πολλὰς μὲν χώρας ἔρχον ἀπ' αὐτοῦ δὲ τῆς ἐξουσίας ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῆς ἐκείνου. —ἐπὶ δ' ἐν τούτῳ διαβόλῃς πρὸς Σάτυρον γενομένης, ὡς ὁ πατὴρ οὐκ ἐξουσιάζει τῇ ἀρχῇ κατὰ τοὺς φηγῶναι συγγρηγοῦνται, τὸν μὲν πατέρα μὲν συλλαμβάνει. —μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀφικνούμενοι ἀπαγγέλλοντες ὅτι ὁ πατὴρ ἀφίεται, καὶ Σάτυρος οὕτως ἀπάντων μεταμεινὶ τῶν πεπραγμένων, ὅτε πιστεύει τὰς μερίστας αὐτῷ δεδοκῶς εἶναι, καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ μείζονα πεποιθὼς ἦς εἶχε πρότερον, καὶ τὴν ἀδελφὴν τὴν ἑμὴν εὐχόμενος γυναῖκα τῷ αὐτοῦ υἱῷ. These transactions happened about the time at which the Lacedæmonians were masters of the sea: p. 366. a. Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχόντων κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον τῆς θαλάττης. which establishes the date, and demonstrates that the Satyrus of Isocrates is the Satyrus of Lysias, and of Diod. XIV. 93.

^a Isocrat. Trapezit. p. 370. b.

^b We may nearly determine the date of the Trapezit. from these incidents. It was composed before the death of Satyrus, which happened B.C. 393. and, as it should seem, after the Lacedæmonians had ceased to command the sea. (See a preceding note.) If this last particular may be inferred from the expressions of Isocrates, we obtain the last year of Satyrus, B.C. 393. for the date of that oration.

^c Harpocrat. v. Θεοδοσία.

^d XIV. 93.

^e XVI. 31.

^f The passages which mention *Leucon* have been collected by Perizonius ad Ælian. V.H. VI. 13. Wesseling ad Diod. XIV. 93. Wolf. ad Demosth. Leptin. p. 249. These testimonies may be thus arranged: 1. Demosth. Leptin. p. 466, 467. from whom we learn that Leucon was admitted

with his sons to the freedom of the city of Athens, in return for the privileges of a free trade granted to the Athenians; and that he acquired possession of Theodosia. (at the siege of which his father Satyrus had fallen.) 2. Chrysippus apud Plutarch. Mor. p. 1043. C. D. p. 1061. D. with which may be compared Strabo, VII. p. 301. B. 3. Æneas Tacticus c. 5. Λεύκων δὲ Βοσπόρου τύραννος καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν τοὺς χρεωφειλέτας διὰ κυβέαν ἢ δι' ἄλλας ἀκολασίας ἀναμίσθους ἔποιε. 4. Dio, orat. II. p. 101. Reisk. τὸν δὲ γε ἀνδρεῖον καὶ φιλόδοτον καὶ τοὺς ὑπάρχοντες εἶπεν —τῆς ἀρετῆς (ὁ Ζεὺς) ἀγαμέμνης, ὡς τὸ πολλὸν μὲν ἀγχι πρὸς γῆρας, καθάπερ ἀκούμενοι Κῆρρον τε καὶ Διόκληρον τὸν Μῆδον καὶ Ἀγρόδωρον τὸν Σαῖον καὶ Λεύκωνα. 5. Polyzenus, VI. 9. who relates some incidents of his war with Heraclea in Bithynia. In another passage (V. 44, 1.) he mentions a war which was prosecuted by Memnon the Rhodian against Leucon: Μέμνων ἐπιβήμενος Λεύκωνι τῷ Βοσπόρου τυράννῳ. Memnon is noticed by Demosthenes, Aristocrat. p. 672. as a young man in B.C. 352. He died B.C. 333, in the course of Alexander's second campaign in Asia. Arrian. II. 1. His war with Leucon must have occurred at the end of that prince's reign. 6. Athenæus, VI. p. 257. c. 7. We may add the allusion of Ælian, V.H. VI. 13. μνημονεύοντα—ἐκ τῶν ἐγγύθεν διακρίσει (τυραννίδος) αὐτῶν ἦτε Γέλωνος ἐν Σικελίᾳ, καὶ ἡ τῶν Λευκωνίδων [sic emendat Scalig. pro vulg. Λευκωνίων] περὶ Βόσπορον, καὶ ἡ τῶν Κυβελιδῶν ἐν Κιλικίᾳ. 8. Nonni in comment. ad Gregor. Naz. See the passage in Wolf. ad Leptin. p. 250. To these must be added Strabo, whose words are given in the text.

^g VII. p. 310.

Μαιώτιδος ἐκατέρωθεν, μέχρι Παιρισάδου τοῦ Μηδράτη παραδόντος τὴν ἀρχήν. ἱκαλοῦντο δὲ τέθνηαι, καίπερ οἱ πλείους ἐπικαίως γεγονότες, ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἀπὸ Παιρισάδου καὶ Λεύκανος.

The five years of *Spartacus*, son of Leucon, are repeated by Diodorus^d, under the year of Callimachus, B. C. 342. ἐν' ἀρχοντος Καλλιμάχου—ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ Σπάρτακος ὁ τοῦ Πόντου βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἐτη πέντε. τὴν δ' ἡγεμονίαν διαδεξάμενος ὁ ἀδελφὸς Παρυσάδης ἐβασίλευσεν ἐτη τριακονταοκτώ. And the death of *Parysades*, βασιλευκίτος ἐτη τριάκοντα ἑκτά, is recorded under the year of Hieromnemon^e, between whom and Callimachus are thirty-eight archons. His reign, then, was of thirty-eight years complete, and may be supposed to commence at the end of the archonship of Callimachus, in B. C. 348. Within the period of the reign of *Parysades*, Dinarchus^f names the tyrants *Birisades*, *Satyrus*, and *Gorgippus*, as living in B. C. 324. προῖκα τοῦτον (Δημοσθένην) οἶσθε γράψαι—τὸ χαλαροῦς ἐν ἀγορᾷ στήσαι Βιρισάδην καὶ Σάτυρον καὶ Γόργιππον τοὺς ἐχθιστοὺς τυράννους, παρ' ὧν αὐτῶ χίλιοι μῦθοι τοῦ ἑναυτοῦ πυρῶν ἀποστίλλονται; That these were princes of Bosphorus may be concluded from their names, and from the early connexion which the family of Demosthenes had with that kingdom^g. These three princes were contemporary, and may be supposed (according to the conjecture of Wesseling) to have reigned jointly over different portions of the country. In *Birisades* we may recognise the *Parysades* of Diodorus^h; in the twenty-fourth year of whose reign that oration of Dinarchus was delivered. The *Satyrus* of the orator may perhaps be Satyrus eldest son of *Parysades*, reigning jointly with his father; mentioned by Diodorus as succeeding to the kingdom fourteen years afterwards. The name of *Gorgippus* among the princes of Bosphorus occurs in Polyænusⁱ: ὁ Σάτυρος ἐτελεύτησε, Γόργιππος δὲ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος, κ. τ. λ. But whether these were the individual princes mentioned by Dinarchus we cannot affirm. In the long period of two hundred years between the first and the last *Parysades*^k, other kings of this race might have borne the names of *Satyrus* and *Gorgippus*.

In the archonship of Hieromnemon, B. C. 312, a civil war arose among the three sons of

^d XVI. 52. ^e Diod. XX. 22.

^f In Demosth. p. 95, 36.

^g Gylon, the grandfather of Demosthenes, had settled in Bosphorus: *Æschin.* in *Ctes.* p. 78, 15. Γύλων ἐκ Κεραιμῶν—ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Βόσπρον, καὶ αὐτὸς λαμβάνει δωρεὰν παρὰ τῶν τυράννων τοὺς ἀνομαζομένους κήπων, καὶ γαμῆϊ γυναῖκα πλουσίαν μὲν καὶ χρυσὸν ἐπιφορμῶν πολλὴν, Σέβην δὲ τὴν ἡμέραν. The mother of Demosthenes was the issue of this marriage. The tyrants mentioned in the plural number by *Æschines* may have reigned in that intermediate space, preceding the reign of *Satyrus* I. which is omitted by Diodorus. This would suppose Gylon to have settled there about thirty years before the birth of his grandson Demosthenes.

^h Wesseling, ad *Diod.* XIV. 93, seems to agree that the *Berisades* of Dinarchus is the *Parysades* of Diodorus. *Satyro Polyæn.* VIII. 55. *successit filius Gorgippus.* *Gorgippus autem Demostheni æqualem perhibet Dinarchus* p. 95. *viderique adeo posset Satyri ejus filius, qui Berisadi successit, ni ea obetarent que auctor [XX. 22.] de Satyro eo memoria tradidit.* *Opinor in parte aliqua Ponti regnasse et Berisadi æquum fuisse.* But he af-

terwards changes his opinion: ad *Diod.* XVI. 52. *Doctissimo de Boze—re curatius examinata assentiri non possum Berisadem, de quo Dinarchus p. 95. eundem ac Parisadem arbitrato.* Nam *Berisades* ille in parte Thracie regnavit, nunquam Ponti rex. *Docet id clarissime Demosthenes Aristocrat.* p. 430. [p. 624. Reisk.] But the *Berisades* of Demosthenes, who was king of Thrace jointly with *Anadocus* and *Cersobleptes*, was already dead in B. C. 352. τελευτήσαντες Κόντος Βηρισάδην καὶ Ἀναδόκον καὶ Κερσobleπτην τρεῖς ἀπ' ἐκείνων γενέσθαι Θράκης βασιλεῖας. —ἐκείνους τελευτήσαντες τῶν βασιλείων, Βηρισάδου, Κερσobleπτης, ἑξέφερι πύλαμον πρὸς τοὺς Βηρισάδων παῖδας. While the *Berisades* of Dinarchus was still living in B. C. 324. The opinion, then, which Wesseling rejects, is more just.

ⁱ VIII. 55.

^k *Mithridates Eupator*, to whom the last *Parysades* surrendered his kingdom, (*Strabo*, VII. p. 309. A. 310. A.) began to reign about B. C. 124. and might acquire the peninsula of the Tauric Chersonese about two hundred years after the death of *Parysades* I.

Parysades: which ended in the establishment of *Eumelus*. His reign of five years and five months would terminate about the year B. C. 304. The notes of time supplied by Diodorus are these: ^l περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς [the year of Hieromnemon] ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ μετὰ τὴν Παρυσάδου τελευτήν, ὅς ἦν βασιλεὺς τοῦ Κιμμερικοῦ Βοσπόρου, διετίλουν οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ διαπολεμοῦντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡγεμονίας, Εὐμηλὸς τε καὶ Σάτυρος καὶ Πρύτανις: τούτων δὲ ὁ μὲν Σάτυρος ἂν πρεσβύτερος παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς παρεῖληθε τὴν ἀρχήν, βασιλευκίτος ἐτη τριάκοντα ἑκτά. *Satyrus* died of wounds received in battle, ^m ἐνεία μόνον μῆνας βασιλεύσας μετὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τελευτὴν Παρυσάδου. *Prytanis*, who attempted to seize the vacant kingdom, was overthrown and slain by *Eumelus*ⁿ. *Eumelus* himself, who appears to have possessed talents for government, was suddenly cut off before he could perfect his designs for the enlargement of his kingdom: ^o ἐπεχείρησε πάντα τὰ περὶ τὸν Πόντον ὅλην καταστρέφασθαι, καὶ τάχα ἂν ἐκράτησε τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, εἰ μὴ σύντομον ἔσχε τὴν τοῦ βίου τελευτήν. πέντε γὰρ ἔτη καὶ τοὺς ἵσους μῆνας βασιλεύσας κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον. Our present copies of Diodorus desert us at this point: but we may conjecture that *Parysades*, son of *Satyrus*, and nephew of *Eumelus*, a youth, who escaped the ruin of his family^p, afterwards reigned in Bosphorus, and transmitted the kingdom to his descendants.

XIV.

PRINCES OF CARIA.

THE account of Strabo^a is clear and satisfactory. "*Hecatomnus* king of Caria had three sons, *Mausolus*, *Idrieus*, and *Pixodarus*; and two daughters, of whom the eldest, *Artemisia*, was married to *Mausolus*, the eldest brother. The other daughter, *Ada*, was married to the second brother, *Idrieus*. *Mausolus* reigned, and died without children; and was succeeded by his wife *Artemisia*, who erected the celebrated monument to his memory. She dying, *Idrieus* reigned: and his wife *Ada* succeeded him. *Pixodarus*, the remaining brother, expelled *Ada*, and seized the government. When Alexander conquered Caria, *Ada* prevailed upon him to restore her."

	Y.	B. C.
1. Hecatomnus . . .	...	[385.]
2. Mausolus	24 . . .	(377.)
3. Artemisia	2 . . .	353.
4. Idrieus	7 . . .	351.
5. Ada	4 . . .	344.
6. Pixodarus	5 . . .	340.
Interval	1 . . .	335.
Ada restored . . . . .	...	334.

^l XX. 22.

^m Diod. XX. 24.

^p Diodorus, XX. 24. μόνος διέφυγεν Εὐμηλὸς ὁ παῖς Σατύρου Παρυσάδης, νέος ὅν παντελῶς τὴν ἑλικίαν.

ⁿ XX. 23.

^o Diod. XX. 25.

ἐπικρατοῦσας γὰρ ἐκ τῆς πύλας κατέφυγε πρὸς Ἀγαγον τὴν βασιλέα τῶν Σελεύων.

^a XIV. p. 656, 657.

1. HECATOMNUS, in the Cyprian war, was commanded by the king of Persia to attack Evgoras^b, whom he secretly favoured^c. He was appointed commander of the Persian fleet in that war, according to Theopompus^d: ὁ βασιλεὺς Εὐαγόρῃ συνεπέσθη πολέμῳ, στρατηγὸν ἐπιστήσας Αὐτοφραδάτην τὸν Λυδίας σατράπην, ναύαρχον δὲ Ἑκατόμνον. Isocrates^e, in B. C. 380. speaks of Hecatomnus as prince of Caria: Ἑκατόμνος δὲ Κάριας ἐπίσταμος τῇ μὲν ἀληθείᾳ πολλὸν ᾗδ' χρόνον ἀρίστηκεν.

2. MAUSOLUS. His death is placed by Diodorus^f in the year of Eudemus, B. C. 353. ἐν ἄρχοντος Εὐδήμου—Μαύσωλος ὁ Κάριας δυνάστης ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἔτη εἰκοστίσσοιχα· τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διαδεξαμένη Ἀρτεμισία ἡ ἀδελφὴ καὶ γυνὴ ἰδυνάστευσεν ἔτη δύο. He is mentioned by Diodorus^g in the year of Molon, B. C. 367, as following Artaxerxes to the Egyptian war. And it is attested by Demosthenes^h that he was the mover of the Social war: φανήσεται ὁ πρυτανεύσας ταῦτα καὶ πείσας Μαύσωλος. He was therefore living in B. C. 358, when that war began. And Plinyⁱ has committed an error in his account of the time of Mausolus. *Is obiit Olympiadis centesima anno secundo, Urbis Romæ anno 302.* [375.] that is, in B. C. 379.^k But the date of Diodorus for his death, which is confirmed by Demosthenes^l, would place the commencement of his reign of twenty-four years in Olymp. 100. 4. B. C. 377, within two years of the date of Pliny; who perhaps by mistake has substituted *Mausolus* for *Hecatomnus*.

3. ARTEMISIA, who only survived her husband two years, was still living in B. C. 351. upon the testimony of Demosthenes. Diodorus, who had recorded her accession under the archonship of Eudemus, records her death under the year of Thessalus, B. C. 351. ἡ Ἀρτεμισία ἡ Κάριας δυναστεύουσα μετέλλαξεν ἄρξασα ἔτη δύο· τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν Ἰδριεύς ὁ ἀδελφὸς διεδέξατο, καὶ ἦρξεν ἔτη ἑπτὰ. Her death was attributed to grief: ὁ Θυγάτηρ μὲν ἦν Ἑκατόμνου γυνὴ δὲ καὶ ἀδελφὴ Μαύσωλου· ἦν φησὶ Θεόπομπος φθινάδι νόσῳ ληθθεῖσαν διὰ τὴν λύπην ἀποθανεῖν.

Besides erecting the celebrated *Mausoleum*, Artemisia proposed a prize of eloquence and poetry in honour of her husband. This contest is determined to the 107th Olympiad, and the archonship of Aristodemus, for the reason assigned in the Tables^o. The testimonies on this subject are these: Gellius^p:—*Artemisia ἀγῶνα laudibus (Mausoli) dicundis facit; ponitque præmia pecunie aliarumque rerum bonarum amplissima. Ad eas laudes decertandas venisse dicuntur viri nobiles ingenio atque lingua præstabili Theopompus, Theodectes, Naucrutes. Sunt etiam qui Isocratem ipsum cum iis certavisse memoriam mandaverint. Sed eo certamine vicisse Theopompum iudicatum est. Is fuit Isocratis discipulus. Exstat nunc quoque Theodecti tragædia, quæ inscribitur Mausolus: in qua cum magis quam in prosa placuisse Higinus in exemplis refert.* The Pseudo-plutarch^q:—ἡγωνίσαστο δὲ (Ἰσοκράτης) καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ Μαύσωλῳ τεθέντα ὑπὸ Ἀρτεμισίας ἀγῶνα. τὸ δὲ ἐγκώμιον οὐ σώζεται. Theopompus himself^r:—(Θεόπομπος) ὑπερρερονεῖ τὸν Ἰσοκράτην, καὶ νενικῆσθαι ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ λέγει κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ Μαύσωλῳ ἀγῶνα τὸν διδάσκαλον. Suidas^s:—Ἰσοκράτης Ἀμύκλα τοῦ φιλοσόφου, Ἀπολλωνίας τῆς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ, ἡ Ἥρα-

^b Diod. XIV. 98. Ἑκατόμνον τῷ Κάριας δυνάστῃ προσέταξε πολεμεῖν τῷ Εὐαγόρῃ.

^c Diod. XV. 2. Εὐαγόρῃ παρ' Ἑκατόμνον τοῦ Κάριας δυνάστου λόβρα συμπεράντοντες αὐτῷ χρημάτων ἐλαβε πλεῖστος.

^d Apud Phot. Cod. 176. p. 389.

^e Panegy. c. 43. p. 74. d. f. XVI. 36.

^f XV. 90. ^g Pro Rhod. p. 191.

^h Hist. Nat. XXXVI. 6.

ⁱ Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 300. has re-

peated this erroneous date. Afterwards, tom. IV. p. 26. he records the date of Diodorus: but without any censure of the erroneous date of Pliny.

^j See the Tables, B. C. 351, 3.

^k XVI. 45. ^l Harpocrat. v. Ἀρτεμισία.

^m B. C. 352, 4. ⁿ X. 18.

^o Vit. X. or. p. 838. B.

^p Apud Euseb. Præp. X. 3. p. 464. c.

^q V. Ἰσοκράτης Ἀμύκλα.

κλίας—μαθητὴς καὶ διάδοχος τοῦ μεγάλου Ἰσοκράτους, διακούσας δὲ καὶ Πλάτωνος τοῦ φιλοσόφου. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Ἰσοκράτης καὶ Θεοδέκτῃ τῷ ῥήτορι καὶ τραγωδιοποιῷ, καὶ Θεόπομῳ τῷ Χίῳ, ἅμα τῷ Ἐγυθραίῳ Ναυκράτῃ δηγωνίσαστο περὶ λόγων εἰς τὸν ἐπιτάφιον Μαύσωλου τοῦ Κάρου. In another passage^v, which has been partly given in the Tables^v, Suidas adds this circumstance:—(Θεοδέκτης) ἐνίκησε μάλιστα εὐδοκίμησας ἐν ᾗ εἶπε τραγῳδίᾳ. ἄλλοι δὲ φασὶ Θεόπομπον ἔχειν τὰ πρωτεία. From a comparison of Gellius with Suidas, we may collect that there were two prizes proposed, one in tragedy and one in oratory. Theodectes obtained the prize in the one, and Theopompus in the other. I had inserted in the Tables^u Isocrates of *Apollonia* as a candidate for this prize, on the authority of Suidas. But I am admonished by Ruhnkenius^x that the authority of Theopompus himself is justly to be preferred to any other upon this point. The reader, therefore, will substitute the *Athenian* Isocrates as a competitor on this occasion; whose panegyric upon Mausolus was judged inferior to that of his pupil Theopompus.

4. IDRIEUS, who reigned after Artemisia seven years, died in the archonship of Lyciscus; B. C. 344. Ἰδριεύς ἄρχοντας Λυκίσκου—κατὰ τὴν Κάρϊαν Ἰδριεύς ὁ δυνάστης τῶν Κάρων ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἔτη ἑπτὰ· τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διαδεξαμένη Ἀδα, ἡ ἀδελφὴ καὶ γυνὴ, ἰδυνάστευσεν ἔτη τέσσαρα. The testimonies to his time are consistent. Diodorus^z mentions him in B. C. 351. (the year of Thessalus), as having lately succeeded: Ἰδριεύς τὸν τῆς Κάριας δυνάστην, ἄρτι μὲν παρειληφότα τὴν ἀρχὴν. Isocrates^a notices Idrieus in B. C. 346. καὶ μὴν Ἰδριεύς τὸν εὐπωρώτατον τῶν νῦν περὶ τὴν ἡπειρον προσήκει δυσμενέστερον εἶναι τοῖς βασιλείῳ πράγμασι τῶν πολέμουτων· ἢ πάντων γ' ἂν εἴη σχετλιάτατος, εἰ μὴ βοῦλοιο καταλεισθαι ταύτην τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν αἰκισαμένην μὲν τὸν ἀδελφὸν πολεμήσασαν δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν. Demosthenes^b speaks of Idrieus in the same year B. C. 346, by the description of τὸν Κᾶρα, and enumerates his acquisitions: τὸν Κᾶρα τὰς νήσους καταλαμβάνειν Χίον καὶ Κῶν καὶ Ῥόδον.

5. ADA succeeded her husband in the year of Lyciscus, B. C. 344. Her expulsion by Pixodarus is placed by Diodorus^c in the archonship of Nicomachus: B. C. 342. ἐν ἄρχοντος Νικομάχου—Πιξωδάρους ὁ νεώτερος τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἐξέβαλεν ἐκ τῆς δυναστείας Ἀδαν, καὶ ἰδυνάστευσεν ἔτη πέντε, ἕως ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου διάβασιν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. The five years of Pixodarus expired in the archonship of Euenetus. After a short interval, Alexander restored Ada in B. C. 334, at the close of his first campaign in Asia: ἄτης δὲ Κάριας ἐμπόσης σατραπείαν ἔταξεν Ἀδαν θυγατέρα μὲν Ἑκατόμνου γυναῖκα δὲ Ἰδριεύς, ὅς καὶ ἀδελφός, καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἰδριεύς τελευτῶν ταύτῃ ἐπὶ τρεῖς τὰ πράγματα—Πιξωδάρους δὲ τὴν μὲν ἐκβάλλει τῆς ἀρχῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ κατεῖχε τὰ πράγματα. τελευτήσαντος δὲ Πιξωδάρου, Ὀροντοβάτης τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκ βασιλείας πεμφθεὶς εἶχε, γάμβρος ἂν Πιξωδάρου.

XV.

ALEXANDER OF PHERÆ.

IT is recorded by Diodorus^a that ALEXANDER of PHERÆ was assassinated in the year of Agathocles, B. C. 357. His death is noticed by Xenophon^b. And yet the death of Xeno-

^v V. Θεοδέκτης Ἀριστόδωρου.

^w B. C. 352, 4.

^x Hist. Crit. Or. Græc. p. 161. Reisk.

^y Diod. XVI. 69.

^u B. C. 352, 4.

^z XVI. 42.

^a Philipp. c. 43. p. 102. e.

^b De Face, p. 63.

^c Arrian. I. 23.

^d XVI. 14.

^e XVI. 74.

^f Hel. VI. 4, 35.

phon himself is placed by Stesicles in the year of Callimedes, B.C. 345. Wesseling^c has detected this incongruity: *Verum esse non potest—Xenophonem Ol. 105. 1. mortem cum vita commutasse*. That Xenophon lived somewhat longer is indeed probable^d. But it may be conjectured, on a nearer view of Diodorus himself, that the death of Alexander is to be placed earlier than the archonship of Agathocles.

Diodorus^e gives the following narrative: *ἐν ἄρχοντος Ἀγαθοκλίου—κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ἀλξάνδρος ὁ Φερῶν τύραννος ὑπὸ τῆς βίας γυναικὸς Θήβης καὶ τῶν ταύτης ἀδελφῶν Λυκόφρονος καὶ Τισιφώνου ἰδολοφονήθη. οὗτοι δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὡς τυραννοκτόνοι μεγάλης ἐτύγχανον ἀποδοχῆς· ὕστερον δὲ μετανοήσαντες—ἀνέδειξαν ἑαυτοὺς τυράννους.—οἱ δ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ—προσιλάβοντο Φίλιππον σύμμαχον τὸν Μακεδόνα βασιλέα. οὗτος δ' ἐπανελθὼν εἰς τὴν Θετταλίαν κατεπόλεμψε τοὺς τυράννους.* He has here placed together the transactions of several years; partly anticipating, and partly taking a retrospective view of occurrences. The expulsion of the tyrants by Philip was accomplished five years afterwards, in B.C. 352, according to his own account. In that year, *Φίλιππος ἱστράτευεν ἐπὶ Λυκόφρονι τὸν Φερῶν τύραννον*.—and expelled Lycophron and Pytholau, or Peitholau, the third brother, whom Diodorus had omitted to mention before: *οἱ τῶν Φερῶν τύραννοι Λυκόφρων καὶ Πειθόλαος—τὰς Φερὰς παρέδωκαν τῷ Φίλιππῳ*. And the death of Alexander, who reigned *eleven* years, must have happened two years earlier than the year of Agathocles, at the least. Alexander began to reign in the autumn of B.C. 369, in the commencement of the archonship of Lysistratus. That this was the true date of his accession may be proved from Xenophon^h. But from this period to the year of Agathocles would be *thirteen* years instead of *eleven*. If we understand the eleven years of his reign as eleven years *current*, or ten years complete, they would terminate in B.C. 359, in the beginning of Olymp. 105. 2. Which supposes an error of only a single year, as far as Alexander of Phææ is concerned, in the date of Stesicles for the death of Xenophon. Tisiphon alone, the elder brother, is mentioned by Xenophonⁱ as the successor of Alexander: *ἄχρις οὗ διδοὶ λόγος ἱγάρητο, Τισιφρόνος, πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν ἀδελφῶν, τὴν ἀρχὴν εἶχεν*. It is probable that Tisiphon, whose death Diodorus omits to notice, filled the interval between the assassination of Alexander and the archonship of Agathocles, when Lycophron began to govern; and that Diodorus deferred the notice of Thessalian affairs till that year, because in that year Philip first gained a footing in Thessaly^k.

^c Ad Diod. XV. 76.

^d See the Tables, B.C. 359, 3.

^e XVI. 14. ^f XVI. 35.

^g XVI. 37. See the Tables, B.C. 352, 2.

^h See the Tables, B.C. 370, 2. 369, 2.

ⁱ Hel. VI. 4. 37.

^k Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. IV. p. 21. gives the following representation of the Parian Marble, No. 78. [77.] *ἀφ' οὗ Τιμίδεος βίβας ἐπὶ ΠΑΔΔΔ ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν Ἀθήρῳ, καὶ Φίλιππος τὴν πόλιν ἔκτισεν ὁ Φίλιππος Μακεδόνα βασιλεὺς, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φερῶν ἐτελεύτησεν, καὶ τοὺς Διανυσίου στρατηγούς ὁ Δίων ἐνίκησεν, ἐπὶ ΠΑΔΔΔΙΙΙ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήρῳ Ἀγαθοκλίου.*

Ita nimirum laceras marmoris voces ad historiae fidem supplendas esse Prideauxius ostendit. This passage of the Marble may serve as an example to instruct us with what caution that monument must be quoted, where its lacunæ are supplied by conjecture. In the more accurate edition of Chandler, all that is legible upon the Marble is thus expressed: ἀφ' οὗ Τιμίδεος βίβας ἐπὶ ΠΑΔΔΔ ἐτελεύτησεν καὶ τὸν βασιλεὺς καὶ Ἀρτεμίδεος ἐτελεύτησεν Ὄχρῳ δὲ ὁ υἱὸς β ἐνίκησεν, ἐπὶ ΠΑΔΔΔΙΙΙ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήρῳ Ἀγαθοκλίου.

XVI.

ELATEA.—CHÆRONEA.

CORSINI^a has taken occasion to arrange the circumstances of the Amphisian war. He fixes the appointment of Philip as Amphictyonic general to the spring of the archon Lysimachides, B.C. 338. and assumes six months as the interval between that appointment and the battle of Chæronea. His arrangement of the incidents of this period is in substance as follows.

16. *Anthesterion*. [February B.C. 338.] *Æschines Pylagoras eligitur, simulque duplex Amphictyonici concilii decretum verno conventu factum, quo Philippus Amphictyonum dux est designatus*^b. [Demosth. de Coron. p. 279.]
25. *Elaphebolion*. A decree at Athens to send an embassy to Philip, proposing an armistice till Thargelion. [June.] [Demosth. p. 282.]
30. *Mumychion*. A decree to send another embassy to Philip. [Demosth. p. 283.]
- [13.] *Scirophorion*. Philip seizes Elatea. [Demosth. p. 284.]
16. *Scirophorion*. Decree of Demosthenes for negotiating alliance with the Thebans. [Demosth. p. 288.]
7. *Metaginition*. Battle of Chæronea.

A difficulty lies in the way of this arrangement, from the mention of the month *Boëdromion* which occurs in a letter^c written by Philip after he was nominated general of the Amphictyons. In that letter, Philip calls upon the Amphictyonic states to meet him with troops, in the war against the Amphisians: *συναντᾶτε μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων εἰς τὴν Φωκίαν, ἔχοντες πιστοσύνην ἡμεῶν τεσσαράκοντα, τοῦ ἐκστῆτος μηνὸς λῶν, ὡς ἡμεῖς ἀγομεν, ὡς δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, βοηθρομῆων, ὡς δὲ Κερίθιοι, πανίμεν*. Corsini argues that this letter was written *before* the battle of Chæronea, and *after* the Thebans were separated from Philip by the treaty with Athens; consequently after the 16th *Scirophorion*. He therefore concludes the word *βοηθρομῆων* to be corrupt, and substitutes *ἐκατομβαιῶν* in its stead. He justifies this emendation by other testimonies^d. 1. Plutarch affirms *Loüs* to be coincident with *Hecatombæon*. 2. Galen makes *Hyperbeteaus* (the third month from *Loüs*) to correspond with *Boëdromion*. 3. According to another passage of Galen, *Loüs* began at the summer solstice. 4. From Plutarch and Ælian it may be collected that *Dæsius* corresponded to *Thargelion*. Corsini determines that the spuriousness of the date *Boëdromion* in the letter of Philip is established by these arguments. The events of the Amphisian war point out *Hecatombæon* as the true date of that summons addressed to the Amphictyonic states; and other authorities combine to prove that *Hecatombæon* in reality coincided with the Macedonian *Loüs*.

Taylor^e examines minutely the positions of Corsini; retains the date *Boëdromion* in that letter of Philip; and adopts a different arrangement of the Amphisian war. He contends that the letter was written before the occupation of Elatea; consequently before the 16th *Sciro-*

^a Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 140—144.

^b To the same purpose, in p. 147, *Æschines* 16. *Anthesterionis die Pylagoras electus fuit, atque Philippus in eodem illo conventu dux designatus.*

^c Apud Demosth. de Coron. p. 280.

^d Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 459, 461.

^e Ad Demosth. Coron. p. 280. Relak.

phorion: that Philip was elected general in the spring of B. C. 339, eighteen months before the battle of Chæroneæ, and that the letter might be dated in Boëdromion of B. C. 339, eleven months before that battle¹. The following dates are the consequence.

- B. C.
 16th *Anthesterion* 339. Æschines Pylagorus; and Philip elected general.
Boëdromion 339. The letter of Philip is addressed to the States.
Scirophorion 338. Occupation of Elatea.
 7th *Metagitnion* 338. Battle of Chæroneæ.

Wesseling⁵ has arrived at the same conclusions as Taylor respecting this war: *Theophrastus archonte bellum in Amphissenses Amphictyonum decreto mandatum est Philippo, quod gessit Lysimachide prætoræ, quando et Elateam occupavit*.

The objection of Taylor, that Corsini has placed the Amphissian war in the year of a wrong archon, is perfectly just; and the conclusions of Corsini must wholly fail, if it be necessary to his system that a war, which according to Æschines was begun in the year of *Theophrastus*, should not commence until the eighth month of *Lysimachides*. But both are partly in the wrong upon this question. There is one error common to them both; that they confound together two distinct transactions, the mission of Æschines as Pylagoras, and the nomination of Philip to be general; and consider these as the occurrences of the same Amphictyonic meeting: whereas they were separate events, and divided from each other by a series of intermediate proceedings. Æschines was sent as Pylagoras at the vernal session of the year of *Theophrastus*; but Philip was not appointed general till the ensuing spring meeting, the spring of the archon *Lysimachides*.

The Amphissian war was excited by Æschines at the vernal session of the Amphictyons in the year of *Theophrastus*: ἐπὶ Θεοφράστου ἀρχόντος, ἱερομένης ὅτος Διογένης Ἀναβλυστείου, πυλαγῶρος ἡμῖς εἰσθε Μιδίαν τε ἐκείνῳ τὸν Ἀναγυράσιον, ὃν ἐβούλετο ἂν πολλῶν ἱερέων ἔξῃ, καὶ Θρασυλίας τὸν ἐξ Οἴου, καὶ τρίτον δὲ μετὰ τούτων ἡμῖν. συνέβη δ' ἡμῖν ἄρτιος μὲν εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀφίχθαι, παραχρῆμα δὲ τὸν ἱερομένηνα Διόγγητον πυρίεττον.—οἱ δ' ἄλλοι συνεκάθητο Ἀμφικτύονες. Then the proceedings followed¹ from which the war originated: ἐπὶ ὕστεραις—κατέβημεν εἰς τὸ Κιρραῖον πεδῖον, καὶ τὸν λιμένα κατασκάψαντες καὶ τὰς οἰκίας ὑπερῶσαντες ἀνεχωροῦμεν. ταῦτα δὲ ἡμῶν πραττόντων οἱ Λοκροὶ οἱ Ἀμφισσοί—ἦγον ἐφ' ἡμᾶς μὲν ὄντων πανδημίαι. Then followed another Amphictyonic meeting, before the regular time of their session¹, when Cottyphus was appointed ge-

¹ He res non, ut rem reputavit Corsinus, intra spatium VIII. [VI.] mensium sunt concludende. Nimirum inter Æschinis munus Pylagoricum et res infeliciter Chæroneæ gestas non VIII. sed XX. menses intercedebant. [he should have said non VI. sed XVIII. menses—] Nam Theophrasto archonte missus est Pylagoras; archonte autem Chæronida pugnatum est Chæroneæ. Lysimachide prætoræ captam esse Elateam disertissime testantur Dionysius et Diodorus. Id vero configit, ut vidimus, juxta Scirophorionem, mensem anni postremum; et eadem æstate, anno autem vertente, Chæronida prætoræ pugnatum est Chæroneæ, ut omnes norunt. Ergo mense Boëdromione Olymp. 110. 2. exarari poterunt litteræ Philippi, ea nampe æstate quæ consecuta est vernalium istum conventum Amphictyoni-

cum, in quo Æschines imperium Philippo comparabat, et diutius, antequam Elatea occuparetur et Philippi consilia pateferent. Eo igitur errore abreptus est Corsinus, quod munus Æschinis Pylagoricum Ol. 110. 2. non, Ol. 110. 1. ut debuit, assignaverit. Taylor, apud Reisk. App. Crit. ad Demosth. tom. I. p. 267.

² Ad Diod. XVI. 84.

³ Æschin. in Ctesiph. p. 69, 39.

⁴ Detailed by Æschines, p. 70, 71.

⁵ Æschin. p. 71, 4.

⁶ Which would have been in the ensuing autumn, the commencement of the year of Lysimachides: Strabo, IX. p. 420. ὅς κατ' ἑτος ὅτος τῆς συνόδου, ἑαπὶ τε καὶ μετὰ τὴν—τὴν δὲ συνόδον Πυλαίας ἐκείνης, τὴν μὲν ἐαρινήν, τὴν δὲ μετὰ τὴν ὁπλοκήν.

neral, and led the first expedition against the Amphissians: ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιούσης πυλαίας ἐν ῥητῇ χρόνῳ εἰς Πύλας, ἔχοντας δόγμα κατ' ὅτι δίκην δάσσοσιν οἱ Ἀμφισσοί.—οἱ δὲ Ἀμφικτύονες συνελέγησαν—καὶ στρατηγὸν ἐλοῦτο Κόττυφον τὸν Φαρσάλιον—οὐκ ἐπιδημῶντος ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ Φιλίππου, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι παρόντος, ἀλλ' ἐν Σκυθίαις οὕτω μακρὰν ἀπόντος.—καὶ παρελθόντες τῇ πρώτῃ στρατείᾳ καὶ μέλα μετρίως ἐχρήσαντο τοῖς Ἀμφισσοῖν. This first expedition is not omitted by Demosthenes²: προβλήθεις πυλαγῶρας οὗτος—ἀνεβρίθη. ὡς δὲ τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀξίωμα λαβὼν ἀφικετο εἰς τοὺς Ἀμφικτύοντας—παῖθι ψηφισασθαι περιελθεῖν τὴν χώραν ἣν οἱ μὲν Ἀμφισσοί σφῶν αὐτῶν οὖσαν γαργεῖν ἔφασαν.—περιόντων τοίνυν τὴν χώραν τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων κατὰ τὴν ὑφ' ἡγήνησιν τὴν τούτου, προσπεσόντες οἱ Λοκροὶ μικροὺ μὲν ἅπαντας κατηκόντισαν.—ὡς δ' ἅπασι ἐκ τούτων ἐγκλήματα καὶ πόλεμος πρὸς τοὺς Ἀμφισσοὺς ἐπαράχθη, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁ Κόττυφος αὐτῶν τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων ἤγαγε στρατιάν. But, when the check which they received from Cottyphus was not effectual, the Amphictyons elected Philip general at the next spring session. This we collect from the two orators. According to Æschines³, the party of Cottyphus χρέμασιν αὐτοὺς ἐξήμιωσαν, καὶ ταῦτ' ἐν ῥητῇ χρόνῳ προέβητο τῇ θεῇ καταβῆναι.—ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὕτε τὰ χρέματα ἐξέτινον τῷ θεῷ τοὺς τ' ἐναγείας κατήγαγον—οὕτως ἦδη τὴν δευτέραν ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀμφισσοῖς στρατείαν ἐποιήσαντο, πολλῶν χρόνων ὕστερον, ἱκανηλὺς Φιλίππου ἐκ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῖς Σκυθίαις στρατείας. According to Demosthenes⁴, ὡς οἱ μὲν οὐκ ἔβηον, οἱ δ' ἐλθόντες οὐδὲν ἐποίησαν, εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν πυλαίαν ἐπὶ τὸν Φίλιππον εὐθὺς ἡγεμόνα ἦγον οἱ κατασκευασμένοι καὶ πάλαι πονηροὶ τῶν Θετταλῶν.—καὶ προβάσεις εὐλόγους εἰλήφεσαν ἢ γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἰσφέρειν καὶ ξένους τρέφειν ἔφασαν δαῖν,—ἢ ἐκείνους αἰρεῖσθαι. These various transactions occurred after Anthesterion of the archon Theophrastus, [B. C. 339.] when Æschines, from whom the proceedings originated, attended as Pylagoras; and Philip was nominated general in B. C. 338, in Anthesterion of the archon Lysimachides.

A second argument for establishing that the nomination of Philip was in the year of Lysimachides is supplied by the subsequent transactions. The vote appointing Philip general was immediately followed up by his advancing into Greece, and seizing Elatea: ἡγήθη ἡγεμόν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθὺς δύναμιν συλλέξας καὶ παρελθὼν ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Κιρραίαν, ἐβῆσθαι φράσας πολλὰ Κιρραίοις καὶ Λοκροῖς, τὴν Ἑλλάτιαν καταλαμβάνειν. But the occupation of Elatea was in Scirophorion of the archon Lysimachides: the decree was therefore passed in the year of the same archon: his election was four months before his march to Elatea: the chronology of Taylor, which supposes a space of sixteen months between the nomination of Philip and his march to execute the functions of his office, is wholly irreconcilable with the plain words of Demosthenes.

We may remark, in the third place, that, at the time of the extraordinary session of the Amphictyons, at which Cottyphus was appointed general, Philip was absent in Scythia: but, at the following vernal session, in which he was elected, we may collect that he had returned to Macedonia: for in the δόγμα of the Amphictyons⁵ it is directed τὸν στρατηγὸν τὸν ἡγεμῶνα τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων Κόττυφον τὸν Ἀρκάδα πρεσβεῦσαι πρὸς Φίλιππον τὸν Μακεδόνα, καὶ ἀξιοῦν ἵνα

² Æschin. p. 71, 12—42. In the intermediate time this δόγμα was discussed in the Athenian assembly, and Demosthenes prevented the attendance of the Athenian deputies at the ensuing extraordinary meeting. Æschin. p. 71.

³ De Coron. p. 277. ° In Ctesiph. p. 71, 72.

⁴ De Coron. p. 277.

⁵ At the next meeting; That the next spring meeting was meant, we know from the δόγμα it-

self, nominating Philip; which is preserved by Demosthenes, p. 279.

⁶ Demosth. de Cor. p. 278.

⁷ See the Tables, B. C. 338, 2.

⁸ Apud Demosth. p. 279.

⁹ So all the copies: but it is probable that we should read, from Æschines p. 71, 40: Κόττυφον τὸν Φαρσάλιον. Reiske, ad Æschin. p. 519, has perceived the difficulty.

βοήθειαν.—But it is not likely that Cottyphus would have been sent upon such a mission, if Philip had been still in Scythia: *in Scythia eius magnam ardentem*.^a An additional reason for concluding that his election to the office of Amphictyonic general occurred in the year of Lysimachides.

With respect to the date of Philip's letter, it is argued by Taylor² against Corsini, that this letter must have been written before the seizure of Elatea: consequently before the 12th or 13th Scirophorion, B. C. 338. *Ante captam Elateam ad Peloponnesenses et socios literas dedit Philippus. Demosthenes enim disertissime scribit, eum, cum hæc scripserit, dissimulatis insidiis quas Græcia struxerat, videri Amphictyonica mandata exsequentem. Atque eadem pariter ex literis ipsis Philippi colligimus.* But this does not invalidate the position of Corsini. The seizure of Elatea by the forces of Philip is undoubtedly represented by Demosthenes, whose object and policy it was to magnify that matter, as an act of open hostility; at least against Athens. But it is not to be supposed that Philip himself would acknowledge that measure to be any violation of his functions as Amphictyonic general. It would be a necessary step to cover the advance of his forces into Phocia. We may even discern in the very considerations urged by Taylor a reason for the publication of that letter after the occupation of Elatea. A summons addressed at that juncture to the Amphictyonic states of Peloponnesus (for Athens and Thebes are not named in the requisition) was calculated to remove the impression, which might be made to his disadvantage by the hostile party, who represented the occupation of Elatea as a measure of violence and danger to all Greece; and to shew that he was proceeding in the exercise of his constitutional Amphictyonic powers⁷. The emendation, then, of Corsini, which is otherwise founded upon substantial arguments, is rendered highly probable by the course of events.

^a According to Æschines, Philip was engaged in his Scythian expedition in the summer of B. C. 339. The testimony of Æschines confirms and verifies Justin in his account of that war, which he places immediately after the failure of Philip at Byzantium. We may collect the transactions of Philip in B. C. 339 to be these. He raised the sieges of Perinthus and Byzantium in the spring, towards the close of the archonship of Theophrastus; (see the Tables, B. C. 339, 2.) being repelled in that quarter by an Athenian force under Phocion: Diod. XVI. 77. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἔκρουαν τὸν Φίλιππον δαδύναι τὴν πρὸς αὐτοῖς συντεθειμένην εἰρήνην, εἰδὲς δὲ καὶ νόμον ναυτικὸν ἀφιδόσαν ἐξέτεμψαν βοήθειαν τοῖς Βυζαντίοις. Plutarch. Phocion. c. 14. ἡ ἡμέρα—ἐκείνην αὐτὸν ἰσχυρὸν (τὸν Φίλιππον) ἐτίμων προσλαβὼντα νόμον βοηθεῖν τοῖς συμμάχοις εἰς τὸν Ἑλλάδωντιον.—ὅπου μὲν ὁ Φίλιππος ἐξέτεσε τοῦ Ἑλληνιστοῦ τότε καὶ καταφρονήθη, διὸν ἀμαχίς τις εἶναι καὶ ἀναταράσσοντος ὁ δὲ Φίλιππος καὶ τοῖς τοῖς εἶναι αὐτοῦ. Disappointed in his views at Byzantium and the Hellespont, he turned his arms against the Scythians; and advanced as far as the Danube: Justin. IX. 2. Philippus, soluta obsidione Byzantii, Scythica bella aggreditur, premisiis legatis, quo securiores faceret, qui nuntient,—dum Byzantium obsidet vocasse se statum Herculi: ad quam in ostio Istri ponendam se venire. In his

return from this Scythian war, he engaged the Triballi, and was wounded: Justin. IX. 3. Revertenti ab Scythia Triballi Philippo occurrunt: hinc prælium.—ubi ex vulnere primum convalescit, diu dissimulatum bellum Atheniensibus infert. These affairs occupied Philip, after he withdrew from the Hellespont, during the remainder of the year B. C. 339. Upon his failure at Byzantium he concluded a peace with the Athenians and their allies, which is mentioned by Diodorus, XVI. 77. τὴν πολιορκίαν τῶν πόλεων ἔδωκε, καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλληνας—συνέθετο τὴν εἰρήνην. Diodorus is confirmed by Demosthenes, de Cor. p. 282. who produces a decree passed in the following spring, where this treaty is referred to: τοῖς ἔκρουον λαὸν ἐπιβάλλεται καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην. During the existence of this peace, Philip prosecuted the war in Scythia.

² Ad Demosth. de Cor. p. 280. Reisk.

⁷ Philip might justify himself by the position of Elatea. That town commanded the entrance into Phocia, on the direct road from Thermopylae to Amphissa. It was distant about seven miles eastward from the point at which that road crosses the Cephissus. Cytinium, one of the Dorian Tetrapolis, which Philip occupied at the same time, (see the Tables, B. C. 338, 2.) might be twice that distance westward from the same point.

Mr. Mitford supposes a winter to pass between the occupation of Elatea and the battle of Chæronea. His narrative supplies the following notes of time. After the occupation of Elatea², he notices the negotiation with Thebes³; and then remarks, “^b It was already late “in autumn B. C. 338. Ol. 110. 3.”—“^c Two battles were fought, the latter not till winter “was already set in.”—“^d It was Philip's business during the winter to assemble from the “confederated states a force sufficient for the support of their common cause.”—“^e In the preceding autumnal campaign Stratocles had commanded the Athenian troops.” Then he mentions^f the great and decisive battle. After the battle of Chæronea, “^g the winter passed “(B. C. 337. Ol. 110. 4.) without any event.”—“^h In the next spring,” (the spring of Ol. 110. 4.) Philip caused a congress to be assembled at Corinth. The result of these dates will be, that the battle of Chæronea happened in the archonship of Phrynichus, about fourteen months after the occupation of Elatea, and less than a year before the death of Philip.

A single word in Demosthenesⁱ has probably led Mr. Mitford to this arrangement: οἱ συμπαράσταται τὰς πρώτας μάχας, τὴν τ' ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τὴν ΧΕΙΜΕΡΙΝΗΝ, οὐκ ἀμέμπτους μόνον ὤμας αὐτοῖς ἀλλὰ καὶ θαυμαστοὺς ἰδεῖσθε.—ἐρ' οἱ παρὰ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ὅμιν ἐγγίγοντο ἔπαινοι, παρὰ δ' ὅμιν τυχαῖοι καὶ πομπῆαι τοῖς θεοῖς. And it must be confessed that the conclusion drawn from this passage derives support from the following passage of Plutarch^k: εἰσέρχοι ἡ περὶ τοῦ σταθμοῦ γραφὴ κατὰ Κτησιφάντους, γραφεῖσα μὲν ἐπὶ Χαϊράνδου ἀρχοντος μικρὸν ἐπ' αὐτῶν τῶν Χαϊρωνικῶν. That impeachment was instituted by Æschines in the ninth month of the archon Chæronidas^l: it would follow, then, that the battle, which was subsequent, occurred in the second month of the next archon, Phrynichus.

But, on the other hand, three writers, Dionysius of Halicarnassus^m, the author of the *Βίοι τῶν βίκα ῥητόρων*ⁿ, and Diodorus^o, all concur in the year of Chæronidas as the date. And this is confirmed by the orator Lycurgus^p; who prosecuted Leocrates in the eighth year after his flight from Athens, which was subsequent to the battle of Chæronea. But that cause had already been determined at the time of the cause of the Crown, because the acquittal of Leocrates is noticed by Æschines^q: ἴτερος δ' Ἰλιάτης ἐκπλεύσας εἰς Ῥόδον, ὅτι τὸν φόβον ἀνάνδρους ἤνεγκε, πρῶτον ποτὶ εἰσγγέλλοι, καὶ ἴσαι αὐτῶ αἱ ψῆφοι γίνοντο· εἰ δὲ μία μόνον μετέπειθεν, ὑπερίστος^r δὲ ἡ ἐπὶ αὐτῶν. The impeachment, then, of Leocrates, since it preceded the cause of the Crown, must be placed in the close of the year of Aristophanes, and of Olymp. 112. 2. which carries us back to the archonship of Chæronidas for the date of the battle^s.

In the next place, the transactions recorded of that war will not justify the supposition of fourteen months between the march to Elatea and the decisive battle. Æschines^t, after mentioning the return of Philip from Scythia, and τὴν δευτέραν στρατείαν against the Amphiſsiens, proceeds immediately to the circumstances of the battle as the next event: οὐ Δημοσθένης τὸ τελευταῖον αὐτῶν καὶ ἀκαλλιμήτων ὄντων τῶν ἱερῶν ἐξέτεμψε τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐπὶ τὸν πρῶτον κίνδυνον;

^a Vol. VIII. p. 419.

^b P. 430. ^c P. 431.

^d P. 440. ^e P. 442. ^f P. 467. ^g P. 467.

^h De Coron. p. 300. ⁱ Demosth. c. 24.

^j ἐπὶ Χαϊράνδου ἀρχοντος διαφθωρῶντος ἐκτὲρ ἑσται μόνον. Demosth. de Coron. p. 243.

^k In Isocrat. p. 537. ^l P. 837. E.

^m XVI. 84. ⁿ See the Tables, B. C. 330, 3.

^o In Ctesiph. p. 89, 34.

^p If the text of Dionysius ad Amm. p. 746.

were genuine,—Ἀριστοφάνους ἀρχοντος, ἐγγὺς μὲν ἐν αὐτῇ μετὰ τὴν ἐν Χαϊρωνικῇ μάχῃ ἔκτῃ δὲ μετὰ τὴν Φίλιππον τελευτήσαν—it would be conclusive against the date of Mr. Mitford, which only leaves a year between Chæronea and the death of Philip. But, as this reading of the passage is only a conjectural correction of Bentley, however probable, (Dias. Phil. p. 528.) I forbear to produce it as evidence. ^q In Ctesiph. p. 72.

He calls the march of the Athenian forces, (to which Demosthenes¹ refers, *ἔβητε, ἰβηθῆντε*, κ. τ. λ.) their *final expedition*: τὴν πανοσιάνην ἔξοδον. Plutarch² describes the embassy to Thebes, and then speaks of the battle as the next occurrence. The biographer of the ten orators³ places the decisive battle immediately after Elatea: Φιλίππου Ἐλάτειαν καταλαμβάνοντος, καὶ αὐτὸς (ὁ Δημοσθένης) τοῖς ἐν Χαιρώνειᾳ μαχισαμένοις συνεβλήθη. Diodorus⁴ connects the two events in the same manner; placing both in the archonship of Chæronodas. As it is frequently his practice to relate together transactions which made a part of the same campaign, although they did not fall within the same civil year, we may infer that Diodorus, in the author whom he followed, found the two events contiguous, and parts of the same campaign. And this is confirmed by his narrative. After mentioning the success of Demosthenes in the negotiation with Thebes, he proceeds⁵—ὁ δὲ δήμος τῇ τῶν Βοιωτῶν συμμαχίᾳ ἐπικρατήσας τὴν προ-ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν—αὐτὸς στρατηγὸς κατέστησε τοὺς περὶ Χάρητα καὶ Λυσικλῆα⁶, καὶ πανδημὶ μετὰ τῶν ὅλων ἐξέπεμψε τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν. τῶν δὲ νέων ἀπάντων προθύμως εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα κατανύσσοντων, οὗτοι μὲν κατὰ σπουδὴν ὑποπορήσαντες ἦγον εἰς Χαιρώνειαν τῆς Βοιωτίας: οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ—ἐπὶ τῆσαν μετὰ τῶν ὅλων, καὶ κοινῇ στρατοπεδεύσαντες ὑπόμενον τὴν τῶν πολέμιων ἔξοδον. Is it credible that Philip should remain with his army a whole year in Phocis, when nothing was transacted⁷ or that the republics, with their narrow revenues, would maintain their forces in the field through so long a period? Mr. Mitford⁸, indeed, supposes that the auxiliaries to the number of seventeen thousand, whom Demosthenes collected, were not obtained till after the treaty with Thebes; and that the exertions of Demosthenes for this purpose were made during the ensuing winter. But this is not warranted by ancient writers. Plutarch⁹ affirms the contrary: Βυζαντίους ἰβοήθησε καὶ Περινθίους (ὁ Δημοσθένης).—ἔπειτα προσβύον καὶ διαλεγόμενος τοῖς Ἕλλησι καὶ παρεχόμενος συνίστησεν ἐπὶ τὸν Φίλιππον.—τηρημένης δὲ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πρὸς τὸ μέλλον, καὶ συνιστάμενος κατ' ἑθὴ καὶ πόλεις Εὐβοίαν, Ἀχαιοὶν, Κορινθίαν, Μεγαρίαν, Λευκαδίαν, Κερκυραίαν, ὁ μέγιστος ἐκτελείετο τῷ Δημοσθένει τῶν ἀγόνων Θηβαίους προσαγαγίσθαι τῇ συμμαχίᾳ¹⁰. The

¹ De Cor. p. 299. ² In Ctesiph. p. 88, 40.

³ Demosth. c. 18, 19.

⁴ Vit. X. or. p. 845. F.

⁵ XVI. 84.

⁶ C. 85.

⁷ Stratocles is mentioned as general, by Æschin. in Ctes. p. 74, 8. Στρατοκλῆς τὸν ἡμέτερον στρατηγόν. and by Polyænus, IV. 2, 2. Φίλωνος ἐν Χαιρώνειᾳ παρατασσόμενος Ἀθηναίους, εἰς αὐτὸν στρατῶν Στρατοκλῆς, ἰβηθῆντος, κ. τ. λ. Wesseling, ad Diod. XVI. 88. when he pronounced Polyænus guilty of error, overlooked this testimony of Æschines. But the name of *Lysicles* is verified by the oration of Lycurgus against him. It is probable that both *Stratocles* and *Lysicles* were among the nine generals who were the colleagues of Chares. Mr. Mitford, in pursuance of his arrangement of this war, imagines (p. 440.) that Stratocles had commanded in the preceding autumnal campaign. But it is manifest, from Polyænus, that Stratocles was among the commanders on the day of Chæronæa.

⁸ Polyænus, IV. 2, 8. mentions the occupation of Amphissa, as a transaction of this war: Φίλωνος ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφισσὴν ἰσχυράντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ Θηβαίων τὰ

στενὰ προκατελάβοντο.—ἔπειτα τὸς πολέμιους Φίλωνος, ἐπιστολὴν ἀπελασμένην Ἀντικράτην πέμψας εἰς Μακεδονίαν, ὅς τὴν μὲν στρατείαν τὴν ἐπ' Ἀμφισσῇ ἀναβάλλοιτο σπένδει δὲ εἰς Θέρμην.—ὁ γραμματεὺς διέβη διὰ τῶν στενῶν. οἱ στρατηγοὶ, Χάρης καὶ Πρίξινος, αἰρώσω αὐτὸν, καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀνωγένητος πιστεύουσι τοῖς γραμματέσι, καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν στενῶν ἀπολείπουσιν. Φίλωνος δὲ—τῇ Ἀμφισσῇ ἐκράτησε. But this event happened when Chares commanded the Athenian troops; and consequently, by Mr. Mitford's Chronology, Vol. VIII. p. 440, a year would have already passed before the occupation of Amphissa.

⁹ Vol. VIII. p. 438. ¹⁰ Demosth. c. 17.

¹¹ Diodorus, indeed, XVI. 84, imagines that the Athenians were unprepared, and taken by surprise: Φίλωνος ἐφελκυσμένης τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καταπληγῆς ἀδύρτητος ἔχουσιν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος. διὰ τὴν αὐτὴν καταλαμβάνοντος Ἐλάτειαν πόλιν καὶ τὰς διόμους εἰς ταύτην ἀφελῆσας διήγον πολέμιον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. ἀπαρσάκετον δ' ὕμνον αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν συστέθειμένην εὐρίαν, ἥλπιζε ῥῆδιν ἀντιπαραστήσασθαι τὴν ἐκείνην. We know from the orators that this was not the fact. Four months before the occupation of Elatea, the Athenians had refused to concur with the other Am-

auxiliaries, then, from these states were prepared before, and the alliance with Thebes was the last point accomplished.

I therefore conclude that the actions mentioned by Demosthenes were partial encounters, and preludes to the general action. The decisive battle was fought fifty days¹ after the news arrived at Athens of Philip's entrance into Phocis. Within this period occurred the capture of Amphissa, and the two engagements designated by Demosthenes as τὴν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ and τὴν χειμερινήν. These two encounters would happen in the neighbourhood of Chæronæa. Whether the date of Plutarch, in the passage already quoted, in which he makes the battle subsequent to the ninth month of Chæronodas, is to be imputed to negligence, or whether we are to conclude with Corsini² that *Chæronodas* there mentioned is an *archon pseudonymus*, will occur for inquiry hereafter³.

XVII.

KINGS OF LYDIA.

THE years of the *KINGS OF LYDIA*, from *GYGES* to *CRÆSUS*, are thus stated by Herodotus.

	Y.
1. Gyges.....	38 ^a
2. Ardys.....	49 ^b
3. Sadyattes	12 ^c
4. Alyattes.....	57 ^d
5. Cræsus	14 ^e
	170

Dionysius of Halicarnassus¹ computes two hundred and forty years before B. C. 479, including that year, as the era of the accession of Gyges: which will give B. C. 718 for the first year of *Gyges*, and B. C. 548 for the last year of *Cræsus*. In another passage² he has a different number: Ἡρόδοτος ἀπὸ τῆς Λυδῶν βασιλείας ἀρχόμενος—διεξελθὼν τε πρᾶξις Ἕλλησιν καὶ

phictyons in the election of Philip; and three months before, it is manifest from a decree (preserved by Demosthenes, p. 282.) that they already regarded him as an adversary.

¹ Let those, who incline to think that the space of fifty days between the 15th Scirophorion and the 7th Metagitnion is an interval too short for this war, call to mind the narrow limits of the field of action. Elatea was about fifty-four English miles from Thebes, ninety-two from Athens, and twenty-four from Amphissa. The road from Athens and Thebes to Elatea was through Chæronæa; which was distant from Thebes about thirty-two English miles, from Elatea twenty-two, and from Athens seventy. Let the duration of the renewed French war, in 1815, be compared. A

war of infinitely greater importance, in which far greater forces were collected from far more distant points. And yet that war was terminated in three months after its commencement.

² The word *χειμερινήν* is probably corrupt; perhaps capable of another interpretation. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 146, suspects the word; although his conjectural emendation is not fortunate. Reiske renders *χειμερινήν* by *procellosam*.

³ Fast. Attic. tom. I. p. 310. 359.

⁴ See c. 20. of this Appendix.

⁵ Herodot. I. 14.

⁶ I. 25.

⁷ See the Tables, B. C. 546, 2.

⁸ Tom. VI. p. 773. Reiske.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ I. 86.

βαρβάρων ἐπεὶ ἐμὸν διακοσίαις καὶ εἴκοσι ἡνωμένας ἐν ταῖς τριῶν ἡμετέροις, καὶ παραγράφῃς τῆς ἑξέως φηγῆς τὴν ἱστορίαν, κ. τ. λ.—Whence some have proposed^h to correct in the other passage *τεσσαράκοντα* into *εἴκοσι*. But, since Dionysius is here speaking of the Lydian kingdom as it is described by Herodotus, he certainly never could have meant to express the beginning of that kingdom by 120+478, or B. C. 698, because that would bring the capture of Cræsus down to B. C. 528: when Cambyses was king of Persia. The shorter number, then, is to be corrected by the larger; and for *εἴκοσι* we must read *τεσσαράκοντα*. Dionysius, then, dated the commencement of this dynasty B. C. 718.

Some historians, however, brought the dates of the Lydian kingdom lower. ⁱ Σωσιπράτης δὲ φησὶ πρότερον Κροίσου τελευταῖον Περσῶν ἐπὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἐν πρὸ τῆς τεσσαρακοστῆς ἐνάτης Ὀλυμπιάδος. According to this computation, the overthrow of Cræsus (for of this we must suppose Sosicrates to speak) happened forty years later than Olymp. 48. 4. [B. C. 585.] And we obtain B. C. 585—40=B. C. 545 for the capture of Sardis; B. C. 559 for the accession of Cræsus; and B. C. 715 for the accession of Gyges.

But the accounts of the time of Gyges are various. Tatian^k places him near the 23d Olympiad. [B. C. 688.] ὁ δὲ Ἀρχιλόχος ἤκμασε πρὸ Ὀλυμπιάδα τρίτην καὶ εἰκοστὴν, κατὰ Γύγην τὸν Λυδόν. B. C. 688 would coincide with the twenty-eighth year of Gyges, and Archilochus might flourish in the latter part of his reign. Clemens^l however places the beginning of his reign in the 18th Olympiad: κατὰ Γύγην, ὃς βασιλεὺς ἤρξατο ἀπὸ τῆς ὀκτακαιεκάτης Ὀλυμπιάδος. And Pliny^m has preserved the same date: *Duo de vicesima Olympiade interiit Candaules; aut, ut quidam tradunt, eodem anno quo Romulus*. The latter date of Pliny has been noticed in the Tablesⁿ. His former date, which is the date of Clemens, would bring down the commencement of Gyges to B. C. 708; and, if we compute with Herodotus one hundred and seventy years for the duration of the dynasty, would give B. C. 538 for the capture of Sardis.

The Parian Marble mentions the Lydian kings in three passages: No. 36. ἀφ' οὗ Ἀ Λυδ σίλευσ ΔΔΔΙ ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀριστοκλείους. No. 42. ἀφ' οὗ Κροῖσος . . Ἀσίαν . . . Δελφ ΔΔΔΔΗ ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησιν δημοῦ. No. 43. ἀφ' οὗ Κύρος ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς Σάρδεις ἔλαβε καὶ Κροῖσον ὑπο ἡς σφαλ Corsini^o infers that the first of these epochs records a date equivalent to B. C. 605 for the accession of Alyattes; that the second places the beginning of the reign of Cræsus in B. C. 556; and that the third supplies B. C. 542 as the true date of the capture of Sardis. We may, with Larcher^p, justly object to Corsini, that he has not distinguished between what was legible on the Marble, and what was supplied by the conjectures of its editors. In epoch 36 we can only guess the number to be 341, equivalent to B. C. 605. In epoch 42 the Marble did not mention the accession of Cræsus, but the consultation of the oracle. As the number in epoch 43 is wholly obliterated, Corsini is reasoning without a foundation, when he supposes Olymp. 59. 3. B. C. 542, to be the true date of the capture of Sardis, because a corresponding

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number is expressed by the Marble. Nothing now exists on that monument to countenance the later dates for the reign of Cræsus.

We cannot know that all those, who placed Gyges at the 18th Olympiad, followed Herodotus in the duration of the five reigns^q. What their date, therefore, was for the end of the Lydian monarchy cannot be safely assumed. The Marble affirms nothing in its present mutilated state. The only ancient testimonies, then, for the date of that event are *Dionysius*, *Sosicrates*, *Solinus*, (quoted in the Tables, B. C. 546, 2.) who all concur in placing the capture of Sardis within Olymp. 58.—And *Eusebius*, who places it one year higher^r. The variation in the chronology of the reign of Cræsus is only of two or three years at the most.

But, although Cræsus reigned only fourteen years, yet it seems probable that he was associated in the government by his father; as Larcher^s argues at large. And Wesseling^t has concisely but clearly pointed out a strong argument to this purpose in Herodotus himself. During this period of joint government many of those things might have been transacted, which are ascribed to Cræsus *king* of Lydia. 1. According to Herodotus^v he received advice from Pittacus, who died in B. C. 570: an argument adduced by Larcher. 2. Alcmaeon received presents from Cræsus, in the *generation before* the marriage of Agaristê daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon^u. But the dynasty of which Cleisthenes was the last reigned in Sicyon one hundred years^x; and these hundred years were terminated before B. C. 548, because they commenced before B. C. 648, when Myron, grandfather of Cleisthenes, gained an Olympic prize^y. Moreover Cleisthenes was already tyrant of Sicyon at the time of the Ciriæan war^z, which ended in B. C. 591. thirty years before the commencement of the sole reign of Cræsus. These circumstances are an argument that Cræsus must have seen Alcmaeon earlier than B. C. 560. 3. The transactions of Cræsus are these: first, the siege of Ephesus; secondly, the subjugation successively of all the towns of Ionia and Æolis; then, χρόνου ἰσχυρομένου, when Sardis had arrived at its full complement of riches, the wise men of Greece resorted to his court^{aa}. Then followed the death of the son of Cræsus, who mourned for him two years: μετὰ δὲ, after this period, he becomes jealous of the rising power of Cyrus. All these particulars could scarcely have occurred within the space of ten or twelve years, to which the limits of the reign of Cræsus would confine them. Probably, then, the conquest of Ionia and of the other countries was in part effected during the lifetime of Alyattes. 4. Among the nations subjected by Cræsus, in the enumeration of Herodotus, are the *Carians*. But the conquest of Caria is distinctly ascribed to Alyattes, by Nicolaus Damascenus^{ab}, from

^q Authors differed as to the number of years assigned to this dynasty. Eusebius, in Chron. makes its duration one hundred and fifty-two years. He has the following dates.

Olymp.

20. 2. [B. C. 699.] Gyges ann. 36.

29. 1. [B. C. 664.] Ardys ann. 37.

38. 2. [B. C. 627.] Sadyattes ann. 15.

42. 1. [B. C. 612.] Alyattes ann. 49.

54. 2. [B. C. 563.] Cræsus ann. 15.

^r Eusebius in Chron. ed. Pontaci. Olymp. 57. 4.

Cyrus Sardes capit.

^s In his note to Herodot. I. 27.

^t Ad Herodot. I. 30.

^u Herodot. VI. 126. μετὰ δὲ, γενεῇ δευτέρῃ ὕστερον, [after his visit to the court of Cræsus,] Κλει-

σθένης; μὴ δὲ Σικυῶνες τύραννος ἐξέειρε.

^x Aristot. Polit. V. 9, 21. πλείστον ἐγένετο χρόνος ἢ πρὸς Σικυῶνα τυραννίς ἢ τῶν Ὀρθαγῶν παίδων καὶ αὐτῶν Ὀρθαγῶν. ἔτι δ' αὖτε διέμεινε ἑκατὶν τῶν δ' αὐτῶν, ὅτι τοῖς ἀρχαίοις ἐχρῶτο μετρίως, καὶ πολλὰ τοῖς νέμοις βούλευσεν καὶ διὰ τὸ πολυμελὲς γένεσθαι Κλεισθένης οὐκ ἦν εὐκαταφρόνητος.

^y Pausan. VI. 19, 2. Μύρωνος ἀνάστημα τυραννίσαντος Σικυωνίων τῶν ἡγεμόνων δὲ Μύρωνος καὶ ἀρματι τὴν τρίτην καὶ τριακοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. [B. C. 648.] Myron was the grandfather of Cleisthenes: Herodot. VI. 126. Κλεισθένης τῷ Ἀριστοκλείῳ τῷ Μύρωνος τῷ Ἀθήνῳ.

^z See Appendix, c. l. p. 174. ^{aa} Herodot. I. 28, 29.

^{ab} Nicol. Damascen. p. 243. Κορυ. ἐπὶ Ἀλυσίας δὲ Κροίσου πατρὸς τοῦ Λύδου βασιλέως, ἐπὶ Κάρῳ στρα-

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We cannot know that all those, who placed Gyges at the 18th Olympiad, followed Herodotus in the duration of the five reigns^q. What their date, therefore, was for the end of the Lydian monarchy cannot be safely assumed. The Marble affirms nothing in its present mutilated state. The only ancient testimonies, then, for the date of that event are *Dionysius*, *Sosicrates*, *Solinus*, (quoted in the Tables, B. C. 546, 2.) who all concur in placing the capture of Sardis within Olymp. 58.—And *Eusebius*, who places it one year higher^r. The variation in the chronology of the reign of Croesus is only of two or three years at the most.

But, although Croesus reigned only fourteen years, yet it seems probable that he was associated in the government by his father; as Larcher^s argues at large. And Wesseling^t has concisely but clearly pointed out a strong argument to this purpose in Herodotus himself. During this period of joint government many of those things might have been transacted, which are ascribed to Croesus king of Lydia. 1. According to Herodotus^v he received advice from Pittacus, who died in B. C. 570: an argument adduced by Larcher. 2. Alcmaeon received presents from Croesus, in the generation before the marriage of Agaristê daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon^u. But the dynasty of which Cleisthenes was the last reigned in Sicyon one hundred years^z; and these hundred years were terminated before B. C. 548, because they commenced before B. C. 648, when Myron, grandfather of Cleisthenes, gained an Olympic prize^y. Moreover Cleisthenes was already tyrant of Sicyon at the time of the Ciriæan war^z, which ended in B. C. 591. thirty years before the commencement of the sole reign of Croesus. These circumstances are an argument that Croesus must have seen Alcmaeon earlier than B. C. 560. 3. The transactions of Croesus are these: first, the siege of Ephesus; secondly, the subjugation successively of all the towns of Ionia and Æolis; then, χρόνου ἐπιγινωσκόντων, when Sardis had arrived at its full complement of riches, the wise men of Greece resorted to his court^{zz}. Then followed the death of the son of Croesus, who mourned for him two years: μετὰ δὲ, after this period, he becomes jealous of the rising power of Cyrus. All these particulars could scarcely have occurred within the space of ten or twelve years, to which the limits of the reign of Croesus would confine them. Probably, then, the conquest of Ionia and of the other countries was in part effected during the lifetime of Alyattes. 4. Among the nations subjected by Croesus, in the enumeration of Herodotus, are the *Carians*. But the conquest of Caria is distinctly ascribed to Alyattes, by Nicolaus Damascenus^a, from

^q Authors differed as to the number of years assigned to this dynasty. Eusebius, in Chron. makes its duration one hundred and fifty-two years. He has the following dates.

Olymp.

20. 2. [B. C. 699.] Gyges ann. 36.

29. 1. [B. C. 664.] Ardys ann. 37.

38. 2. [B. C. 627.] Sadyattes ann. 15.

42. 1. [B. C. 612.] Alyattes ann. 49.

54. 2. [B. C. 563.] Croesus ann. 15.

^r Eusebius in Chron. ed. Pontaci. Olymp. 57. 4.

Cyrus Sardes capiti.

^s In his note to Herodot. I. 27.

^t Ad Herodot. I. 30.

^u Herodot. VI. 126. μετὰ δὲ, γὰρ δὲ δεύτερη ἑταί-

ρη, [after his visit to the court of Croesus,] Κλει-

σθένης μὲν ὁ Σικωνίων τύραντος ἐξέειρε.

^z Aristot. Polit. V. 9, 21. πλείστον ἐγένετο χρόνος ἢ περὶ Σικωνίων τυραντῆς ἢ τῶν Ὀρθαγῶν παίδων καὶ αὐτῶν Ὀρθαγῶν. ἐπὶ δ' αὐτῶν δέμεινον ἑκατόν τούτων δ' αὐτῶν, ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις ἐγένετο μετρίως, καὶ πολλὰ τοῖς νέμοις ἐβόλυντο καὶ διὰ τὸ πολέμους γαστρεῖν Κλεισθένης οὐκ ἦν εὐκαταφρόνητος.

^y Pausan. VI. 19, 2. Μύρωνος ἀνδραγαθία τυραντῆσαντος Σικωνίων τούτων προέβλεψε δὲ Μύρων νικήσας ἀρματι τὴν τρίτην καὶ τεσσαρτὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. [B. C. 648.] Myron was the grandfather of Cleisthenes: Herodot. VI. 126. Κλεισθένης τῷ Ἀριστωνίμῳ τῷ Μύρωνος τῷ Ἀλκίμῳ.

^z See Appendix, c. l. p. 174. "Herodot. I. 28, 29.

^a Nicol. Damascen. p. 243. Κορύ. ἐπὶ Ἀλυσίας

δὲ Κροίσου πατρὸς τοῦ Λύδων βασιλέως, ἐπὶ Κάρῳ στρα-

mony of Herodotus^a is express, as to the motives for his travels, as to their duration, and as to the countries which he visited: ἀπικνέονται ἐς Σάρδεις ἀμαζόνους πλοῦτον ἄλλοι τε—καὶ δὲ καὶ Σόλων, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ἐς Ἀθηναίοισι νόμους καλεῖσθαι ποιήσας ἀπεδήμεισεν ἔπειτα δίκαια, κατὰ θεωρίας πρῶτον ἐκπαύσας, ὅτι δὲ μὴ τίνα τῶν νόμων ἀναγκασθὲν λύσαι τῶν ἡετο.—αὐτῶν δὲ τούτων καὶ τῆς θεωρίας ἰσχυμίας ὁ Σόλων ἐνέειν, ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀπικέτο παρὰ Ἀμασιν, καὶ δὲ καὶ ἐς Σάρδεις παρὰ Κροίσου. With respect to *Croesus*, Plutarch^b, as is well known, intimates that a doubt existed: τὴν δὲ πρὸς Κροίσου ἐντεύξιν αὐτοῦ δοκεῖν ἔνιοι τοῖς χρόνοις ὡς πεπλασμένην ἐλέγχειν. ἐγὼ δὲ λόγον ἰδοῦν οὕτω καὶ τοσοῦτους μάρτυρας ἔχοντα, καὶ, ὁ μαιζὺν ἐστὶν, πρίνοτα τῷ Σόλωνος ἦναι, καὶ τῆς ἐκείνου μεγαλοφροσύνης καὶ σοφίας ἄξιον, οὐ μοι δοκῶ προήσσεσθαι χρονικοῖς τισι λεγομένοις κανόνα, οὓς μωροὶ διοφθύντες ἄχρι σήμερον εἰς οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ἡμελογούμενον δύναται καταστήσαι τὰς ἀντιλογίας. The difficulties are obviated by the supposition that Solon visited Lydia about B. C. 570, in the lifetime of Alyattes, during the joint reign of Croesus with his father. As Amasis began to reign in B. C. 569, the voyage to Egypt would be subsequent to that date. We may assume, as probable, that he left Athens in B. C. 575, about twenty years after his archonship, and returned thither in B. C. 565, about five years before the usurpation of Pisistratus.

On his return to Athens, he found the state divided between Lycurgus, Megacles, and Pisistratus: οὕτω τῶν πραγμάτων ἔχονταν, ὁ Σόλων παραγνόμενος εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας αἰδῶ μὴν εἶχε καὶ τιμὴν παρὰ πάντων, ἐν δὲ τῷ κοινῷ λέγειν—οὐκ ἔν' ἢ δύνατ' οὐδὲ πρόθυμος ὑπὸ γήρας. Upon the usurpation of Pisistratus, he withdrew from Athens, according to Laërtius and Suidas; and died at Soli in Cilicia: but according to Plutarch he remained at Athens, where he was treated with respect by Pisistratus. His death is thus related by Plutarch^c: πεβίωσε δ' οὖν ὁ Σόλων ἀρξαμένου τοῦ Πεισιστράτου τυραννίῃ, ὡς μὲν Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Ποντικὸς ἱστορεῖ, συγχρὺν χρόνον ὡς δὲ Φανίας ὁ Ἐφέσιος, ἐλάττωνα δυνὼν ἐτῶν. καὶ Κομίου μὲν γὰρ ἤρξατο τυραννίῃ Πεισιστράτης, ἐφ' Ἡγιστράτου δὲ Σόλωνα φησὶν ὁ Φανίας ἀποθανεῖν τοῦ μετὰ Κομίου ἀρξάντος. The time of his death must therefore remain in uncertainty. What was doubtful in the age of Heraclides cannot become certain now. The duration of his life is stated differently: by Lucian^d at one hundred years; by Laërtius^e at eighty: ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν Κύπρῳ βιούς ἐτη ὀγδοήκοντα. If he was eighty years of age in B. C. 559, he would have been born in B. C. 638, and would have been forty-four at the period of his archonship. This is probable: but, since both his age and the time of his death are doubtful, nothing can be with certainty affirmed of the year of his birth.

XVIII.

KINGS OF PERSIA.

WHEN it is said in the Introduction^a that the reign of CYRUS coincides with that point of time at which sacred history first touches upon profane, the reader will of course under-

^a "son," κ. τ. λ. Herodot. V. 113. Φιλακάρου—τῶν Σόλων ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, ἀπικνέεται ἐς Κίον, ἐν ᾧ αἰὼς αὐτοῦ τέρματι μάλιστα.

^b 1. 29, 30.

^c Solon. c. 27.

^d Plutarch must have had a very imperfect idea of the nature of historical evidence, if he could imagine that the suitableness of the story to the character of Solon was a better argument for its

authenticity, than the number of witnesses by which it was attested. Those who had invented the scene (supposing it to be a fiction) would surely have had the skill to adapt the discourse to the characters of the actors.

^e Plutarch. Solon. c. 29. ^f Solon. c. 32.

^g Macrob. c. 18.

^h Laërt. I. 62.

ⁱ Page i.

stand that this is intended in a chronological sense. There are doubtless many occasional facts in early profane history, in which the obscure and uncertain traditions preserved to us by the Greeks derive light and confirmation from the authentic narrative of scripture. But the reign of Cyrus at Babylon is the point at which the chain of sacred chronology is taken up and continued by profane history. In the fourth year of Jehoiakim king of Judah, we arrive at the epoch at which sacred history is met by profane testimony. The fourth year of Jehoiakim, in which the captivity commenced^b, was in the *seventieth* year before the first of Cyrus at Babylon. At the termination, then, of the captivity, in the first year of Cyrus, scripture chronology is measured with profane. By determining the position of this date, we fix the places of all the preceding epochs; of the revolt of the ten tribes; of the election of Saul; of the division of the lands of Canaan; from whence we ascend to the birth of Abraham, and to the patriarchal genealogies.

The adjustment of this period of seventy years to the reigns of the Babylonian kings is perplexed and embarrassed with many difficulties, and has been made the subject of much controversy and dispute. Although this is not the occasion for entering upon a large inquiry into all the topics connected with this subject, yet a short survey of the Babylonian dynasty, and an exposition of the chief points in dispute, is due to the importance of the conjuncture, at which sacred history is first connected with profane, and necessary to the task which I have undertaken of illustrating the reign of Cyrus.

These Babylonian reigns are thus delivered in the Astronomical Canon.

	Y.	N.E.	B.C.
1. Naboclassarus (Nebuchadn.)	43.	...	144. ... 604.
2. Ilvarodamus (Evil Merodach)	2.	...	187. ... 561.
3. Nericassolassarus	4.	...	189. ... 559.
4. Nabonadius	17.	...	193. ... 555.
	66.		
Cyrus	9.	...	210. ... 538.

An obvious difference presents itself between the numbers in the Canon and the amount of years expressed in scripture. The first of Cyrus at Babylon is the sixty-seventh year from the beginning of Nebuchadnezzar's reign instead of the seventieth, a deficiency of three complete years in the term of the captivity. The reign of Nebuchadnezzar is stated at forty-three years by all the copies of the Canon^c; and that number is assigned to him by Be-

^b The commencement of the captivity is clearly marked: Jerem. XXV. 1—11. The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim king of Judah, that was the first year of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon.—Thus saith the Lord;—Behold I will send Nebuchadnezzar my servant—and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years. Daniel I. 1. In the third year of Jehoiakim king of Judah, came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem and besieged it. And the Lord gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, &c. The first of Nebuchadnezzar is therefore "coincident with the end of the third, and the begin-

"ning of the fourth year of Jehoiakim." W. Lowth on Jerem. XXV. 1. The first year, then, of the captivity, (which was the twenty-third from the thirteenth of Josiah, Jerem. XXV. 3.) was connumerary with the fourth year of Jehoiakim. The last year of the captivity was the first of Cyrus at Babylon: Ezra V. 13. In the first year of Cyrus king of Babylon, the same king Cyrus made a decree, &c.

^c Both the correct copy of Dodwell, and the two corrupted copies given by Syncellus, p. 207, 208. When it is said that the copies are corrupted, this description is to be understood of the period between Nabonassar and Cyrus, the period

rosus^d. Something more than that amount may be collected from scripture, which antedates the years of this Babylonian king; computing to his reign the last year of his father, and placing the fourth of Jehoiakim and the beginning of the captivity in the year of Nabonassar 143, equivalent to B.C. 605.^e The first year, then, of the seventy preceded the

with which we are now engaged. The subsequent reigns of the Persian kings, with the exception of Darius III. are accurately given by Syncellus, p. 208.

^d Josephus, Ant. X. 11, 1. ἡ δὲ βασιλεία Ναβουχοδονόσορος ἐπὶ τεσσαράκοντα τρία βασίλειος τέλει τῶν βίων. He had these numbers from Berosus: λέγει γὰρ ὁ αὐτὸς Βηροσοῦς διὰ τῆς τρίτης Ναβουχοδονόσορος μὲν αὐτὸς—μετὰ δὲ τὸν βίον βασιλεύοντος ἐπὶ τεσσαράκοντα τρία. In Apion. I. 20. p. 1176.

^e Jackson asserts that only forty-three years are given to Nebuchadnezzar in Scripture. He collects the numbers thus: "Nebuchadnezzar" reigned 36 [37 current] (2 Kings XXV. 27.) "+7 [8 current] (2 Kings XXIV. 12.) =43." "which agrees with the Astronomical Canon." He had been preceded by Perizonius: Orig. Babylon. p. 358. In *Judaorum chronologia non plus quam 43 anni huic regi adscribuntur. Liqueat id ex 2 Reg. XXV. 27. Jerem. LII. 31. ubi dicitur Jechonias 37^o anno ab sua deportatione productus in aulam ab Evilmerodacho, primo hujus regni anno. His vero 37 si addas septem qui a Nebuchadnezzaris primo secundum Judaeos usque ad Jechoniam deportationem numerantur, reperies 44. quorum 43 sunt Nebuchadnezzaris, qui autem superest, annus primus est Evilmerodachi.* This is more specious than accurate. Usher with better reason concluded that this king, in scripture computation, reigned about twenty months with his father, and forty-three years by himself. The basis of our computation of this reign is 2 Kings XXV. 27. In the seven and thirtieth year of the captivity of Jehoiakim king of Judah, in the twelfth month, in the seven and twentieth day of the month, (twenty-fifth day, Jerem. LII. 31.) Evil Merodach king of Babylon, in the year that he began to reign, did lift up the head of Jehoiakim out of prison. The thirty-seventh year was almost completed. But, if we assume that the whole of these eleven months and twenty-five days are to be reckoned into the first year of Evil Merodach, (an assumption for which there is no warrant,) it is still manifest that thirty-six years complete belonged to the reign of the preceding king. Whatever portion, then, of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, over and above seven years, had elapsed at the deportation of Jehoiakim, by so much his reign would exceed forty-three years. His reign commenced before the third year of Jehoiakim was completed. Dan. I. 1. But, if we deduct three years from the amount of the two Jewish reigns, (11 y. 3 m.) we have 8 y. 3 m.

for the amount of this Babylonian reign, at Jehoiakim's captivity; which gives a total of 44 y. 3 m. But, as, in this case, the ninth year would be mentioned, rather than the eighth, in 2 Kings XXIV. 12. we may conclude that the eleven years of Jehoiakim, like the eleven years of Zedekiah, were not complete, but current years. And we must compute by another process what portion of Nebuchadnezzar's reign had elapsed at the deportation of Jehoiakim. The fifth month of the eleventh year of Zedekiah coincided with the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar. 2 Kings XXV. 8. Jerem. LII. 12. Eighteen years, then, were completed, at the lowest estimate; and if we deduct the 10 y. 5 m. of Zedekiah, we have 7 y. 7 m. for the residue: which reduces the reign of Jehoiakim to 10 y. 7 m. and gives a total of 43 y. 7 m. to the king of Babylon. Even by this computation, the fourth of Jehoiakim, and the first of Nebuchadnezzar, commenced in N.E. 143. B.C. 605. But the calculation is too low. It is assumed that no part of the third of Jehoiakim fell within the reign of the king of Babylon; that no part of the nineteenth year had elapsed; that no portion of the thirty-seventh year of Jehoiakim belonged to Nebuchadnezzar. All these assumptions are without authority; and we may reasonably add some months to the account: computing the reign at forty-four years, which nearly agrees with the estimate of Usher.

Dr. Hales has a slight inconsistency in his computation of the reign of Jehoiakim. He lays down these principles. Vol. II. p. 477. "Nebuchadnezzar succeeded B.C. 604, according to the Canon. And the first year of his reign is said to correspond to the third of Jehoiakim; Dan. I. 1. "but to the fourth, Jer. XXV. 1. 2 Kings XXIV. 1. Josephus X. 6, 1. The variation may be easily reconciled by supposing that Jehoiakim "was appointed king about the month of July, "whereas the *thoth*, or accession, of Nebuchadnezzar commenced Jan. 21. B.C. 604. So that "the first year of Nebuchadnezzar was partly the "third, and partly the fourth of Jehoiakim." On these principles, the fourth of Jehoiakim commenced in July B.C. 604, and consequently the first of Jehoiakim began in July B.C. 607. But Dr. Hales, in all his Tables, (as vol. I. p. 103. vol. II. p. xxiv. 407.) places the accession of Jehoiakim in B.C. 608. There is also this farther objection to his reasoning; that the *thoth* of the first year of Nebuchadnezzar is assumed to be the

forty-three years of Nebuchadnezzar, and the year of Nabonassar 144, [B.C. 604.] was contemporary with the second year of the captivity. There still remain two deficient years. Between Nebuchadnezzar and the first of Cyrus are required twenty-five years, and the Canon only expresses twenty-three. The most easy and obvious solution of the difficulty is, to accept the chronology offered by Josephus. From that writer we collect the following distribution; although the second and third reigns are corrupted in his present text.

Ναβουχοδονόσορος ¹	Y. M.
Ἀβιλαμαράδαχος ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ ἐτελεύτησε μετὰ ἑτῆ [ἐκτακάδεκα] τῆς βασιλείας ἑ.	43.
Νιργλσάρος ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀρχὴν παραλαμβάνει· καὶ κατασχὼν αὐτὴν ἑτῆ [τεσσαράκοντα] τέσσαρα καταστρέφει τὸν βίον ¹	[18.] 2. h
Λαβοσόρδαχος.—μετ' αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Λαβοσόρδαχον ἀφικνεῖται ἡ διαδοχὴ, καὶ μῆνας ποιήσασα παρ' αὐτῷ τοὺς πάντας ἐννέα τελευτῆ· σαντος αὐτοῦ μεταβαίνει πρὸς Βαλτάσαρον ^k	[40.] 4. h
Βαλτάσαρος ὁ καλούμενος Ναβοάνδρος.—ἑτῆ ἑπτακάδεκα ^m	9. l
Δαρίος. Δαρεῖος δὲ, τῷ καταλύσαντι τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν ἡγεμονίαν μετὰ Κύρου τοῦ συγγενοῦς, ἔτος ἦν ἐξηκοστὸν δεύτερον ὅτε τὴν Βαβυλῶνα εἶλεν ⁿ δὲ τὸν Ἀστυάγου υἱόν ^o	17. n
Κύρος. τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς Κύρου βασιλείας, τοῦτο δ' ἦν ἐβδομηκοστὸν ἀφ' ἧ ἡμέρας μεταναστῆναι τὸν λαόν ^p	(2.)
	1.
	69. 9.

We may collect that Josephus completed the interval by inserting the reign of *Darius the Mede*; who compensates for the deficiency of two years in the Babylonian dynasty. The Astronomical Canon omitted the reign of *Laborosorochod*, because it was less than a year: and took no account of *Darius the Mede*, because his two years were included in the nine

true commencement of his reign; whereas it is admitted by all, and explained by Dr. Hales himself, that the *thoth*, or first day of each reign, in the Canon, was a technical date; always preceding the true commencement, and often preceding it by many months.

¹ Ant. X. 11, 1. ² Ant. X. 11, 2. Two years may be restored to the second reign upon the testimony of Syncellus: who attests that Josephus followed Alexander Polyhistor and Abydenus in assigning two years to Evil Merodach: p. 225.—ἑτῆ δύο ἐβασίλευσε, ὃς μαρτύρουσι αἱ τὰ Χαλδαῖα συγγραφήματα, Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ἀβυδηνός, ὅς καὶ ἰσχυρῶς καὶ πάντες ἐν ταύτῃ ἔνεται.—And of Josephus himself: Apion. I. p. 1176. λέγει γὰρ ὁ αὐτὸς Βηροσοῦς: Τῆς βασιλείας κύριος ἐγένετο ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Εὐαδμαράδαχος. ὅστις πρὸς τὰς τῶν προηγουμένων ἀνάμικας καὶ ἀσυνήτους ἐπιβουλὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἔχοντος αὐτοῦ Νιργλσάρου ἀντρίβη, βασιλεύσας ἑτῆ δύο. The third reign may be retrenched to its true amount, four years, from the conformity of this number

with the whole period, the other component parts of which are stated by Josephus; and from the numbers of Berosus quoted by Josephus himself: Apion. I. p. 1176. μετὰ δὲ τὸ ἀναμῆναι ταῦτον [Evil M.] διαδεχόμενος τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ ἐπιβουλῶν Νιργλσάρος ἐβασίλευσε ἑτῆ τέσσαρα. Syncellus, p. 225, has also reported four years as the amount.

¹ Ant. X. 11, 2. ² Ibid. The nine months of Laborosorochod are expressed by Berosus, apud Joseph. Apion. I. p. 1176. τούτου υἱὸς Λαβοροσόρδαχος ἐκρίνετο μὲν τῆς βασιλείας παῖς ὡς μῆνας ἐννέα: ἐπιβουλῶν δὲ, διὰ τὴν πολλὰ ἐμφανὲς κακοήθειαν, ἐπὶ τῶν φίλων ἀπειτυμασίῃ, and by Syncellus, p. 225.

³ Ant. X. 11, 4. ⁴ Berosus apud Josephum, l. c. κινῶν τὴν βασιλείαν περιέθηκεν Ναβονήθῳ τῷ τῶν ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος, ὅστις δὲ τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ ἐπτακαίδεκάτῳ ἔτει, προεξηλθὼς Κύρος ἐκ τῆς Περσίας—ἤρμενε ἐπὶ τῆς Βαβυλῶνος.

^o Ant. X. 11, 4. ^p Ant. XI. 1, 1.

years of Cyrus. This scheme has been adopted by Vignoles, Perizonius⁹, and Usher. The capture of Babylon, N.E. 210. B.C. 538. was followed by the reign of *Darius the Mede*: and the first of *Cyrus* according to scripture was the third according to the Canon.

This arrangement has been disputed by other chronologers. It is argued that the history of these Babylonian kings is otherwise described by Berosus and Megasthenes¹⁰: that, according to these writers, upon the capture of Babylon by Cyrus, Nabonadius the last king was not slain, but fled to Borsippa, and was allowed to retire into Carmania. Upon this narration it has been assumed that Darius the Mede took possession of the kingdom peaceably; that he appointed Nabonadius, a Babylonian lord, his viceroy; and that the seventeen years of this prince intervened between the death of *Belshazzar* and the capture by Cyrus. Jackson¹¹ thus states the argument: "The feast in which *Belshazzar* was slain was not a general feast, as when Cyrus took the city, but only a feast for a thousand of his nobles in the palace. (Dan. V. 1.) *Belshazzar* was slain by his courtiers: ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἀπετυμπαίνεσθαι. (Joseph. Apion.) In the confusion upon the murder of *Belshazzar*, *Astyages*, then the most powerful monarch of Asia, and besides heir to the crown in right of his sister, married to Nebuchadnezzar, would seize the government: therefore the Babylonian lord Nabonadius, one of the conspirators against *Belshazzar*, was elected king by the nobles of Babylon, and confirmed "in the kingdom by Darius the Mede, (who took the kingdom,) that is, *Astyages*, who made "him tributary." Dr. Hales, with some variation, adopts this system. Jackson supposes *Laborosarchod* to be *Belshazzar*, and *Astyages* to be *Darius the Mede*. According to Dr. Hales, *Neriglissar* is *Belshazzar*, *Cyaxares II.* is *Darius the Mede*, and appoints Nabonadius his viceroy.

A comparative view of the two schemes is exhibited in the following table¹².

⁹ Perizon. Orig. Babylon. p. 359. Initium Nebuchadnezzaris concurrat in quartum Joakimi annum. hinc jam

Nebuchadnezzaris anni .	43
Evilmerodachi	2
Neriglissaris cum filio .	5
Belsazaris seu Nabonidi	17
His adde Darii Medi .	2
	69

Sed hujus annos Berosus omisit, ut et Canon Babylonicus, qui Cyro eos adscripsit.—Inde vero exoriuntur anni 69. Deest ergo unus, sed qui rejici in Cyri annum primum potest. As far as *Darius the Mede* is concerned, this computation is right. Usher adapts to this distribution an incidental notice in Xenophon: Cyrop. VIII. 7, 1. μέγα δὲ προσβέβηκε δὲ ἡ Κίρος ἀφαιρῆναι εἰς Πέρσας τὸ ἔθνος ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῷ ἀρχῇ. "B. C. 536. Cyrus is "possessed of the empire; from which time Xenophon reckons the seven years of his reign, "and the Holy Scripture reckons this his first "year."

¹⁰ Megasthenes apud Euseb. Præp. IX. 41. p. 457. B.—Εὐδοκίμου λέγουσιν ἔλασθαι. τὸν δὲ ἡ κρήνη ἀπὸ τῆς Νηρηϊσσοῦς λαβεῖν παῖδα λαβασσοῦσσαν, τοῦτον δὲ ἀποθανόντος βασιλὲς μὲν, Ναβονιδόου ἀποδεί-

κναι βασιλεὺς προσήκουσά οἱ εὐδοκί. τῇ δὲ Κίρῳ, δὴν βασιλεύοντι, Καρμανίης ἡγεμονίην δωρεῖται. Berosus, apud Joseph. Apion. I. p. 1176. Ναβονιδὸς ἡγεμόνης τῇ μάχῃ καὶ φυγῇ ἀνεστῆς συνελθὼν εἰς τὴν Βορσιππὴν πόλιν. Κίρος δὲ βασιλεύοντι καταλαβόμενος καὶ συντάξας τὰ ἔθνη τῆς πόλεως τὴν κατὰ κράτος ἀνέστηκεν ἐπὶ Βόρσπην ἀπολαύσαντος τὸν Ναβονιδόν. τὸ δὲ Ναβονιδὸν οὐκ ἐκείνου τὴν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ὅρχειν αὐτὸν, πρὶν αὐτὸν χρῆσθαι Κίρος φιλασθέντος, καὶ διὰς ἀναστῆναι αὐτὸν Καρμανίαν, ἐξέμελλεν ἐκ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας. Ναβονιδὸς μὲν οὖν τὸ λαὸν τοῦ χρόνου διακρινόμενος ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ χώρῃ κατέσχευε τὸν βίον.

¹¹ Vol. I. p. 416.

¹² In forming the first column upon Josephus, I have introduced some corrections; omitting the months of Laborosarchod, which were doubtless included by the author of the Canon in the adjacent reign; and placing the first year of the captivity in N.E. 143. So that the first year of Nebuchadnezzar, according to the Canon, is contemporary with the second year of the captivity. The second column is adapted to the theory of Dr. Hales; which is in many points an improvement upon that of Jackson: but it will also illustrate the hypothesis of Jackson: the main question at issue being this, whether it is consonant with sacred and profane accounts that *Darius the Mede*

Y.	N.E.	B.C.	JOSEPHUS, &c.	JACKSON and HALES.
45	187	561	1. Evil Merodach.	1. Evil Merodach.
46	188	560	2.	2.
47	189	559	1. Neriglissar.	3.
48	190	558	2.	1. BELSHAZZAR. (Neriglissar.) [Daniel's vision. c. VII.]
49	191	557	3.	2.
50	192	556	4. Laborosarchod 9 m.	3. [Daniel's vision. c. VIII.]
51	193	555	1. BELSHAZZAR. (Nabonadius.) [Daniel's vision. c. VII.]	4.
52	194	554	2.	5. Laborosarchod 9 m.
53	195	553	3. [Daniel's vision. c. VIII.]	1. Nabonadius. 1. DARIUS the MEDE. [Daniel's prayer. c. IX.]
54	196	552	4.	2. 2.
55	197	551	5.	3.
56	198	550	6.	4.
57	209	539	17.	15.
58	210	538	1. Cyrus takes Babylon. 1. DARIUS the MEDE. [Daniel's prayer. c. IX.]	16.
59	211	537	2.	17.
60	212	536	3. Edict of Cyrus. 1. CYRUS.	1. Cyrus takes Babylon. Edict of Cyrus.
61	213	535	4.	2.
62	214	534	5. [Daniel's vision. c. X.] 3.	3. [Daniel's vision. c. X.]

This radical objection immediately occurs to the scheme of Jackson and Hales, that a Median king is made to reign at Babylon seventeen years before the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus¹³. Another objection is, that this scheme does not agree with the duration of the Babylonian dynasty. "Tyre shall be forgotten seventy years, according to the days of one king." This is understood to mean one kingdom, and to express the duration of the dynasty of Nebuchadnezzar¹⁴. But, according to Jackson and Dr. Hales, the Babylonian kingdom ended in the fifty-third year of the captivity, and the last seventeen years belonged to the Median monarchy. Larcher, to reconcile Scripture with Herodotus, adopts another hypothesis. *Evil Merodach* is *Belshazzar*; *Neriglissar*, his brother-in-law, who slew him, is *Darius the Mede*; not a Median king, but a Mede by birth. Nabonadius is not related to his predecessor¹⁵, and yet is son of *Nebuchadnezzar*¹⁶. The daughter of *Nebuchadnezzar* marries a Mede; (*Darius the Mede*, or *Neriglissar*;) the younger son of *Nebuchadnezzar* (after the death of this stranger, *Darius the Mede*;) recovers the throne by destroying *Laborosarchod*, son of the usurper, and reigns by the name of *Nabonadius*.

This hypothesis obviates the preceding objections; but other difficulties still remain. *Darius the Mede* is connected with *Cyrus* by Daniel. The threatened judgment upon *Belshazzar* was, that his kingdom should be given to the *Medes and Persians*¹⁷. The laws administered

should precede Nabonadius. In this table, the years in the first column are the years of the captivity.

¹³ Larcher urges this: Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 175. A quel titre un roi de Médie seroit-il devenu roi de Babylone? Ce ne pouvoit être par droit de conquête. Il n'en est fait mention ni dans l'écriture ni dans les auteurs profanes. et cet.

¹⁴ Isaiah. XXIII. 15.

¹⁵ "Nebuchadnezzar began his conquests in the first year of his reign; from thence to the taking of Babylon by Cyrus are the seventy years: "and these limit the duration of the Babylonian "monarchy." Bp. Lowth. Jackson himself understands it in the same sense. Vol. I. p. 349, 350. "The Babylonian empire was destroyed by

"Cyrus:—this empire lasted just seventy years. "And this gives great light to the prophecy of "Isaiah."

¹⁶ Nériglissar étoit étranger, et n'avoit par lui-même aucun droit à la couronne. Mais le crédit qu'il avoit acquis à la faveur de son mariage, l'ascendant que lui donnoit le service qu'il venoit de rendre à l'état, en le délivrant d'un tyran détesté, sa qualité d'époux d'une fille du grand Nabuchodonosor, étoient de puissans motifs. Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 176. Conringius and Bouhier had held the same opinion.

¹⁷ Megasthenes, apud Euseb. Præp. IX. 41. Ναβονιδόου προσήκουσά οἱ εὐδοκί.

¹⁸ According to Herodotus, I. 188.

¹⁹ Dan. V. 28.

by Darius are the laws of the Medes and Persians^a. The one hundred and twenty princes appointed by Darius^a correspond to the one hundred and twenty-seven provinces of Ahasuerus^b, and to the enlarged extent of the empire under Cyrus. It may be farther observed, that Darius, the son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes, is much more likely to have reigned towards the close of the seventy years captivity. In the first year of his reign, *"Daniel understood by books the number of the years, whereof the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah the prophet, that he would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem."* That address of Daniel was more naturally made a year or two before the restoration of the Jews, than seventeen or twenty-three^d years before that event. Again, *"Daniel prospered in the reign of Darius, and in the reign of Cyrus the Persian."* This implies that the two reigns were successive, rather than divided by an intermediate reign of seventeen years.

Other difficulties lie in the way: *Evil Merodach* could hardly be *Belshazzar*, for he treated the Jews favourably, by releasing Jehoiakin from prison, while *Belshazzar* oppressed them. *Laborosoarchod* could not be *Belshazzar*, (as Jackson^f supposes,) because *Belshazzar* reigned three years at the least, and *Laborosoarchod* only nine months^e. *Neriglissar* could not be *Belshazzar*, (who was the son or grandson of Nebuchadnezzar,) unless we reject the accounts of Berosus and Megasthenes, which make him a stranger. The accounts of these two writers are irreconcilable with those of Herodotus and Xenophon. Nabonadius, a Babylonian lord, the viceroy of a Median king, is not consistent with Labynetius son of Nebuchadnezzar. According to Berosus, the last king of Babylon fled: according to Xenophon^h, he perished at the capture of the city.

Jacksonⁱ, indeed, charges Herodotus with mistake, in his account of the last king of Babylon. I should rather determine in favour of Herodotus and against Berosus. Herodotus, at the distance of eighty years from the event, might collect facts respecting the capture of Babylon and its last king from oral information. Megasthenes and Berosus could only compile from books. The value of the materials which would be in their hands we shall not estimate very highly, when we consider the character of those materials. In the great monarchies of Asia, Oriental history has seldom been faithfully delivered by the Orientals themselves. In

^a Dan. VI. 8.

^b Dan. VI. 1.

^c Esther I. 1.

^d Dan. IX. 1, 2.

^e Twenty-three years would be the result of Larcher's scheme, according to my dates: but Larcher himself places the first of Darius the Mede forty years before the end of the captivity. His chronology will occur for observation in a future page.

^f Dan. VI. 28.

^g Vol. I. p. 406.

^h The description of Belshazzar in Dan. V. 1—3, cannot be applied to Laborosoarchod, who was a child, or boy; *παῖς*, according to the accounts transmitted of him.

ⁱ Cyrop. VII. 5, 1—32.

^j Vol. I. p. 421. "Herodotus by mistake makes the last king of Babylon, whom he calls Labynetius, the son of Nebuchadnezzar; (his elder Labynetius and whose queen was Nitocris) who inherited, he says, from his father the kingdom of Assyria." Xenophon is also charged

with error: "By his account, this young king who was slain could not be the last king of Babylon, who reigned seventeen years, as Berosus and Ptolemy agree. Farther, Babylon was not taken by Cyrus till B. C. 536. Hence it appears that Xenophon's last king of Babylon could be no other than Laborosoarchod, the Belshazzar of Daniel. Xenophon, therefore, not being acquainted with the Chaldean annals, has confounded the Babylonian history by an error of seventeen years." This is inaccurate. Xenophon concurs with the Canon in the time of the capture of Babylon. See the Tables, B. C. 538, 2. This event is the last military action of Cyrus recorded by Xenophon. After this conquest, the civil and domestic arrangements of Cyrus are described: Cyrop. VII. 5, 32.—VIII. 4, 36.—his progress into Persia is related: VIII. 5.—the distribution of his time: VIII. 6, 22.—and his death after the seventh visit to Persia: VIII. 7.

the ancient times, before the Greek kingdoms of Asia diffused knowledge and information, it is not likely that history would be undertaken by private individuals. The habits of the people, and the form of their governments, precluded all free inquiry and any impartial investigation of the truth. The written histories of past transactions would be contained in the archives of the state; and these royal records^k, drawn up under the direction of the reigning despot, would deliver just such a representation of facts as the government of the day thought fit to give; just so much of the truth as it suited their purpose to communicate. Of the authority of such materials for history we may judge, by comparing the account which has been transmitted to us from Ctesias^l of the rise of the Medes and the fall of Nineveh, with the very different account which Herodotus has left of the same transactions: the one utterly at variance with any thing possible, convicted of absurdity in every circumstance by the plain evidence of Scripture; the other confirmed by the same authority in all the particulars both of facts and dates. And yet Ctesias drew his narrative from royal archives^m; and, in this part of his subject at least, had no temptation to wilful falsehood. His errors must be charged upon his materials. From such materials as these Megasthenes and Berosus would collect their narratives; at the distance of two centuries and a half from the facts, when all opportunity of correcting their authorities from any other sources of information had long since passed away.

The sum of the whole is this. If we adopt the system of Jackson and Dr. Hales, we suppose Herodotus and Xenophon to be both in error, in order to sustain the credit of Berosus and Megasthenes; and we obtain a result not very conformable to the tenor of Scripture. If we adopt the arrangement founded upon Josephus, we sacrifice the accounts of Berosus as erroneous, but we find the narratives of Herodotus and Xenophon perfectly consistent with each other and with Scripture. I have therefore no hesitation in adhering to this arrangement, as the least beset with difficulties, and in sacrificing Berosus, rather than Herodotus or Xenophon.

To all the objections already mentioned, this must be superadded: that any system which places Darius before Nabonadius is incompatible with the dates of the Astronomical Canon. It has been shewn that the Canon is consistent with that other arrangement, which places Darius the Mede within the reign of Cyrus. But all those, who have departed from that arrangement, are obliged to supply the defect of two years by interpolation. Jackson supplies the two deficient years by adding two years to the Babylonian reigns, and by bringing down the capture of Babylon to B. C. 536.ⁿ Dr. Hales^o, although he admits those two years to be

^k Βασιλικαὶ ἀπογραφαί. Diod. II. 22.

^l Apud Diod. II. 23—28. 32—34.

^m Ἐκ τῶν βασιλικῶν διφθερόν ἐν αἷς οἱ Πέρσαι τὰς παλαιὰς πράξεις κατὰ τὴν ῥῆσιν εἶχον συνταγμένας. Diod. II. 32.

ⁿ He adopts the two years from Syncellus, p. 207, and thus arranges the Babylonian reigns:

	Y.	B. C.
Nebuchadnezzar . . .	43 . . .	604.
Evil Merodach . . .	3 . . .	561.
Neriglissar	5 . . .	558.
Laborosoarch. 9 m. }	17 . . .	553.
Nabonadius		
Cyrus	9 . . .	536.

He continues downwards these interpolated years, till he arrives at the reign of Ochus: for which derangement of Persian chronology he has justly merited the animadversion of Dr. Hales. Vol. I. p. 284.

^o Dr. Hales gives the following account of this matter. Vol. I. p. 281—284. "It must be acknowledged that, in this single period, a small correction is necessary to accommodate the Canon to Scripture; for, according to the Canon, from the first Nebuchadn. B. C. 604, to the first of Cyrus, B. C. 538, is an interval of only sixty-six years. To remedy this, Syncellus, the oldest Christian author who has noticed it, has

interpolations, yet has in effect adopted them; and has been compelled to resort to the same expedient, of bringing down the capture to B. C. 536.

The two interpolated years, making the second and third Babylonian reigns eight years instead of six, have been drawn from Syncellus; who gives two copies of the Canon. One of these copies bears the following title: *Ῥτὰ ἐτη ἵως Κύρου κατὰ τὴν ἐκκλησιαστικὴν στοιχείωσιν*. Cyrus and his four predecessors are thus given:

	Y.	N. E.
(Sum of the preceding reigns)	128.	
18. Ναβουχοδονόσορ	43. ... 129.	
19. Ἐβιδάν Μεροδάχ	5. ... 172.	
19. Νιγηλίσσαρος ὁ καὶ Βαλτάσαρ	3. ... 177.	
19. Ναβονάδιος ὁ καὶ Ἀστυάγης	17. ... 180.	
19. Κύρος	31. ... 197.	

The corruption of this copy of the Canon may be traced to two causes. Syncellus, and the writers who preceded him, imagined that the first year of Cyrus, in which the captivity ended, was the first of Cyrus in *Persia*, or the first of his whole reign⁹. Hence thirty-one years

"given two copies of the Canon.—Both these copies agree in having two interpolated years in the reigns of Ilvarodam and Nericassolassar, making together eight years instead of six. (p. 207, 208, ed. Paris.) An anonymous Greek canon (apud Scalig. Emend. Temp. p. 743.) adopted this interpolation, and Scaliger, Petavius, Usher, Prideaux, Jackson, &c. have adopted it, as indispensably necessary to reconcile the Canon to Holy Writ.—The Canon dates the accession of Cyrus, not from the capture of Babylon itself, but from the defeat of Nabonadius by Cyrus, about two years before.—That Cyrus did not survive the capture of Babylon above seven years, may be collected from Xenophon. (τὸ ἔθνος ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ. lib. VIII.) We are therefore abundantly warranted to deduct two years from the nine assigned to Cyrus, in order to reduce the commencement of his sovereignty to the actual capture of Babylon, two years after his decisive victory; this deduction exactly compensating the addition of two years to the reigns of Evil Merodach and Belshazzar, and thus preserving the subsequent integrity of the Canon.—Jackson, by continuing downwards the two interpolated years, dates the reigns of Cambyzes, Darius, Xerxes, &c. each two years lower than the Canon." These observations are not very intelligible. If those two years in the second and third Babylonian reigns were interpolations, the obvious mode of restoring the Canon to its integrity and correctness was by expunging them; and by reducing those reigns from eight years to six. But, to compensate for the interpolation by altering the years of Cyrus from nine to seven, is to amend

one breach in the integrity of the copy by superadding another. Dr. Hales, however, in all his tables of these reigns, retains the interpolated years; as in vol. II. p. xxxv. p. 489. vol. III. p. 73. He was driven to the insertion of them by the necessity of the case. Having withdrawn the two years of Darius the Mede from the reign of Cyrus, in which they were included, he was compelled to replace them by enlarging the amount of the Babylonian reigns.

⁹ Syncell. p. 208. ed. Paris.

⁹ Thus Africanus: apud Euseb. Præp. X. 10. p. 488. C. μετὰ τὰ ὅτις αἰχμαλωσίας ἐπὶ Κύρου Περσῶν ἐβασίλευεν ὃ ἔτις Ὀλυμπιάς ἔχθη νῆ. [B. C. 545.] —Κύρος δὲν, τὸ πρῶτον τῇ ἀρχῇ ἔτει, ἔπειτα ὅλυνται αὐτοῦ τὸ πρῶτον, τὴν πρῶτην ἀπὸ τοῦ λαοῦ, πληρωθείσης τῆς ἐβραμικαίας ἐτίας.—p. 489. B. Διμηκίας τῇ νῆ ἔτος πρῶτον, τὸν δὲ Κύρος βασιλεύς ἔτος πρῶτον, ἔπειτα ὅλυνται αὐτοῦ τὸ πρῶτον. And Syncellus himself, p. 222.—τὸ πρῶτον ἔτει Κύρου ὁ ἐβραμικαίος χρόνος ἐληφθῆναι, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ ὅτι ἔτος Ἰωακείμ. But this reign of Cyrus was of thirty-one years, in the first of which the decree was issued: Syncell. p. 231. He thus computes another period: p. 222. τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τελευταίας τοῦ Ναβουχοδονόσορ ἐπὶ τὴν τέλει οὐκοῦν τῷ ναοῦ καὶ τοῖς χρηματισμαῖς Ζαχαρίου τοῦ προφήτου πάλιν ὅτι συναριθμηταὶ εἴσιν:

Evilmerodach	5
Nericassolassar	3
Δαμῖος Ἀστυάγης	17
Cyrus	31
Cambyzes	8
Darius [first 6.]	6
	70

But

came to be introduced into the Canon, instead of nine, as the amount of his reign: the accession of Nebuchadnezzar was raised to N. E. 129, fifteen years higher than its true date, and a proportionate number of years in the preceding reigns was omitted. A second cause of corruption was the error of imagining Nabonadius to be *Astyages*, (their *Darius* the *Mede*.) The reign of Darius the Mede, as we know from Daniel, formed a component part of the term of seventy years. When, therefore, his years came to be included in one of the Babylonian reigns, the ancient Christian chronologers found themselves in precisely the same difficulty as the modern, from the deficiency of those two years: and they completed the period by augmenting the reigns which followed Nebuchadnezzar. Josephus, who computed the reign of Darius the Mede in its right place, found these two Babylonian reigns, in Berossus and other authors, stated at 2+4, or 6 years; but, when the difficulty began to be felt, then the augmented amount of those reigns, 3+5, or 8 years, found its way into copies of the Canon. These two causes produced corruption. The chronologers shortened the reigns which preceded Nebuchadnezzar, that they might insert the whole reign of Cyrus: they extended the reigns which followed Nebuchadnezzar, that they might supply the amount which they had lost in the years of Darius the Mede.

Syncellus has given another copy of the Canon, with this title*: *τὰ ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου ἐπὶ, κατὰ ἀστρονομικὴν κανόνα*. The numbers assigned to the five reigns are these:

	Y.	N. E.
19. Ναβοκαλασσάρου τοῦ καὶ Ναβουχοδονόσορ	43. ... 125.	
19. Ἰλλουαρουδάμου	3. ... 168.	
19. Νηρηκασολασάρου	5. ... 171.	
19. Ναβοναδίου τοῦ καὶ Ἀστυάγους	34. ... 176.	
19. Κύρου	9. ... 210.	

Here also are the two interpolated years; but at the same time are other variations from the true copy. The years of Nabonadius are thirty-four. The reign of Nebuchadnezzar is carried upwards nineteen years, and these nineteen years are compensated by omissions in the preceding reigns. The corruption of the numbers in this list may be ascribed to the second cause already mentioned: *Astyages*, the last king of Media, was *Darius* the *Mede*; and reigned at Babylon under the name of *Nabonadius*. When this error was once established, the years of Nabonadius would be liable to alteration; and thirty-four years out of the thirty-five, or thirty-eight, of *Astyages* would be ascribed to his reign at Babylon[†]. But whatever was the cause of the corruption, it is manifest upon a bare inspection that these two lists in

But, by this calculation, the fourth of Jehoia- kim, instead of being 69+9, or 78 years before the death of Cyrus, is 69+31, or 100 years before it. Hence his date, p. 217, for the fourth of Jehoia- kim is B. C. 629; corresponding to his first of Cyrus, B. C. 560.

[†] That is, subsequent to, and exclusive of, the reign of Nabonadius. See above, p. 279.

[†] Syncell. p. 207.

[†] Syncellus, p. 231, enters upon an inquiry, what portion of his reign was to be assigned to *Medus*, and what to *Babylon*: ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου ἐπὶ τὸ α' ἔτος Δαρίου Ἀστυάγους ἐπὶ εἰς, κατὰ μὲν τὸν

μαθηματικὸν κανόνα 19, κατὰ δὲ τὸν παρὸν ἐκκλησια- στικὸν 34. καὶ οὐδὲν διέφερον, ὥστε γὰρ εἶδέναι ὅτι ὁ Χαλδαῖος καὶ ἀστρονομικὸς κανὼν τὸν μὲν Ἀστυάγην 19, λογίζεται Χαλδαῖον βασιλεύσαντα, ὁ δὲ ἐκκλησιαστικὸς 34, τὸ πλείονον. ἐπεὶ καὶ 19 μὲν τινὲς φασιν, τῇ δὲ Κύρῳ ὁ αὐτὸς ἀστρονομικὸς κανὼν 9 μὲν λογίζεται, ὁ δὲ ἐκκλη- σιαστικὸς 31.—ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀστυάγους παρ' ἐναντίον τοῦ ἀστρονομικοῦ ἡμεῖς τὸν μὲν 19, καὶ τὸν 31. Ναβονάδου ὁ τελευταῖος βασιλεὺς Μήδων (Ἀστυάγης) καὶ ἔτι τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ καταστρεφόμενος τὸν Νηρη- γλίσσαρον, τὸν καὶ Βαλτάσαρ, ἀπέλεν αὐτὸν καὶ κατέσχε- τὴν βασιλείαν Χαλδαίων καὶ Μήδων ἅλλῃ ἐπὶ 3, κατὰ δὲ τινος, 19.

Syncellus are wholly unworthy of credit. In the list, entitled the *ecclesiastical*, the series of dates is so deranged and altered, by the omission, the shortening, and the interpolation of reigns, that only a single date, the first year of the era, remains in its proper place: in the *mathematical* canon, the fourteenth and fifteenth reigns are shortened, to afford space for nineteen interpolated years after Nebuchadnezzar^v. Consequently those two added years, derived from these copies of the Canon, which make the two reigns in question eight years instead of six, ought to be rejected as standing upon no authority.

That the copy published by Petavius and Dodwell is the correct copy, is attested by a reference in the astronomical work of Ptolemy himself^u, who places the fifth year of Nabopolassar in the 127th year of the era: τῷ γὰρ ἑνὶ Ναβονολασσάρου, ὃ ἔστιν πρῶτον ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. But, if his fifth year was N. E. 127, his first was N. E. 123, his twenty-first was N. E. 143, and the first of his son Nebuchadnezzar was N. E. 144, or B. C. 604, precisely where it is placed by this copy of the Canon. This verification of Dodwell's copy had escaped the notice of Larcher, when he rejected the edition of Dodwell, and most injudiciously preferred the copy of Syncellus^x.

^v The corruption of the two copies in Syncellus will be seen by the following comparison of the first reigns with those of the genuine copy. The first column of numbers describes the years of the genuine copy; the second, those of the *ecclesiastical*; the third, those of the *astronomical* canon in Syncellus. An asterisk represents the omitted reigns.

	Y.	Y.	Y.
1. Nabonassar	14.	25.	14.
2. Nadius	2.	8.	2.
3. Chinzirus and Porus	5.	5.	5.
4. Jugæus	5.	5.	5.
5. Mardok Empad	12.	12.	12.
6. Archianus	5.	5.	5.
7. Interregnum	2.	2.	2.
8. Belibus	3.	3.	3.
9. Apronadius	6.	6.	6.
10. Rigebeus	1.	*	1.
11. Mesessimordacus	4.	*	4.
12. Interregnum	8.	*	8.
13. Asaradinus	13.	13.	13.
14. Saoduchinus	20.	9.	9.
15. Chyniladanus	22.	14.	14.
	122.	107.	103.

Jackson asserts, (vol. I. p. 379.) that, although the Paris copy of the Canon makes the capture of Babylon B. C. 538, "the copy preserved by Syncellus of Ptolemy's Canon agrees with the computation at B. C. 536." This is not a true representation of the case. The added years in Syncellus do not bring down the capture of Babylon to a lower point; they carry the reign of Nebuchadnezzar upward to a higher. According to the lists in Syncellus, the accession of Nebuchadnezzar was either N. E. 129, or 125. that is, B. C.

619, or 623. instead of the true date N. E. 144, and B. C. 604. In one list, the reign of Cyrus is at its true date, N. E. 210. B. C. 538. Syncellus's own date for the first of Cyrus at Babylon was B. C. 560.

^u Mey. *Surviv.* V. 14. p. 125.

^x Larcher, *Hérodote*, tom. VII. p. 180, 181. *Ce Canon se trouve dans le commentaire de Théon sur l'ouvrage de Ptolémée, intitulé πρῆξις καὶ δόξα. "le canon succinct." Plusieurs savans l'ont fait imprimer. On fait cas de l'édition de Dodwell, qui a été faite sur des manuscrits de Yossius, et se trouve dans l'Appendix à la suite des Dissertations Cyprianiques, p. 163. Georges le Syncelle nous a conservé le même Canon dans sa Chronographie, p. 207. et je ne vois pas de raisons qui empêchent son édition de jouir d'une moindre estime que celle de Dodwell. Je lui ai donné la préférence, parce qu'elle s'accorde mieux avec le récit d'Hérodote. Je dis plus: le canon de cette édition (de Dodwell) ne peut s'accorder avec l'Écriture.*

His dates, accordingly, are the following: p. 183—185.

	Y.	B. C.
Nabuchodonosor	43.	623.
Itarodamus: nommé Evilnérodach par l'Écriture et Béroze, et Baltassar par Daniel	3.	580.
Nérégasolarus, ou Nerglissar de Béroze, ou Darius Mède	5.	577.
Nabonadius	34.	572.
Cyrus prend Babylone	(9.)	538.
Les Juifs retournent dans leur patrie, après 70 ans de captivité		537.

As

The preceding inquiry leads us to these conclusions: that the term of sixty-six years from Nebuchadnezzar to the first of Cyrus is rightly numbered in the Canon; that the seventy years' captivity commenced B. C. 605, in the year before the sole reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and terminated with the third year of Cyrus, according to the Canon; that the capture of Babylon is rightly placed in B. C. 538; and that the edict for the return of the Jews, at the end of B. C. 536, was in the first year of Cyrus, computed from the death of Darius the Mede.

The first of the following tables exhibits the reigns of the Persian kings according to the technical principles of the Canon, which omits fractions of years; the other represents the actual commencement of their reigns, as far as historical evidence remains to establish it.

As he objects against the edition of Dodwell its nonconformity with Scripture, it might be presumed that his own arrangement of the Canon would be more conformable. How far he has obviated that objection will appear from his own dates for the Jewish reigns, which are these: p. 597—615.

	Y.	B. C.
Hezekiah	29.	727.
Manasseh	55.	698.
Amon	2.	643.
Josiah	31.	641.
Jehoiakim	11.	610.
Zedekiah	11.	599.
Captivity of Zedekiah		589.

The Scripture gives the following *synchronisms*: the 1st of Nebuchadnezzar is the 4th of Jehoiakim; the 8th—is the 11th of Jehoiakim; the 19th—is the 11th of Zedekiah; the 1st of Evil Merodach is the 37th of Jehoiakim's captivity.

The result of Larcher's chronology is this: the first year of Nebuchadnezzar is the nineteenth year of king Josiah: the fourteenth of Nebuchadnezzar is the first of Jehoiakim: the first of Evil Merodach is the 20th of Jehoiakim's captivity: the destruction of the temple and the captivity of Zedekiah

are made to fall upon the thirty-fifth year of Nebuchadnezzar: the death of Evil Merodach (who is Belshazzar) happens fifteen years before Jehoiakim is withdrawn out of prison. If the object had been utterly to confound all the scripture dates, and to introduce irreparable confusion into the chronology of this period, it could not have been accomplished more effectually, than by the scheme of dates which Larcher has proposed. He has unwarily joined together parts of two discordant systems. The reign of Nebuchadnezzar was raised to a higher date by those who placed the end of the captivity at the Persian sovereignty of Cyrus, that they might adapt the Babylonian dynasty to their own conceptions of the termination of the seventy years. But, with the captivity itself, the Jewish reigns were necessarily raised. Africanus, Syncellus, and others, who dated the end of the captivity at the 55th Olympiad, carried upwards the reigns of the Jewish kings a proportionate number of years. But no chronologers who placed the termination of the seventy years at B. C. 538 thought of placing the commencement of Nebuchadnezzar at B. C. 625. And this is one proof of the corruption of that copy of the Canon, which Larcher has preferred; that, while it retains the nine years of Cyrus, it dates the accession of Nebuchadnezzar eighty-five years before him.

Com- menced.	B. C. N. E.	Y.	B. C.	Y. M.	B. C.
Jan. 5.	210. Cyrus (last 9.)	9.	538.	1. Cyrus in Persia	30. 559.
Jan. 3.	219. Cambyses	8.	529.	— conquers Lydia	546.
				— Babylon	538.
Jan. 1.	227. Darius Hystaspes	36.	521.	2. Cambyses	7. 529.
Dec. 23. 486.	263. Xerxes	21.	485.	3. Smerdis	7. 522.
				4. Darius Hystaspes	36. 521.
				5. Xerxes	20. 485.
				6. Artabanus	7. 465.
Dec. 17. 465.	284. Artaxerxes I.	41.	464.	7. Artaxerxes Longim.	40. 465.
				8. Xerxes II.	2. 425.
				9. Sogdianus	7. 425.
Dec. 7.	424. 325. Darius II.	19.	423.	10. Darius Nothus	19. 424.
Dec. 2.	405. 344. Artaxerxes II.	46.	404.	11. Artaxerxes Mnemon	(46.) 405.
Nov. 21.	359. 390. Ochus	21.	358.	12. Ochus	(21.) 359.
Nov. 16.	338. 411. Arses	2.	337.	13. Arses	2. 338.
Nov. 15.	336. 413. Darius III.	4.	335.	14. Darius Codoman	4. 11. 336.
Nov. 14.	332. 417. Alexander (last 8.)	8.	331.	Alexander (last 8.)	7. 8. 331. [Oct. 1. 331.]
Nov. 12.	324. 425. Philippus Aridæus	7.	323.	Philippus Aridæus	6. 4. 323. [May, 323.]

2. CAMBYSES. The reign of Cambyses is determined by the testimonies quoted in the Tables, B. C. 521. His conquest of Egypt is fixed to the fifth year of his reign by the concurrent testimonies of Herodotus, Diodorus, and Eusebius. Diodorus² places it in Olymp. 63. 3. [B. C. 524.] "Ἀμασις κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον καὶ ἐν χρόνῳ Καμβύσης ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ἰσχυροτέρησεν ἐπὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον, κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος τῆς ἐξήκοστῆς καὶ τρίτης οὐλυμπιάδος". The date of the Canon for the reign of Cambyses is confirmed by a reference in the astronomical work of Ptolemy³: τῷ ζ' ἔτει Καμβύσου, ὃ ἴσται σὺν ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. But, if his seventh year was connumerary with N. E. 225, his first year commenced with N. E. 219, or Jan. 3. B. C. 529.

4. DARIUS HYSTASPES. The thirty-six years of his reign are attested by the Canon, Herodotus, and Manetho⁴. And the date of the Canon is verified by the following reference in Ptolemy⁵:—ἐκλειψὲν τὴν ἐπὶ Δαρείου τοῦ πρώτου τετηρημένην ἐν Βαβυλῶνι τῷ πρώτῳ καὶ τριακοστῷ αὐτοῦ ἔτει,—καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς τῆς ἐπὶ Ναβονασάρου χρόνος συνάγει ἔτη σγ'. καὶ ἡμέρας ρξβ'. His thirtieth year was therefore connumerary with N. E. 256, consequently his first year commenced with N. E. 227. Jan. 1. B. C. 521. conformably with Herodotus and Eusebius⁶.

The Naxian war began B. C. 501. in the twenty-first year of Darius. In the preceding twenty years of his reign the following transactions occurred. The siege of Babylon⁷ was undertaken at the same time as an expedition to Samos to restore Syloson: and the Samian war was in the beginning of the reign of Darius⁸. The siege of Babylon lasted twenty months⁹. After the capture of that city, ἡ γίνετο ἐπὶ Σκύθας τοῦ Δαρείου ἱλασις. Darius remained more

² See the Tables, B. C. 546.

³ I. 68.

⁴ Manetho, quoted by Africanus, apud Syncellum, p. 75, improperly gives Cambyses six years in Egypt, and eleven years in the whole: Καμβύσης ἔτει ε' τῆς ἐκλειψὲς βασιλείας Περσῶν ἱερατεύσαντες Αἰγύπτῳ ἔτη γ'. His reign in Egypt would be about three years and five months: which is not contrary to Herodotus: whose expressions, Καμβύσης χρόνῳ περὶ Αἴγυπτον, (III. 61.) do not imply "staid" "several years in Egypt," as Jackson has understood them; (vol. I. p. 453. note,) but simply

"wasting much time there."

⁵ Mey. Syncell. V. 14. p. 125.

⁶ Apud Syncellum, p. 75.

⁷ Mey. Syncell. IV. 9. p. 102.

⁸ See the Tables, B. C. 521.

⁹ Herodot. III. 151.

¹⁰ Conf. III. 140.

¹¹ Euseb. Chron. Herodot. III. 153.

¹² Clemens, in his present text, appears to mention the capture of Babylon: Strom. I. p. 336. C. D. ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης οὐλυμπιάδος ἔτος φασὶν ἐπὶ 'Ρώμης κτίσιν συνάγεσθαι ἔτη εικοσιτέσσαρα' ἐνταῦθα ἐπὶ διακ-

than sixty days beyond the Danube¹. On his return to Sestos², he leaves Megabazus general in Europe; who reduces Perinthus, Thrace, and Paonia³. Then ambassadors are sent to the king of Macedonia⁴, and Megabazus, ῥάγων τοὺς Παίονας, ἀπέκτετο ἐς Σάρδεις. The Scythian war and the subsequent conquests of Megabazus might occupy two successive campaigns. After this, Darius, leaving Artaphernes governor of Sardis, ἀπέκλειψε ἐς Σούσα. and Otanes, being appointed successor of Megabazus, reduces Byzantium, Chalcidon, Lemnos, Imbros⁵. Then followed an interval of tranquillity before the affair of Naxos; which was first agitated in the twentieth year of Darius, B. C. 502; the year preceding the siege of Naxos. This interval is indefinitely described as not very long: μετὰ δὲ, οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον ἀνεσις κακῶν ἦν, καὶ ἤρχετο τὸ δεύτερον ἐκ Νάξου γίνεσθαι κακὰ.

If we place with Wesseling⁶ the Scythian expedition in B. C. 508—507, the campaign of Megabazus will be in B. C. 506, the campaign of Otanes will fall within B. C. 505, or 504, and οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον will imply a tranquillity of two years; until, in 502, the Naxian exiles applied to Aristagoras.

5. XERXES. The twenty-one years of Xerxes include the seven months of Artabanus, whom the Canon omits⁷. It has been shewn already⁸ that the accession of Xerxes is determined to the beginning of B. C. 485. His twentieth year was completed in the beginning of B. C. 465; he would survive his twentieth year about five months, and his death would happen in the beginning of the archonship of Lysitheus. The seven months of Artabanus, completing the twenty-one years, would bring down the accession of Artaxerxes (after the removal of Artabanus) to the beginning of B. C. 464, in the year of Nabonassar 284, where it is placed by the Canon⁹.

7. ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS reigned forty years, according to Diodorus¹⁰: ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Στρατοκλίου. [B. C. 424.]—Ἀρταξέρξης ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα. He has the same numbers elsewhere¹¹: τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεχόμενος ὁ Ἀρταξέρξης ἱερατεύσαντος ἔτη τετταράκοντα. Diodorus is confirmed by Thucydides¹², who records the death of Artaxerxes in the winter of the archon Stratocles: τοῦ δ' ἐπιγεγενημένου χειμῶνος, [October B. C. 425.] Ἀρταξέρξης—Ἀρταξέρξης ἀνδρα Πέρσην παρὰ βασιλείας πορευόμενον ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ξυλλαμβάνει ἐν 'Ηλίῳ· καὶ αὐτοῦ κομισθέντος, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς μὲν ἐπιστολάς ἀνέγνωσαν—τὸν δὲ Ἀρταξέρξην ὑστερον

σὶα τεσσαράκοντα τρία· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Βαβυλῶνος ἀλώσεως ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν ἔτη ἑκατὸν ὀχθόκοντα ἔξ. These numbers are, B. C. 752—243=B. C. 509; and B. C. 323+186=B. C. 509. But, 1. it is highly improbable that the capture of Babylon by Darius, and not the more memorable capture by Cyrus, should be referred to as a chronological epoch. 2. This date would suppose the recovery of Babylon to have been delayed till the twelfth year of Darius, which is not likely. 3. The tenor of the computations in this passage require a Roman rather than a Grecian epoch. For these reasons, the correction proposed for that passage seems highly probable: ἐτελεύτησεν ἐπὶ (τὴν βασιλείαν ἀναίρων ἔτη) διακεία τεσσαράκ. τρία· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς βασιλείας ἀναίρων ἐπὶ, κ. τ. λ.

¹ Herodot. IV. 1—118. ² IV. 133. 136. ³ c. 143. ⁴ Herodot. V. 1—2. 16. ⁵ V. 17—22. ⁶ V. 23. ⁷ V. 25.

⁸ V. 26, 27.

⁹ Herodot. V. 28.

¹⁰ Ad Herodot. VI. 40.

¹¹ See the Tables, B. C. 465, 2.

¹² See above, c. 5. p. 223.

¹³ The first *thoth* of Artaxerxes was equivalent to Dec. 17, B. C. 465: consequently, on the principles of the Canon, his true accession was subsequent to that day, or at least not prior to it. That accession being preceded by the seven months of Artabanus, the death of Xerxes is carried back to some point in the year of Nabonassar 283, corresponding with the beginning of the year of Lysitheus: conformably to the date of Diodorus. We may place the death of Xerxes in the first month of that archon, [July B. C. 465.] and the accession of Artaxerxes in the eighth month. [February B. C. 464.]

¹⁴ XII. 64.

¹⁵ XI. 69.

¹⁶ IV. 50.

ἀποστείλουσι τριῖναι ἐς Ἑρεσον, καὶ πρίσβεις ἅμα· οἱ πυθέμενοι αὐτοῖσι βασιλείᾳ Ἀρταξέρην τὸν Ξέρου νεώστ' τεθνήκοντα (κατὰ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἐτελεύτησεν) ἐκ οἴκου ἀνεχώρησαν. If the death of Artaxerxes was known at Ephesus in the winter of the archon Stratocles, as may be collected from this narrative, he would barely survive the *thoth* of N. E. 324, or December 7, B. C. 425, although his reign is extended by the Canon to December of the following year. But that is explained by the practice of the Canon, which computed to his forty-first year the months of *Xerxes II.* and *Sogdianus*. The actual reign of Artaxerxes would be something less than forty years.

8. 9. *XERXES II. SOGDIANUS*. The amount of these two reigns is stated by Diodorus^b: (ἐκ ἀρχοντος Ἰσάρχου).—Ξέρξης ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἑκατόν· ὡς δ' ἔνιοι γράφουσι, μῆνας δύο. τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδέξαμενος ὁ ἀδελφὸς Σογδιανὸς ἔρξε μῆνας ἑπτά. τοῦτον δ' ἀνέλκων Δαρεῖος ἱβασίλευσεν ἐπὶ δεκαεννία. These two reigns are recognised by Manetho^c; but the reigns of Xerxes I. and Artaxerxes are inaccurately computed at 21 + 41 = 62 years, exclusive of the three short reigns which the Astronomical Canon has omitted. This places an interval of 63 y. 4 m. between the death of *Xerxes I.* and the accession of *Darius Nothus*. But, as Xerxes died in the middle of B. C. 485, this would bring down the accession of Nothus to the end of B. C. 422; contrary to Thucydides, who attests that his twelfth year was completed in January B. C. 411. We collect from hence that those three short reigns of sixteen months made a part of the sixty-two years computed by the Canon, and were distributed into the adjacent reigns.

10. *DARIUS NOTHUS*. His reign is twice stated by Diodorus^d at nineteen years, consistently with the Canon and Manetho. The accession of Darius may be gathered from Thucydides, who places the thirteenth year, current, of his reign in the winter of the archon Callias; about February B. C. 411.^e This testimony critically agrees with the date of the Canon, which places the first *thoth* of *Darius Nothus* at Dec. 7, B. C. 424, precisely 12 y. 2 m. before the date of the treaty in Thucydides. But this would leave a year for the two preceding reigns; since it has been shewn from Thucydides that the death of Artaxerxes must be placed, at the latest, in December B. C. 425. Consequently, either the two reigns were something more than nine months, or the accession of Darius preceded his first *thoth* in the Canon. It is probable that the compiler of the Astronomical Canon reckoned those reigns as a year; and brought down the forty-first of Artaxerxes, by which they were expressed, to the commencement of N. E. 325. These considerations determine the actual accession of *Nothus* to the sixth month of the archon Isarchus, December B. C. 424; commensurate with the *thoth* or technical date of his accession in the Canon.

11. *ARTAXERXES MNEMON*. Diodorus^f: Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχεν Ἀλεξίας. [B. C. 40½.]—μικρὸν δὲ τῆς εἰρήνης ὑστερον ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος ὁ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς, ἄρξας ἐπὶ δεκαεννία. τὴν δ' ἡγεμονίαν διεδέξατο τῶν υἱῶν ὁ πρεσβύτατος Ἀγταξέρξης, καὶ ἦρχεν ἐπὶ τρία πρὸς τοῖς τεσσαράκοντα.—Εἰς ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Μόλωνος. [B. C. 36½.]—μετ' ἐλπίγον ὁ μὲν βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἐπὶ τρία

^b XII. 71.

^c Quoted by Africanus apud Syncellum, p. 75.

ἰβόμη καὶ εἰκοστῇ δυναστείᾳ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ἦν.

α'. Καμβύσης, ἔπει ἐ τῆς αὐτοῦ βασιλείας Περσῶν,

ἱβασίλευσεν Ἀργύστου . . . ἐπὶ ε'.

β'. Δαρεῖος Ὑστάτου . . . ἐπὶ λγ'.

γ'. Ξέρξης ὁ μέγας . . . ἐπὶ κα'.

δ'. Ἀρταβανὸς . . . μῆνας ε'.

ε'. Ἀρταξέρξης . . . ἐπὶ μα'.

ς'. Ξέρξης . . . μῆνας δύο.

ζ'. Σογδιανός . . . μῆνας ε'.

η'. Δαρεῖος Ξέρξης . . . ἐπὶ λδ'.

θ'. Ἰμβὸς ἐπὶ λδ'. μῆνας δ'.

^d Diod. XII. 71. XIII. 108.

^e See the Tablen, B. C. 411, 2.

^f XIII. 104. 108. ^g XV. 90. 93.

πρὸς τοῖς τετταράκοντα· τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διεδέξατο Ὀχὸς ὁ μετονομασθεὶς Ἀρταξέρξης, καὶ ἱβασίλευσεν ἐπὶ τρία πρὸς τοῖς εἰκοσι. Diodorus and the Canon both agree in fixing the succession of *Mnemnon* to the year of Alexias. But, as the nineteen years of Darius commenced in the sixth month of Isarchus, they would necessarily terminate in the sixth month of Alexias: Diodorus, therefore, in placing the death of Darius after the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war, has possibly given him a few months more than the actual amount of his reign. We collect from Xenophon^b the following particulars: Lysander arrived at Ephesus at the close of B. C. 406. Not long afterwards, Cyrus sent for him: Κύρος μετεπέμψατο Λύσανδρον, ἐπὶ αὐτῷ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἦεν ἄγγιλος λίγων ὅτι ἄρρωστων ἔκρινεν καλοῖη, ὃν ἐν Θαιμηρίοις τῆς Μηδίας, ἐγγὺς Καδουσιαν, ἔρ' οὗς ἰσχυροῦσεν ἀριστῶτας. Accordingly Cyrus sent for him: Κύρος μετεπέμψατο Λύσανδρον, ἐπὶ αὐτῷ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἦεν ἄγγιλος λίγων ὅτι ἄρρωστων ἔκρινεν καλοῖη, ὃν ἐν Θαιμηρίοις τῆς Μηδίας, ἐγγὺς Καδουσιαν, ἔρ' οὗς ἰσχυροῦσεν ἀριστῶτας. This journey into the Upper Asia was undertaken in the beginning of B. C. 405. On the arrival of Cyrus, the king was still living, but died soon after^c. We may perhaps place his death in December of that year; the first month of N. E. 344, which is computed in the Canon as the first year of his successor.

In the commencement of the reign of Artaxerxes II. Diodorus and the Canon agree: but in the number of the years assigned to him there is a great diversity. Diodorus is consistent with himself: the *forty-three* years, which commence in the archonship of Alexias, expire in the year of Molon. Nor is the disagreement much in the collective amount of the two reigns, between Diodorus and the Canon. The former computes them at 43 + 23 = 66 years, and the reign of Ochus would terminate in B. C. 338. or N. E. 410: the Canon states them at 46 + 21 = 67 years, which places the death of Ochus one year lower^k. Other accounts, which are not of much authority, give to Artaxerxes forty or forty-two years^l. Our safest guide will be the Astronomical Canon^m.

^b Hel. II. 1, 13—15.

^c Compare Xenophon. Anab. I. 1. Plutarch. Artaxerx. c. 3.

^d The real difference might be only a few months: Diodorus might place the death of Ochus at the end of the archonship of Lysimachides, or June B. C. 338; the Canon, at the beginning of N. E. 411. or November of the same year.

^e Eusebius and the Alexandrine Chronicle, *forty* years. The chronology of the Chronicle is as follows: apud Scalig. Euseb. p. 245—251.

^f Οὐμανίδης.

ηβ'. Περσῶν ἱβασίλευσε πρῶτος Κύρος ἐπὶ λ'.

ηδ'. Καμβύσης ἐπὶ η'.

εα'. Δαρεῖος Ὑστάτου ἐπὶ λγ'.

δ'. Ξέρξης ἐπὶ κα'.

εζ'. Ἀρταβανὸς μῆνας ε'.

εζ'. Ἀρταξέρξης ἐπὶ μα'.

ςβ'. Δαρεῖος υἱὸς ἐπὶ ιθ'.

ςβ'. Σογδιανός ἐπὶ ε'.

ςγ'. Ἀρταξέρξης ὁ Μνήμων ἐπὶ μ'.

ςδ'. Ἀρταξέρξης ὁ καὶ Ὀχὸς ἐπὶ κζ'.

ςε'. Ἀρταξέρξης ἐπὶ λ'.

ςε'. Δαρεῖος ἐπὶ ς'.

Forty-two years are given to Mnemon by Clemens, Strom. I. p. 331. C. But these reigns in

the present copies of Clemens are still more erroneously stated than in the Alexandrine Chronicle: Κύρος ἐπὶ τριάντα· Καμβύσης, δεκαεννία· Δαρεῖος, εἴς καὶ τεσσαράκοντα· Ξέρξης, εἴς καὶ εἰκοσι· Ἀρταξέρξης, ἐν καὶ τεσσαράκοντα· Δαρεῖος, ἐκτὶ· Ἀρταξέρξης, τεσσαράκοντα δύο· Ὀχὸς ἢ Ἀρσῆς, τρία. The numbers in the last particular may be restored by reading Ὀχὸς κ'· Ἀρσῆς τρία. But from this corrupt state of the text nothing can be concluded, nor any testimony obtained. Plutarch, Artax. c. 30, has *sixty-two* years for the reign of Artaxerxes: βασιλεύσας δύο καὶ ἐξήκοντα. But it is not probable that these are the genuine numbers of Plutarch.

^m Some references, in which the years of Nabonassar are compared with the Athenian archons, belong to the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon. According to Ptolemy, *Μεγ. Συναξ.* IV. 11. p. 104—106, the sixth month of the archon *Phanostratus* [Dec. B. C. 383.] was the *first* of N. E. 366. ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Φανοστράτου, μῆνας πινειδεύωνος—γίνεται τοῖνυν αὐτοῖς ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ τζε' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Ἀλγυστίου δὲ 868. The twelfth month of the same archon [June B. C. 382.] was the *seventh* of the same year of Nabonassar: ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Φανοστράτου, σκυροφωμῶνος μῆνας, κατ' Ἀλγυστίου δὲ φαινοῦθ. γίνεται δὴ καὶ αὐτοῖς ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ τζε' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. Again, the sixth month of E-

12. OCHUS. The variations between Diodorus and the Canon with respect to the accession of this king have been already noticed. According to Diodorus he began to reign B. C. 361; according to the Canon his accession was subsequent to Nov. 21, B. C. 359. His recovery of Egypt is placed by Diodorus^a in the year of Apollodorus, B. C. 350. It is implied by Demosthenes that the conquest of Egypt was not yet accomplished in the preceding year^c. The letter of Philip to the Athenian people, preserved in the works of Demosthenes, attests that Egypt was recovered before B. C. 340. *P. Nectanebus*, the last native king of Egypt, had been established in the throne by Agesilaus in B. C. 361: consequently his reign was of eleven years, rather than eighteen, the amount ascribed to him by Manetho^d.

14. DARIUS CODOMANNUS. The accession of this prince is placed by the Canon in the first year of Alexander, and is made to be subsequent to the death of Philip. Diodorus^e expresses the time of his elevation more generally, but in sufficient conformity with the Canon: *παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν περὶ τοὺς τοὺς χρόνους, ἐν οἷς, Φιλίππου τελευτήσαντος, διετίετο τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀλέξανδρος*. In the copy of the Canon given by Syncellus^f he has six years: *Δαρείου τρίτου ἐτὶ 6'—σιγ'*. But, if the year of Nabonassar 418 had been computed to Darius, his reign would have been extended to Nov. 14, B. C. 330; whereas the death of Darius occurred in the preceding July. His actual reign, computed to the battle of Arbela, would be 4y. 11m. called four years in the Canon, because the reign of Alexander was dated from the *thoth* preceding.

vander [Dec. B. C. 382.] was the first of N. E. 367. *ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνην Εὐάνδρου, μῆνης ποσειδεῶνος τοῦ προτέρου, κατ' Ἀργυρίου 660.—γίνεται δὲ καὶ ἑτος ἡ χροῖος κατὰ τὸ 78' ἑτος ἀπὸ Ναβουασάου*. These were the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the reign of Mnemon.

^a XVI. 46—51.

^c In the archonship of Thessalus. *Pro Rhod.* p. 191. *Θαυμάζω ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἔτῳ ὑπὲρ μὲν Ἀργυρίου τάναντια πρῶτον βασιλεῖ τὴν πόλιν πεθόντος, κ. τ. λ.*

^d *Epistola Philippi*, p. 160. *πρὸ τοῦ λαβεῖν αὐτὸν Ἀργυρίου καὶ Φωκίου ἐνφύλασθε, ἀν' ἐκείνης τι νεωτέρῳ, παρακαλεῖν ἡμῶς ἐμὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας ἀπαντας ἐν' αὐτόν*. That letter was written in the autumn of B. C. 340. See the Tables, B. C. 340, 2.

^e See above, c. 3. p. 191.

^f Manetho, quoted by Africanus apud Syncellum, p. 76, 77, places the recovery of Egypt ten years later than the date of Diodorus: in the twentieth year of Ochus, and the sixty-fifth year after the accession of Artaxerxes Mnemon. But Eusebius, also quoting Manetho, agrees with Diodorus: *Ol.* 107. 1. [B. C. 355.] *Ochus Ægyptum tenuit Nectanebo in Æthiopiam pulso, in quo Ægyptiorum regnum destructum est: huc usque Ma-*

netho:—and it appears by the letter of Philip that Egypt was already reduced before the twentieth of Ochus. We may also remark, that the chronology of Syncellus is inconsistent with the time of *Amyrtæus the Saitæ*, who begins to reign at the commencement of the sixty-five years, in the first year of Artaxerxes: B. C. 404. But he had conducted a war against the Persian government more than fifty years before, in B. C. 460—455. See the Tables, B. C. 455. Eusebius, who agrees with Syncellus in making this period of Egyptian independence sixty-five years, places the commencement ten years higher: *Olymp.* 91. 3. [B. C. 414.] *Ægyptus a Persia recessit: et rursus Ægyptiorum renascitur dynastia 28, et regnavit Amyrtæus annis sex*. The sixty-five years of independence, then, are to be dated B. C. 414—350, with Eusebius, confirmed by Diodorus; and not B. C. 404—339, with Syncellus. *Amyrtæus*, after the Egyptian war, reigned forty years in the Marshes, and reestablished himself in Egypt in the tenth year of Darius Nothus; not in the first of Artaxerxes Mnemon.

^a XVII. 6.

^c P. 208.

XIX.

ATTIC MONTHS.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Ἑκατομβαιών. | 5. Μαμακτηριών. | 9. Ἐλαφηβολιών. |
| 2. Μεταγειτινιών. | 6. Ποσειδεών. | 10. Μουνυχιών. |
| 3. Βοηδρομιών. | 7. Γαμηλιών. | 11. Θαργηλιών. |
| 4. Πυανεψιών. | 8. Ἀνθεστηριών. | 12. Σκιροφοριών. |

1. HECATOMBÆON. ^a μὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὁ πρῶτος. The lexicographer is confirmed by Antiphon^b; who attests, that the two last months were *Thargelion* and *Sciophorion*: τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτῶ [he is speaking of the king-archon] λοιποὶ δύο μῆνες ἦσαν θαργηλιών καὶ σκιροφοριών.—and that the two first were *Hecatombæon* and *Metagitnion*: ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οὗτοι ὁ βασιλεὺς εἰσῆλθεν, ἔξω αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἡμέρας ἀρχαίμενοι τοῦ ἑκατομβαιῶνος μηνὸς τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας συνεχῶς ἀπαγράφονται.—καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῦ μεταγειτινιῶνος μηνὸς ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἡμέρας ἀρχαίμενοι ἔξω αὐτοῖς ἀπογράφονται.—παρῶν καὶ τοῦτου τοῦ μηνὸς εἰκοσιν ἡμέρας. ὥστε αἱ σύμπασαι ἡμέραι ἐγένοντο αὐτοῖς πλὴν ἢ πεντήκοντα ἐπὶ τοῦτου τοῦ βασιλείου. The season of Hecatombæon, near the summer solstice, is marked by Aristotle^c: *ἔθρους περὶ τὸν ἑκατομβαιῶνα περὶ τροπᾶς θριῖας*, who also shews its position between *Sciophorion* and *Metagitnion*: ^d περὶ τρεῖς μῆνας, σκιροφοριῶνα καὶ ἑκατομβαιῶνα καὶ μεταγειτινῶνα. The *Κρόνια* were celebrated in this month:—*δωδεκάτῃ τὸν νόμον εἰσένεγκεν*—καὶ ταῦτ' ὄντων Κρονίων, καὶ διὰ ταῦτ' ἀφαιμένης τῆς βουλῆς, and the *Παναθήναια μεγάλα*.—*Τιμοκράτης*—τοῦ ἑκατομβαιῶνος μηνὸς δωδεκάτῃ τὸν νόμον εἰσένεγκεν—*διαπραξάμενος μετὰ τῶν ὁμῶν ἐπιβουλεύοντων καθίσταται νομοθέτας διὰ ψήφισματος ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν Παναθηναίων προτάσει*. βούλομαι δ' ὑμῖν τὸ ψήφισμα αὐτὸ ἀναγνῶναι τὸ νικῆσαν.—*Ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος πρώτης ἐνδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἐπικράτης* εἶπεν, ὅπως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ θύγαι καὶ ἡ διοίκησις ἱκανὴ γένηται καὶ εἴ τινος ἐνδεὶ πρὸς τὰ Παναθήναια *διοικηθῇ, τοὺς πρυτάνεις καθίσταται νομοθέτας αὐρίον*.—Whence we learn that the *Panathenæa magna* at the 28th of Hecatombæon: τὰ γὰρ μεγάλα (Παναθήναια) τοῦ ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἐγένοντο τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τῆς 11^{ης}.

2. METAGITNION. ^e δεύτερος μὴν παρ' Ἀθηναίους.—ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Ἀπόλλωνι Μεταγειτινίῳ θύουσιν: ὡς Λυσιστρατίδης ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησι μνηνῶν. ^f Μεταγειτινιών. μὴν Ἀθήνησι δεύτερος.

3. BOEDROMION. ^g μὴν Ἀθήνησιν ἴστω ὁ τρίτος. The three first months are named in sue-

^a Bekker. *Anecd. Græc.* p. 247, 1.

^b περὶ τοῦ χρονιά, p. 146, 16—30.

^c Hist. Anim. V. 9, 6.

^d Hist. Anim. V. 15, 1.

^e Demosth. Timocrat. p. 708.

^f Demosth. Timocrat. p. 708, 709. The opinion of Petitus and Corsini, who understand the *Panathenæa minora* in this passage, will be considered under the month *Thargelion*.

^g It is strange that both Meursius and Dodwell should understand *τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τῆς 11^{ης}* to mean the twenty-third day of the month, (see Corsini. *Past. Att.* tom. II. p. 359.) when the practice of reckoning the last ten days of the Attic month backwards is so well known. An example of this practice (which is explained by Potter, *Archæolog.* vol. I. p. 524.) is given by Demosthenes, *Fals.*

Leg. p. 359. *εἰκάς*.—*ἰστέρα τῶν δέκατῃ, ἐνάτῃ, ὀγδόῃ*.—τῇ τετάρτῃ φθίνοντες ἡμετέρας ἡμέρας.—*ἡδὲ τὸν, ἰβόμην, ἑκτῇ, πέμπτῃ, τετάρτῃ*. Ulpian. ad loc. (p. 210. ed. Par.) *ἐκ τῆς πρώτης καὶ εἰκάδος ἐξ ὀκταετηρίδος λέγοντες τὴν πρῶτην εἰκάδα δέκατῃ καὶ τὴν δευτέραν εἰκάδα ἐνάτῃ καὶ τὴν τρίτην εἰκάδα ὀγδόῃ καὶ ἑμῶς ὅπως ἔως τῆς τριακάδος*. Accordingly, δέκατῃ φθίνοντες is the 21st; ἐνάτῃ, the 22d; τετάρτῃ φθίνοντες, the 27th; τρίτῃ φθίνοντες or ἀπὸ τῆς 28th of the month. The practice of the Athenians, in thus computing the last ten days of the month, resembled that of the Romans in computing their *Calends, Nones, and Ides*.

^h Harpocrat. v. Μεταγειτν. See Phot. Lex. v. Μεταγειτν. bis.

ⁱ Bekker. *Anecd. Græc.* p. 280, 26.

^j Bekker. p. 221, 30.

cessive order by Demosthenes^k: ἑκατομβαιῶν, μεταγεγνηῶν, βοηδρομιῶν. τούτου τοῦ μηνὸς μετὰ τὰ μυστήρια, κ. τ. λ. The μυστήρια μεγάλα, or 'Eleusinia, began on the 15th of this month, and ended on the 23d; occupying nine days^l.

4. PYANEPSION. μὴν Ἀθήνησι τέταρτος.—Πυανεψιών μὴν Ἀθήνησι δ'. These testimonies are confirmed by Plutarch^o: μεταγεγνηῶνς ἢ περὶ Κρανῶνα μάχη—βοηδρομιῶνς δὲ παρήλθεν ἡ προῦρὰ, πυανεψιώνς δὲ Δημοσθίνης ἀπέθανε. From this passage Scaliger inferred that *Pyaneption* followed *Boëdromion*. It is manifest, that Arrian believed *Pyaneption* to be the fourth month of the Attic year, from the date which he has assigned to the battle of Arbela: he places that battle in *Pyaneption*; and it was preceded by an eclipse, which we know to have fallen within the month *Boëdromion*. *Pyaneption* is the fourth, and *Mæmacterion* the fifth, in the list, though imperfect, of a grammarian^q: μῆνες Ἀθηναίων οὗτοι: ἑκατομβαιῶν, Μεταγεγνηῶν, Βοηδρομιῶν, Πυανεψιών, Μαιμακτηριῶν, Ποσειδεῶν, Γαμηλιῶν, Σκευροφοριῶν. And the same order is established by ancient Marbles: not only by the two inscriptions which Spon has published, of the age of the Cæsars, and by one of uncertain age, in Chandler's collection^r; but by a fourth monument which Chandler has discovered, coeval with the Peloponnesian war; or at least anterior to the archonship of *Euclides*, B. C. 403. Barthelémy justly considers this last inscription as conclusive for the order of Scaliger^s.

^k Olynth. III. p. 29.

^l See Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 378. and Meursius, to whom he refers.

^m Bekker. p. 297, 15.

ⁿ Phot. Lex. v. Πυανεψ.

^o Demosth. c. 28.

^p See the Tables, B. C. 331, 2.

^q Apud Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 281, 16.

^r The three inscriptions are these: 1. Inscription Sponiana, apud Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 171. Marm. Oxon. N.º. LIV. I.

εἰκόνα τῆς τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος παλαιστῆρας [ε]
τεῖρας, κοσμοῦ... οὐ θῆκατο Νυμφόδεσσας,
ἐπὶ τῆς Γαῖας Ἰουλιῶν Κασίου Στεφανίου ἀρχῆς κοσμητῆς
ἐφ' ἧσαν Ὀδὸς Πόντιος Νυμφόδεσσας Ἀζηνίς καὶ Ἰπποκρί-
ματῆς Ὀδὸς Πόντιος Δημήτριος Ἀζηνίς καὶ Χαρίτων
Ἰατροκλῆος Μελίτιος... ὡνασι... καθὼς ἐγγραφεῖς
χρῆσαν Βοηδρομιῶνα Νυμ... ὅτος Ἀζηνίς Πυανεψιών
Δημήτριος Νυμφόδεσσας Ἀζηνίς Μαιμακτηρίων καὶ Συμ-
φίτων Ἀζηνίς Ποσειδεῶνα α' Ἀντίοχος Μενάνδρου Με-
λίτιος Ποσειδεῶνα β'. Κλ. Νίκων Μαραθῶνις—This
inscription establishes two facts: that *Pyaneption*,
at this period, preceded *Mæmacterion*, and that
the lunar months were still in use at Athens, from the
mention of the intercalary month, the second
Posideon. 2. Inscription Sponiana, apud Corsin.
tom. II. p. 182, 183.—γυμνασιάρχου Βοηδρομιῶνα
Ἰουλίου Εὐφράνου Μαραθῶνις στρατηγῆς Πυανεψιών
Δημήτριος Μάρκου Βησσαίου Μαιμακτηριῶνα Σύμμαχος
Ἀριστοβίου Μαραθῶνις Ποσειδεῶνα Ἀργέμων Μαρ-
δάρου... τος... In a subsequent part of the
marble, the tribe Ἀδριακὴ is mentioned; which
marks its age. 3. Inscription inter Marmora Oxoni-
ensia, N.º. XXI. ed. Chandler. Μεταγεγνηῶνς
θεαῖς β'... [i. e. Εὐμενίς δεύτερῃ Ἰσταμῶν]. του τῆς
Παντελείας πύσαν... φαῖον, χυμικαῖον, δ' δ', η-
φαῖον. Βοηδρομιῶνς γ' δ', [τρίτῃ Ἰσταμῶν] Νέφθῃ καὶ

Ὀσίρῳ. ἀλεκτρυόνα.—Πυανεψιώνς Ἀπὸλλων καὶ
Ἀρτέμιδι, ζ', [conf. Harpocrat. v. Πυανεψίον.—Πυ-
ανεψιώνς ἰβόμῃ τὰ Πυανεψία Ἀπὸλλωνι.—] π. π. π.
χ... κιαῖον ἰβόμῃ καὶ καθῆμεν... δωδεκῖν φαῖον.
[conf. Moerid. v. φθῖς.—πύσμα πλατὸν ἔχον ἡμῶν.
Clem. Protrept. p. 14. Α. πύσμα πλῆμῃ φαῖον.] Μαι-
μακτηριῶνς Διὶ Γεωργίῃ, κ', πύσαν χυμικαῖον ἰβόμῃ
λαὸν δωδεκῖν φαῖον κατὰν χυμικαῖον ἰπποκρίτους πα-
καρίων ἡφάλας. Ποσειδεῶνς ἡ Ἰσταμῶν, πύσαν χυ-
μικαῖον δωδεκῖν φαῖον καθῆμεν... Ποσειδεῶν—κ. τ. λ.

*The argument of Barthelémy is decisive: Mémoires de l'Acad. Royale des Inscr. tom. XLVIII. p. 399. M. Chandler, d'après quelques indices, crut y reconnaître la loi de Solon, touchant les sacrifices et les victimes. Tout ce que nous découvrirons dans le fragment qu'il nous a transmis, c'est un certain règlement qui obligeoit les Athéniens, ainsi que d'autres villes, et qu'on devoit observer pendant deux intervalles de temps égaux et circonscrits. Le premier de ces intervalles commence à la néoménie de *Métageitnion*, comprend le *Boëdromion*, et s'étend jusqu'au 10 de *Pyaneption*; c'est-à-dire, jusqu'à la veille du jour, où commençoient, à proprement parler, les fêtes de *Cérès* nommées *Theamorphies*: (ΑΠΟ) ΜΕΤΑΓΕΙΤΝΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΑΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΒΟΕΔΡΟΜΙΟΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΠΥΑΝΟΨΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΔΕΚΑΤΗΣ ΗΙΣΤΑΜΕΝΟ. *Métageitnion* étoit le second mois de l'année Attique, *Boëdromion* le troisième, *Pyaneption* étoit donc le quatrième: car si ce dernier n'avoit pas suivi immédiatement *Boëdromion*, on n'auroit pas manqué de citer le mois qui les séparoit: cela se trouve confirmé par le second intervalle de temps mentionné dans l'inscription. Il commence à la néoménie de *Gamélion*, (7^e mois,) comprend l'*Antheſterion*, (8^e mois,) et s'étend jusqu'au 10 d'*Elaphébolion*, (9^e mois,) c'est-à-dire, jusqu'à la veille du

5. MÆMACTERION. Harpocrat^o:—ὁ πέμπτος μὴν παρ' Ἀθηναίους.—ἀνόμασται δὲ ἀπὸ Διὸς Μαιμάκτου. μαιμάκτης δ' ἐστὶν ὁ ἐνδοσιώδης καὶ ταρακτικός, ὡς φησι Λυσισμαχίδης ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησι μηνῶν ἀρχῇ δὲ λαμβάνοντος τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν τούτῳ τῷ μηνί, ὁ ἄρ' ἀτάττεται καὶ μεταβολὴν ἵσχει. Repeated by Suidas^v: and by Photius^u: who has also another passage to the same purpose: Μαιμακτηριῶν. καὶ οὗτος μὴν Ἀθήνησι ε'. ἀνομάσθη δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μαιμάξεως τῆς περὶ τὴν ἀμπελον. κ. τ. λ. With this another grammarian agrees^x: Μαιμακτηριῶν. μὴν καὶ αὐτὸς [forte καὶ οὗτος] Ἀθήνησι, πέμπτος. To these authorities must be added the testimonies which have been already recited under the preceding month^y.

The authority of Harpocrat^o is set aside by Petavius and Dodwell, because it interfered with their theory, which placed *Mæmacterion* before *Pyaneption*. According to Petavius^z, Harpocrat^o confounded the ancient lunar Attic year with the solar year of his own time; and, being an Alexandrian, confounded *Attic* with *Egyptian* months. Dodwell^a charges him with want of skill: *Nihilò peritior Harpocrat^o anni veteris Attici*, &c. Corsini^b well defends Harpocrat^o against the imputations of Petavius, by shewing that he every where speaks of *Athenian* and not *Egyptian* months; that he quotes Lysimachides for the station of *Mæmacterion*; that if he had called *Mæmacterion* the fifth month, only because *Tybi* was the fifth in the Egyptian Calendar, he must have called *Metageitnion* the third, *Posideon* the seventh, and *Munychion* the eleventh, for similar reasons. But, after having so well defended the lexicographer, he proceeds to determine, with some inconsistency, that, in the original and ancient order of the Attic months, *Mæmacterion* was the fourth, and *Posideon* the fifth; that this order continued certainly down to the 124th Olympiad; that it was afterwards reversed, and *Mæmacterion* became the fifth month: that this change was made in the reign of Hadrian, in the very age of Harpocrat^o himself^c. We are therefore required to suppose that Harpocrat^o, proposing to illustrate the ancient orators, and drawing his materials from former commentators and writers, would arrange the Attic months, not according to the order which prevailed in the time of his authors, but according to a new form established in his own time; that, while he commented on Demosthenes, Isæus, Æschines, or Lycurgus, he would neglect to describe the months as they were arranged in the works of those orators, and would represent them under the recent mode adopted in the reign of Hadrian. In the present case,

jour où commençoient, à proprement parler, les Dionysiaques de la ville: ΑΠΟ ΓΑΜΕΛΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΑΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΘΕΣΤΕΡΙΟΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΕΛΑΦΕΒΟΛΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΔΕΚΑΤΗΣ ΗΙΣΤΑΜΕΝΟ. The deux intervalles de temps comprennent chacun deux mois et un tiers; et comme dans le second on a suivi l'ordre du calendrier, il faut nécessairement qu'on ait suivi dans le premier; et puisqu' *Elaphébolion* venoit après *Antheſterion*, *Pyaneption* devoit venir après *Boëdromion*. As neither the volume to which I have referred, nor the original edition of the treatise of Barthelémy, (*Disertation sur une ancienne inscription Grecque relative aux finances des Athéniens*; 1792.) are now before me, I am indebted for this extract to the hand of a literary friend.

determines *Mæmacterion* to the fifth place: ἀπὸ μὲν, ἐν καλεῖται Ἀθηναῖς Μαιμακτηριῶνα, τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀστέρων οὕτω φασὶν ἵσθαι μέχρι τῆς τρίτης φυλακῆς τῇ δὲ Ποσειδεῶνι μέχρι δευτέρως, καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἑξῆς ἐκ τῶ κατ' ἄλλων πλατῶνις, καὶ *Mæmacterion*, then, immediately preceded *Posideon*.

^a Doctrin. Temp. I. 10. IV. 8.

^b Diss. II. p. 91.

^c Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 405, 406.

^d Proxime post Trajanum ipsum constantem illam mensium istorum sedem perturbatam esse, ut *Pyaneption* in quartum, *Mæmacterion* vicissim in quintum locum migraret, utriusque Sponiani Martioris presidio et Harpocrat^ois etiam auctoritate, qui extremis Hadriani temporibus atque ipsa certe Antonini Cæsaris etate floruit, manifestissime demonstratur. tom. II. p. 407. In another passage, where he pursues the same argument, (tom. I. p. 107, 108.) he supposes that the change might have been made a little before the reign of Hadrian.

^e V. Μαιμακτηριῶν.

^f Lex. v. Μαιμακτηριῶν.

^g Apud Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 280, 27.

^h The testimony of Diod. III. 47. (produced by Scaliger, in support of his own arrangement,) also

cessive order by Demosthenes^k: ἡκατομβαιῶν, μεταγυντιῶν, βοηδρομιῶν. τοῦτον τοῦ μηνὸς μετὰ τὰ μυστήρια, κ. τ. λ. The μυστήρια μεγάλη, or Ἐλευσίνια, began on the 15th of this month, and ended on the 23d; occupying nine days^l.

4. PYANESION. "μὴν Ἀθήνησι τέταρτος.—"Πυανασιῶν μὴν Ἀθήνησι δ'. These testimonies are confirmed by Plutarch^o: μεταγυντιῶνος ἡ περὶ Κρανῶνα μάχη—βοηδρομιῶνος δὲ παρήλθεν ἡ φρουρά, πυανασιῶνος δὲ Δημοσθένης ἀπέθανε. From this passage Scaliger inferred that Pyanepsion followed Boëdromion. It is manifest, that Arrian believed Pyanepsion to be the fourth month of the Attic year, from the date which he has assigned to the battle of Arbela: he places that battle in Pyanepsion; and it was preceded by an eclipse, which we know to have fallen within the month Boëdromion^p. Pyanepsion is the fourth, and Mæmacterion the fifth, in the list, though imperfect, of a grammarian^q: μῆνες Ἀθηναίων οὗτοι: Ἑκατομβαιῶν, Μεταγυντιῶν, Βοηδρομιῶν, Πυανασιῶν, Μαιμακτηριῶν, Ποσειδεῶν, Γαμηλιῶν, Σκηροφοριῶν. And the same order is established by ancient Marbles: not only by the two inscriptions which Spon has published, of the age of the Cæsars, and by one of uncertain age, in Chandler's collection^r; but by a fourth monument which Chandler has discovered, coeval with the Peloponnesian war; or at least anterior to the archonship of Euclides, B. C. 403. Barthelemy justly considers this last inscription as conclusive for the order of Scaliger^s.

^k Olynth. III. p. 29.

^l See Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 378. and Meursius, to whom he refers.

^m Bekker. p. 297, 15.

ⁿ Phot. Lex. v. Πυανή.

^o Demosth. c. 28.

^p See the Tables, B. C. 331, 2.

^q Apud Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 281, 16.

^r The three inscriptions are these: 1. Inscriptio Sponiana, apud Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 171. Marm. Oxon. N^o. LIV. 1.

ἐκείνη τῆς Ποσειδῆος ἐν ἐφύβῳ παλαιστρα[ς] ταῖς, κωμ... οὐ θύκατο Νυμφόδετον, ἐπὶ τῆς Γαίης Ἰουλίου Κασίου Στεφάνου ἀρχῆς, κοσμητῆς ἐφύβῳ Ὀλῆς Πόντιος Νυμφόδετος Ἀζηνεῖς καὶ ὑπακοσμηταὶ Ὀλῆς Πόντιος Δημήτριος Ἀζηνεῖς καὶ Χαρίτων Ἰατρικίου Μελίτιος, υἱοῦ... καὶ ὡς ἐγγραμμάσθησαν Βοηδρομιῶνα Νυμ... ὅτε Ἀζηνεῖς Πυανασιῶνα Δημήτριος Νυμφόδετος Ἀζηνεῖς Μαιμακτηριῶνα Συμφέρων Ἀζηνεῖς Ποσειδεῶνα Ἀ' Ἀντίοχος Μενάνδρου Μελίτιος Ποσειδεῶνα β'. Κλ. Νίκων Μαραθῶνας—This inscription establishes two facts: that Pyanepsion, at this period, preceded Mæmacterion, and that the lunar months were still in use at Athens, from the mention of the intercalary month, the second Posideon. 2. Inscriptio Sponiana, apud Corsin. tom. II. p. 182, 183.—ἡμεῖς ἀσπίδα Βοηδρομιῶνα Ἰουλίου Εὐφράνου Μαραθῶνος στρατηγῆς Πυανασιῶνα Δημήτριος Μάρκου Βησαι. Μαιμακτηριῶνα Σίμωνα Ἀριστοβόλου Μαραθῶνος Ποσειδεῶνα Ἀρτέμιον Μηνοδόχον... τις... In a subsequent part of the marble, the tribe Ἀλκμαῖς is mentioned; which marks its age. 3. Inscriptio inter Marmora Oxoniensia, N^o. XXI. ed. Chandler. Μεταγυντιῶνος θεαῖς β'... [i. e. Εὐμάντις ἐν τῇ Ἰσταμῶν]. τοῦ τῆς Παντοκλείας ἡγεῖται... φάων, χωνικαῖον, ἰ' ε', νηφάων. Βοηδρομιῶνος γ' ε', τριτῇ Ἰσταμῶν Νέφθης καὶ

Ὀσφιδ. ἀλεκτρίων.—Πυανασιῶνος Ἀπύλλων καὶ Ἀρτέμιδος, ζ', [conf. Harpocrat. v. Πυανή.—Πυανασιῶνος ἐβδόμεν τὰ Πυανήνα Ἀπύλλων.—] πᾶσαν χ... κιαῖον ἐφύβῳ καὶ καθήμεν... δουκεῖν φάων. [conf. Moerid. v. φβύς.—εἴματα πλάτῃ ἔχον ὑμφοῦν. Clem. Protrept. p. 14. Α. πῆσαν πεινυμφοῦν.] Μαιμακτηριῶνος δὲ Γευργῆ, κ', πῆσαν χωνικαῖον ἐφύβῳ δουκεῖν φάων κατὰ χωνικαῖον ἐπιπλάτῃ πᾶσαν κατὰ νηφάων. Ποσειδεῶνος γ' Ἰσταμῶν, πῆσαν χωνικαῖον δουκεῖν φάων κατὰ... Ποσειδεῶν—κ. τ. λ.

*The argument of Barthelemy is decisive: Mém. de l'Acad. Royale des Inscr. tom. XLVIII. p. 399. M. Chandler, d'après quelques indices, crut y reconnaître la loi de Solon, touchant les sacrifices et les victimes. Tout ce que nous découvrirons dans le fragment qui nous a transmis, c'est un certain règlement qui obligeoit les Athéniens, ainsi que d'autres villes, et qu'on devoit observer pendant deux intervalles de temps égaux et circonscrits. Le premier de ces intervalles commence à la néoménie de Métageitnion, comprend le Boëdromion, et s'étend jusqu'au 10 de Pyanepsion; c'est-à-dire, jusqu'à la veille du jour, où commençoient, à proprement parler, les fêtes de Cérès nommées Thesmophories: (ΑΠΟ) ΜΕΤΑΓΕΙΤΝΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΑΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΒΟΕΔΡΟΜΙΟΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΠΥΑΝΟΦΕΣΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΔΕΚΑΤΗΣ ΗΙΣΤΑΜΕΝΟ. Métageitnion étoit le second mois de l'année Attique, Boëdromion le troisième, Pyanepsion étoit donc le quatrième: car si ce dernier n'avoit pas suivi immédiatement Boëdromion, on n'auroit pas manqué de citer le mois qui les séparoit: cela se trouve confirmé par le second intervalle de temps mentionné dans l'inscription. Il commence à la néoménie de Gamélion, (7^e. mois.) comprend l'Anthestérion, (8^e. mois.) et s'étend jusqu'au 10 d'Elaphebolion, (9^e. mois.) c'est-à-dire, jusqu'à la veille du

5. MÆMACTERION. Harpocratio^t:—ἡ πέμπτος μὴν παρ' Ἀθηναίους.—ἀνομάσται δὲ ἀπὸ Διὸς Μαιμάκτου. μαιμάκτης δ' ἐστὶν ὁ ἐνδοσιώδης καὶ ταρακτικὸς, ὡς φησὶ Λυσιστράτης ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν Ἀθηνησίων μνην. ἀρχὴν δὲ λαμβάνοντος τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν τούτῳ τῷ μηνί, ὁ ἀπὸ ταραττεται καὶ μεταβολὴν ἵσχει. Repeated by Suidas^v: and by Photius^u: who has also another passage to the same purpose: Μαιμακτηριῶν. καὶ οὗτος μὴν Ἀθήνησι ἰ. ἀνομάσθη δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μαιμάκτου τῆς περὶ τὴν ἀμπελον. κ. τ. λ. With this another grammarian agrees^x: Μαιμακτηριῶν. μὴν καὶ αὐτὸς [forte καὶ οὗτος] Ἀθήνησι, πέμπτος. To these authorities must be added the testimonies which have been already recited under the preceding month^y.

The authority of Harpocratio is set aside by Petavius and Dodwell, because it interfered with their theory, which placed Mæmacterion before Pyanepsion. According to Petavius^z, Harpocratio confounded the ancient lunar Attic year with the solar year of his own time; and, being an Alexandrian, confounded Attic with Egyptian months. Dodwell^a charges him with want of skill: *Nihil peritior Harpocratio anni veteris Attici*, &c. Corsini^b well defends Harpocratio against the imputations of Petavius, by shewing that he every where speaks of Athenian and not Egyptian months; that he quotes Lysimachides for the station of Mæmacterion; that if he had called Mæmacterion the fifth month, only because Tybi was the fifth in the Egyptian Calendar, he must have called Metageitnion the third, Posideon the seventh, and Munychion the eleventh, for similar reasons. But, after having so well defended the lexicographer, he proceeds to determine, with some inconsistency, that, in the original and ancient order of the Attic months, Mæmacterion was the fourth, and Posideon the fifth; that this order continued certainly down to the 124th Olympiad; that it was afterwards reversed, and Mæmacterion became the fifth month: that this change was made in the reign of Hadrian, in the very age of Harpocratio himself^c. We are therefore required to suppose that Harpocratio, proposing to illustrate the ancient orators, and drawing his materials from former commentators and writers, would arrange the Attic months, not according to the order which prevailed in the time of his authors, but according to a new form established in his own time; that, while he commented on Demosthenes, Isæus, Æschines, or Lycurgus, he would neglect to describe the months as they were arranged in the works of those orators, and would represent them under the recent mode adopted in the reign of Hadrian. In the present case,

jour où commençoient, à proprement parler, les Dionysiaques de la ville: ΑΠΟ ΓΑΜΕΛΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΑΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΘΕΣΤΕΡΙΟΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΕΛΑΦΕΒΟΛΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΔΕΚΑΤΗΣ ΗΙΣΤΑΜΕΝΟ. Les deux intervalles de temps comprennent chacun deux mois et un tiers; et comme dans le second on a suivi l'ordre du calendrier, il faut nécessairement qu'on l'ait suivi dans le premier; et puisqu'Elaphebolion venoit après Anthestérion, Pyanepsion devoit venir après Boëdromion. As neither the volume to which I have referred, nor the original edition of the treatise of Barthelemy, (*Dissertation sur une ancienne inscription Grecque relative aux finances des Athéniens*; 1792.) are now before me, I am indebted for this extract to the hand of a literary friend.

^t V. Μαιμακτηριῶν.

^u Lex. v. Μαιμακτηριῶν.

^x Apud Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 280, 27.

^y The testimony of Diod. III. 47. (produced by Scaliger, in support of his own arrangement,) also

determines Mæmacterion to the fifth place: ἀπὸ μὲν, ὡς καλεῖται Ἀθηναῖς Μαιμακτηριῶνα, τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀρκτον ἀστέρων οὐδὲν φασὶν ἰσθῆσαι μέχρι τῆς πρώτης φυλακῆς τῇ δὲ Ποσειδεῶν, μέχρι δευτέρας, καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἑξῆς διὰ τοῦ κατ' ἀρχὴν πλεῖστου μηνός. Mæmacterion, then, immediately preceded Posideon.

^z Doctrin. Temp. I. 10. IV. 8.

^a Diss. II. p. 91.

^b Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 405, 406.

^c Proxime post Trajanum ipsum constantem illam mensium istorum sedem perturbatam esse, ut Pyanepsion in quartum, Mæmacterion vicissim in quintum locum migraret, utriusque Sponiani Mar-moris præsidio et Harpocratonis etiam auctoritate, qui extremis Hadriani temporibus atque ipsa certe Antonini Cæsaris ætate floruit, manifestissimè demonstratur. tom. II. p. 407. In another passage, where he pursues the same argument, (tom. I. p. 107, 108.) he supposes that the change might have been made a little before the reign of Hadrian.

however, we have not the authority of Harpocration, but of Lysimachides. And Lysimachides, who flourished probably in the reign of Augustus, certainly before Ammonius^d, and therefore before the reign of Trajan, wrote "Concerning the festivals and months of the Athenians." * Σκίρα. ἑορτὴ παρ' Ἀθηναίους, ἀφ' ἧς καὶ ὁ μὲν Σκιροφοριῶν. Φασὶ δὲ οἱ γράψαντες περὶ τῶν ἑορτῶν καὶ μηνῶν Ἀθήνας, ὡς ἐστὶ καὶ Λυσισμαχίδης, ὡς σκίρον, κ. τ. λ. It is evident, then, that if any change at all had taken place, it had been made before the reign of Hadrian. But, not to press that point, is it credible, that this writer, in a treatise upon the Athenian months and festivals, should have described the months according to a new order, established after the 124th Olympiad, and not as they stood in the more ancient times? The treatise then of Lysimachides, and the Lexicon of Harpocration, described the order of the months as it existed in the age of the orators: and when we find their description confirmed by the testimony already quoted, of an ancient marble engraved before the archonship of Euclides, we cannot hesitate to reject the theories of Petavius, Dodwell, and Corsini.

They produce four arguments in support of their hypothesis: 1. *Aristotle* mentions *Mæmacteron* in the following manner: μετ' ἀρκτοῦρον περὶ τὸν βοήδρομιον καὶ μαμακτηριῶνα.—τὰ μὲν μεταβάλλει τὸ βοήδρομιον, τὰ δὲ τοῦ μαμακτηριῶνος. It is inferred that these two months were successive. It cannot be asserted that any certain conclusion can be drawn from these two passages. 2. Corsiniⁱ appeals to the testimony of *Theophrastus*: *Id facile contra Scaligerum constitui posse putaverim, quod Mæmacteron usque ad Olymp. 116, qua Theophrastus scribebat, Boëdromioni proxime subijciatur: id enim perspicua Aristotelis ac Theophrasti loca a Petavio laudata demonstrant.* But Petavius has produced no positive evidence from Theophrastus to this effect. In the passages which he quotes from the works of that author, there is nothing delivered that in any degree determines the position of *Mæmacteron*^k. 3. *Plutarch*^l, speaking of the *Theomophoria* at Athens, and of a similar solemnity observed by the Boeotians, subjoins, ἐστὶ δὲ ὁ μὲν οὗτος περὶ πλειάδα σπέρμιος, ἐν Ἀθῆναις Αἰγύπτῳ, Πυανησίῳ δὲ Ἀθηναίοις, Βοιωτοὶ δὲ Δαμάτῳ καλοῦσι. Corsini argues, that *Pyanepsion* is here made connumerary with *Athyr*, according to the *fixed* order of the Egyptian months, established after the battle of Actium: that it consequently corresponded with November; and therefore that in the age of Plutarch *Mæmacteron* still continued the fourth month, and *Pyanepsion* the fifth^m. There are many objections to this reasoning. The doctrine of a *fixed Egyptian year*, in the sense here ascribed to it, may be doubted. We learn, indeed, from Dioⁿ, that the day on which Augustus entered Alexandria was appointed to be

^d Ammonius v. θεωρῆς quotes Lysimachides:—Λυσισμαχίδης ἐν τῇ πρὸς Κασίδω περὶ τῶν παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικαῖς ἑορτῶν, according to the ingenious conjecture of Valckenær. ad Ammon. p. 95. for ΠΗΤΟΡΟΝ.

^e Harpocrat. v. Σκίρον. Schol. Aristoph. Eccles. 18.

^f Fieri non poterat ut qui festos Atheniensium dies exponerent non simul mensium etiam haberent rationem: is the just remark of Valckenær ad Ammon. p. 95.

^g Hist. Animal. VI. 26, 1.

^h Hist. Animal. VIII. 14, 4.

ⁱ Tom. II. p. 406.

^k Petavius refers to Theophrast. Hist. Plant. III. 6. IV. 12. VII. 1.

^l Isid. et Osirid. p. 378. E.

^m Corsini. Fast. Attic. tom. II. p. 407. *Quintus Pyanepsioni locus in civilibus Atheniensium annis a Plutarcho, qui Trajani Caesaris ætate floruit, non obscure tribuitur. Siquidem Ægyptium Athyr cum Attico Pyanepsione ac Boeotum Damatrio committit: ideoque, cum Plutarchus Scaligero ac Petavio teste non alios quam Actiacos ibi, vel fixos Ægyptiorum menses, expresserit, in quibus Thoth Romano Septembri adeoque Boëdromioni Attico responderebat, Phaophi mensis Mæmacteroni, Athyr ipse Pyanepsioni conjungebatur.*

ⁿ Dion. Cass. LII. 19. ἀποφασίζοντες—τὴν τὴν ἡμέραν ἐν ἧ ἡμερᾷ ἡμεῖς [Aug. 29. B. C. 29.] ἀγαθὴν τε εἶναι καὶ ἐς τὰ ἐκείνη ἐν ἁρχῇ τῆς ἀναρρώσεως αὐτῶν νομίζεσθαι.

the beginning of the year in future: and this is confirmed by the testimony of a Marble, which proves, that in A. D. 145, the *Thoth* at Alexandria commenced on that day; and of Theo, who shews that in N. E. 1112, A. D. 364, the *Thoth* also commenced at the same fixed point^o. Hence it is concluded, that from B. C. 29, when Augustus entered Alexandria, the civil year of the Egyptians commenced from a stated day, August 29^p; and that the moveable year, which receded a day in every four years, was retained only by the astronomers^q. But, on the other hand, it has been observed, that other testimonies prove the moveable year to have been still in use after that Augustan era. Pliny compares the Egyptian month *Tybi* with December, and the 6th of *Mechir* with the 13th of January. According to Pliny, therefore, the 1st of *Thoth* is carried back to the 11th of August, which was the date of the moveable *Thoth* in N. E. 798, A. D. 50, when Pliny flourished^r. Censorinus^s remarks, that the Egyptian year always commenced at the moveable *Thoth*. Porphyry reckoned the Egyptian year to commence in the sign *Cancer*: and, accordingly, in A. D. 266, when Porphyry flourished, the first day of the moveable year had fallen back to the 18th of June^t. The true solution of this difficulty is proposed by Corsini himself^u: the fixed year, beginning

^o In A. D. 145, the 11th of the *Alexandrian* month *Pachon* coincided with the 6th of May; Corsini. tom. II. p. 398. *Hunc notum fixique anni cardinem Scaliger Marmoris testimonio demonstravit: (Gruter. p. 214.) Τῇ πρὸς ἐπὶ Μαῦρον ἡμερᾷ κατὰ Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, Παχὼν καὶ Σέβητῳ ἑκατέρῳ Κλάρῳ β. Τρίῳ Κλαυδίῳ Σεβέρῳ κς. consequently the 1st of *Thoth* was the 29th of August. Again, in A. D. 364, the 24th of the moveable Egyptian *Thoth* corresponded to the 22d of the fixed *Alexandrian* month *Payni*; and the 6th of the moveable *Phamenoth* to the 29th of the fixed *Athyr*: Corsini. ibid. *Id etiam ex Theonis testimonio deprehendisse videor. Scriptor ille Lunæ conjunctionem quæ A. N. E. 1112. A. D. 374. [imo 364.] 24. Thoth Ægyptii die contigerat, in 22. Payni Alexandrini diem incidisse docet: Lunæque oppositionem, quæ in 6. Phamenoth Ægyptii diem inciderat, 29. Athyr Alexandrini die contigisse.* It follows that the *Alexandrian Thoth* commenced Aug. 29.*

For the convenience of the reader, I subjoin a list of the Egyptian months.

	Days.
1. Thoth	30.
2. Phaophi	30. 60.
3. Athyr	30. 90.
4. Chæac	30. 120.
5. Tybi	30. 150.
6. Mechir	30. 180.
7. Phamenoth	30. 210.
8. Pharmuthi	30. 240.
9. Pachon	30. 270.
10. Payni	30. 300.
11. Epiphi	30. 330.
12. Mesorè	30. 360.
ἡμέρας ἐπαρµέναι	5.
	365.

^p In the intercalary years, August 30.

^q *Vagi anni usus apud solos astronomos remansit.* Corsini. tom. II. p. 396.

^r Hist. Nat. VI. 23. *Ex India renavigant mense Ægyptio Tybi incipiente, nostro Decembri; aut utique Mechiris Ægyptii intra diem sextum, quod fit intra Idus Januarias nostras.* The calculation of Pliny gives these dates for the Egyptian year.

1. Thoth August 11.
2. Phaophi Septemb. 10.
3. Athyr Octob. 10.
4. Chæac Novemb. 9.
5. Tybi Decemb. 9.
6. Mechir Januar. 8.

^s De Die Nat. c. 21. *Horum initia semper a primo die mensis ejus sumuntur, cui apud Ægyptios nomen est Thoth: quique hoc anno [A. D. 238.] fuit ante diem 7. Kal. Jul. cum abhinc annos centum, Imperatore Antonino Pio II. et Bruttio Prasente Coss. iidem dies fuerint ante diem 12. Kal. August.*

^t These are the arguments of Scipio Maffei, (conf. Corsini. tom. II. p. 396.) Reimar, ad Dion. LII. 19. (tom. I. p. 650.) agrees with him.

^u Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 399. *Quandoquidem Theon, ubi de Payni et Athyr disserit, menses illos non Ægyptios sed Alexandrinos appellat, ipsosque cum Thoth et Phamenoth comparat, quos Ægyptios esse testatur; in Marmore Pachon non Ægyptius sed Alexandrinus solum vocatur; Censorinus denique non de astronomicis sed de civilibus potius ac popularibus annis locutus videtur; suspicari jam subit quod Ægyptii menses illi non astronomici solum, sed, Alexandrinorum instar, civiles etiam ac populares esse debuerint: ut proinde civilis Ægyptiorum annus a civilibus Alexandrinorum annis distinguatur; ut hi quidem a fixo Thoth ducerentur.*

Aug. 29, was the civil year in use at *Alexandria*, but not the civil year of the *Egyptians*: the *Marble* and *Theo* speak only of *Alexandrian* years, and not of *Egyptian*; the former became fixed, but the latter continued moveable, as in former times. Now, as *Plutarch*, in the passage before us, is speaking of the *Egyptian Athyr*, he is to be understood, like *Pliny*, not of a fixed *Alexandrian* month, but of a moveable *Egyptian*; which he compares with the *Attic Pyanepsion* and the *Boeotian Damatrius*. And as in *Plutarch's* age the third month *Athyr* commenced Sept. 28, this fixes *Pyanepsion*, with which it is compared, to the fourth place in the *Attic Calendar*. We may also add, that the change in the order of these *Attic* months could not possibly have been made after the time of *Trajan* and of *Plutarch*, because *Mæmacteron* was already the fifth month in the time of *Lysimachides*. 4. The fourth argument is of greater weight. By an astronomical observation of *Timocharis*, made in B. C. 283, it appears that 283 days were computed from the 8th *Antheaterion* to the 25th *Pyanepsion*, and the 25th *Pyanepsion* coincided with the 8th November². Hence it necessarily follows, that *Mæmacteron* was the fourth month of the *Attic* year at that period. ³Τιμόχαρις μὲν ἀναγράφει τηρήσας ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ταῦτα: διότι τῷ μζ'. ἔτι τῆς πρώτης κατὰ Κάλιστον ἐξαμβόμου-κοντατηρίδος, τῇ ἡ' τοῦ ἀνθεστηριῶνος, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους δὲ τῇ κθ' τοῦ Ἀθύρ—καὶ ἔστιν ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ υἱ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. [Jan. 29. B. C. 283.]—καὶ ἐν τῷ μη' δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς περιόδου φησὶν ὁμοίως, ὅτι τοῦ μὲν πυανεψιῶνος τῇ ε' φθίνοντος, τοῦ δὲ θωθ' τῇ ζ'—καὶ ἔστιν ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ υἱ' ἔτος Ναβονασάρου. [Nov. 8. B. C. 283.] The sum of 283 days from the 8th *Antheaterion* to the 25th *Pyanepsion* can only be obtained by computing eight *Attic* months between them: which places *Pyanepsion* in the fifth in order. This difficulty is candidly admitted by *Barthelemy*², who has the following observation upon it: *Je n'attaque pas les calculs de Dodwell: mais enfin il reste un doute. Hipparque et Ptolémée attestent que les observations de Timocharis n'étoient pas exactes, et furent fautes légèrement: par une suite de cette légèreté, n'aurait-il substitué le nom de Pyanepsion à celui de Mæmactéron? S'il ne faut pas accuser Timocharis de cette inadvertance, ne pourroit-on pas en soupçonner ses copistes, ou ceux de Ptolémée? Je n'aurais pas recours à cette solution, dont on peut sans doute abuser, si l'opinion de Scaliger, qu'elle détruiroit sans ressource, n'étoit établie sur des fondemens qui me paroissent hors d'atteinte.* We may acquiesce in this reasonable opinion, and suppose it possible that, by the error of a transcriber, *Pyanepsion* has found its way into the text of *Ptolemy*, in the place of *Mæmacteron*.

6. *POSIDEON*. ^aὁ ἔκτος μὲν παρ' Ἀθηναίους οὕτω καλεῖται. ^bΠοσειδεῶν: μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἔκτος. The season of *Posideon* is marked by *Aristotle*^c; περὶ τὸν ποσειδεῶνα ἀπὸ τροπῶν. In *Posideon*, as containing the shortest day in the year, the proportions of the *κλειψύδρα* were measured: *Harpocration*—διαμετρημένη ἡμέρα: μέτρον τι ὕδατος ἔστι πρὸς μεμετρημένον ἡμέρας διάστημα βίον ἡμετεῖτο

tur, illi vero retrogradum Thoth justa veterem anni formam constantissime conservarunt.

^v In N. E. 845. A. D. 97. the first year of *Trajan*, (when *Plutarch* flourished,) the *Egyptian* months stood thus, as compared with the *Attic*:

1. *Thoth*. July 30. 2. *Metagitnion* [Aug. 10.]

2. *Phaophi* Aug. 29. 3. *Boëdromion* [Sept. 8.]

3. *Athyr* Sept. 28. 4. *Pyanepsion* [Oct. 8.]

² See *Dodwell. Diss. II. p. 69. Corsini. tom. II. p. 406.*

^v *Ptolem. Mry. Συναξ. VII. 3. p. 169.* The year of *Nabonassar* 465 commenced Nov. 1. (or

rather Nov. 7.) B. C. 284. which determines the 29th of *Athyr* (the 89th day of the year) to Jan. 29. B. C. 283. The year 466, commencing Nov. 7. B. C. 283, fixes the 7th of *Thoth*, and the 25th *Pyanepsion*, to Nov. 8.

² *Dissertation sur une ancienne inscription Grecque, &c. p. 92.*

³ *Harpocrat. in voce.* Repeated by *Phot. Lex. in voce.*

^b *Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 297, 16.*

^c *Hist. Animal. V. 9, 2.*

δὲ τῶ ποσειδεῶνι μηνί· πρὸς δὲ τοῦτο ἡγωνίζοντο οἱ μέγιστοι καὶ περὶ τῶν μεγίστων ἀγωνίαι. διονέμετο δὲ εἰς τρία μέρη τὸ ὕδαρ· τὸ μὲν τῶ διακοντὶ· τὸ δὲ τῶ φεύγοντι· τὸ τρίτον τοῖς δικάζουσιν. A short day, at the winter solstice, was selected for this purpose, that the three parts into which the *κλειψύδρα* was divided might be conveniently contained in any other day of the year in which judicial proceedings might happen to be carried on: ^d*Clepsydræ mensura, ut par sibi per totum annum respondere posset—proinde erat a die brevissimo capienda.* *Corsini* has missed the meaning of this passage, and has applied it to a wrong purpose^e.

7. *GAMELION*. ^fμὲν Ἀθηναίων ἑβδομος. *Aristotle* attests the season of this month: μὲν γὰρ ἡλιῶνος περὶ τροπᾶς ὄντος τοῦ ἡλίου χειμερινῆς. And *Theophrastus*^h: μεθ' ἡλίου τροπᾶς, τοῦ γὰρ ἡλιῶνος μηνός.

8. *ANTHESTERION*. ⁱὁ γδοὺς μὲν οὗτος παρ' Ἀθηναίους, ἱερὸς Διονύσου. ^jἼστρος δὲ ἐν τοῖς τῆς συναγωγῆς κεκλησθῆναι φησιν αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ πλείστα τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀνθεῖν τότε. Anciently called *Ληναιῶν*. ^kΛηναιῶν, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς Ἀττικoὺς μῆνας. The *Antheateria* or *Lenæa* were celebrated on the 11th, 12th, and 13th days of the month.

¹¹. Πύθουγιά.
¹². Χόες.^m
¹³. Χύτροι.ⁿ

9. *ELAPHEBOlion*. The *Διονύσια μεγάλη*, or *Διονύσια* τὰ ἐν ἄστει, were celebrated in this month, between the 8th and 18th of the month^o. Whence we learn the season of *Elaphebo*lion: for these were *ἑῖρος Διονύσια*.—^aἅμα ἦν ἐν Διονυσίῳ εὐθύς τῶν ἀστικῶν. *Lysias*^r marks the position of *Elaphebo*lion, as the third month before *Thargelion*: καταστὰς χορηγὸς τραγωδοῦς—καὶ τρίτῃ μηνί Θαργηλίου νικήσας. The *Thargelia* were in *Thargelion*^s; the *τραγωδοὶ* exhibited in *Elaphebo*lion; and it appears from this testimony that one *Attic* month came between them. There is consequently an error in the grammarian^t, who makes *Elaphebo*lion the fifth month.

10. *MUNYCHION*. *Harpocration*^v:—ὁ δέκατος μὲν παρ' Ἀθηναίους οὕτω καλεῖται. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ μηνί Ἀρτέμιδι θύεται Μουνυχία. *Photius*^w: Μουνυχίαν. καὶ οὗτος μὲν Ἀθήνησι δέκατος. ἀνομήσθη δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Μουνυχίᾳ Ἀρτέμιδος. ἥρως τις καθιερώσαντος αὐτὴν ἐπ' αὐτῷ Πειραιῶς ἀγροστηρίῳ. ἐν τῷ μηνί τούτῳ. This and the two following months are placed in their order by *Aristotle*^x: τριῶ

^d *Dodwell. Diss. II. p. 102.*

^e See above, c. 1. p. 176.

^f *Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 228, 26.*

^g *Meteorolog. I. 6. p. 535. D.*

^h *Hist. Plant. VII. 1, 2.*

ⁱ *Harpocrat. v. Ἀνθεστηριῶν*. The same account occurs in *Bekk. Anecd. Græc. p. 403, 32.* and in *Suidas* in voce: except that the name of *Ister* is omitted.

^k *Eustath. ad Hom. p. 138, 11.* See *Ruhnken. ad Hesych. tom. I. p. 1000.*

^l *Plutarch. Sympos. III. 7. p. 655. E.*

^m *Harpocr. v. Χόες.* *Hesych. v. διδασκάνη.* conf. *Phot. Lex. v. μαρὰ ἡμέρα.*

ⁿ *Harpocr. v. Χύτροι.* *Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 1075.* I briefly indicate these testimonies. More than this is superfluous. *Ruhnkenius* has poured upon the *Antheateria* so clear a light, that the

subject is placed beyond the reach of doubt or controversy.

^o Compare *Æschin. Fals. Legat. p. 36.* in *Ctes. p. 63.* and consult *Ruhnkenius*, as already quoted: ad *Hesych. t. I. p. 1000.*

^p *Max. Tyr. Diss. III. p. 46. Reisk.*

^q *Thucyd. V. 20.*

^r *Ἀπολογία δωδεκ. p. 161, 36.*

^s *Harpocrat. v. Θαργηλία.*

^t *Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 249, 7.* Ἐλαφεβόλιον: μὲν Ἀθήνησι σέμνεται.

^v In voce.

^w In *Lexico. v. Μουνυχίαν*. He also repeats the passage of *Harpocration*: Μουνυχίαν, ὁ δέκατος μὲν παρ' Ἀθηναίους, κ. τ. λ. in which he is copied by *Suidas*: Μουνυχίαν, ὁ δεύτερος [leg. cum *Kuster.* ὁ δέκατος] μὲν, —κ. τ. λ.

^x *Hist. Animal. V. 9, 6.*

α q 2

μησ', μουνυχίων, βαργηλιών, σκιρφοριών, which Pliny^x represents in Roman months thus: *tribus mensibus, April, Maio, Junio*.

11. THARGELION. Ὑμὴν Ἀθήνησιν ια'.—μὴν Ἀθήνησιν ἐνδεκάτος. Dionysius^a attests, that the 23d of Thargelion was seventeen days before the summer solstice, and computes thirty-seven days from that day of Thargelion to the end of the Attic year: Ἰλιον ἤλω τελευτῶντος ἡδὲ τοῦ θέρους, ἐπακαίδεκα πρότερον ἡμέραις τῆς θερινῆς τροπῆς, ὅλβη φθίνοντος μηνὸς βαργηλιῶνος, ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς χρόνους ἄγουσι. περιτταὶ δὲ ἦσαν αἱ τὸν ἑαυτὸν ἐκείνου ἐκπληροῦσαι μετὰ τὴν τροπὴν εἰκοσι ἡμέραι. It is evident, that Dionysius makes his computation according to the form of the Attic year in use in his own time: and the result of his numbers is, that the 1st Thargelion might fall forty days before the tropic, the 1st Scirophorion ten days before it; and the 1st Hecatombeon on the twenty-first day after the tropic.

In this month the *Panathenaea Minora* were celebrated, according to Meursius. Petitus and Corsini have dissented from him on this point, and place the *Panathenaea Minora* in Hecatombeon. The arguments of Meursius in favour of Thargelion are thus stated and answered by Petitus^b. Meursius, *Panathen. c. 6. censet celebrata esse vere: Panathenæis enim aperiri mare. Aristot. Anim. Generat. I. 18. ἐκ τῶν Παναθηναίων ὁ πλοῦς. Ergo ista Panathenæa vere.*—*Majora autem Hecatombeone: restat igitur ut Minora sint. Addit Minora hæc Panathenæa fuisse celebrata postridie Bendidiōrum, 20. Thargelionis. Proclus commentario in Timæum Platonis, p. 9. δῆλοι δὲ ἐκ τούτων εἶσι καὶ οἱ χρόνοι τῶν διαλόγων τῆς τε πολιτείας καὶ τοῦ Τιμαίου, εἴπερ ἡ μὲν ἐν τοῖς Βενιδείοις ὑπόκειται τοῖς ἐν Πειραιῇ θραμένιοις, ὁ δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐξῆς τῶν Βενιδείων. ὅτι γὰρ τὰ ἐν Πειραιῇ Βενιδεία τῇ ἑνᾷ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ βαργηλιῶνος, ὡς ἀποκαθίσταται οἱ περὶ τῶν ἱερῶν γράφοντες. ὥστε ὁ Τιμαίος ὑποκρίνεται ἂν τῇ εἰκάδι τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνός. εἰ δὲ, ὡς ἐξῆς ῥηθῆναι, καὶ Παναθηναίων ὄντων ὑπόκειται, δῆλον ὅτι τὰ μικρὰ ἦν ταῦτα Παναθηναῖα. τὰ γὰρ μεγάλα τοῦ ἐκατομβαιῶνος ἔγινετο τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ὡς καὶ τοῦτο τοῖς ἑμπροσθέν ἱστορηται. Rursus idem Proclus, p. 27. ὅτι γὰρ μὴν τὰ Παναθηναῖα τοῖς Βενιδείοις εἴπετο λέγουσιν οἱ ὑπομνηματισταί, καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ὁ Ῥόδιος ἱστορεῖ τὰ μὲν ἐν Πειραιῇ Βενιδεία τῇ εἰκάδι τοῦ βαργηλιῶνος ἐπιτελεῖσθαι, ἔπειτα δὲ τὰς περὶ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν ἱερὰς. Iterum commentario in Politicam, p. 353. τὰ δὲ Παναθηναῖα καὶ ταῦτα μικρὰ λέγων τοῖς Βενιδείοις ἐκόμενα τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν εἶχε τῆς ἱερῆς πρόφασιν.—Tertium argumentum est ex eo quod postridie Bendidiōrum lampade certatum est. Plat. Rep. I. initio. Ego vero nullus dubito quin Minora eodem tempore celebrata fuissent quo Majora. 1^o. Lampadis certamen, de quo Plato, fiebat in honore Dianæ, non autem Minervæ. 2^o. Proclo imposuit Aristoteles Rhodius: non enim intelligit Arist. Rhod. Panathenæa, sed potius Καλλυντήρια καὶ Πλυντήρια. 3^o. Majoris momenti ad firmandam Meursii sententiam est Aristot. Gen. Anim. locus: sed non intelligendus est quasi tunc primum a Panathenæis mare aperiretur; hoc enim falsum est; nam Elaphebolione aperiebantur. Theophrast. Char. 4. [3.] 4^o. Probat Minora et Majora eodem tempore celebrata fuisse, quod in Minoribus eadem agebantur quæ in Majoribus, si excipias peplum. 5^o. Timocrates legem scripsit apud Demosth. 12. Hecatombeonis, eodem autem anno accusatus est quo legem scripsit, quia adhuc ὑπέθυος erat. Igitur Panathenæa celebrata sunt Olymp. 106. 4. Igitur Minora Hecatombeone. Corsini^c agrees in all these propositions.*

^x H. N. IX. 51. ^y Phot. Lex. v. Βαργηλιών.

^a Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 263, 27.

^b Antiq. I. p. 158.

^c Leg. Att. p. 87—92. ed. Wess.

^c Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 357. Minora quidem Panathenæa singulis annis redire solebant: id vero 20 Thargelionis die contigisse Meursius existimavit, quia Proclus testetur Bendidia ac Panathenæa περὶ

The authority of Proclus is too hastily set aside by Petitus. It might be true that Plato rather referred to the festival of Diana, than to that of Minerva, in his mention of *the torches*^d; but it does not therefore follow that Proclus was wrong in affirming that the *Panathenæa Minora* followed the *Bendidia*. This he affirmed upon other testimony. His interpretation of the meaning of Aristoteles Rhodius is unnecessarily disputed. Proclus, who had seen the passage of that writer *περὶ ἱερῶν*, was more competent to judge of its import than Petitus, who had not seen it, and who affixed a meaning to it upon conjecture. Nor does Proclus refer to Aristoteles alone, but to other writers: ὅτι γὰρ μὴν τὰ Παναθηναῖα τοῖς Βενιδείοις εἴπετο λέγουσιν οἱ ὑπομνηματισταί. The account derived from Proclus is more distinctly given in the Scholia which Ruhnkenius^e has published: ἱερτὴν ἐνταῦθα τὴν τῶν μικρῶν Παναθηναίων φησὶν. ἦν γὰρ καὶ μεγάλη. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἦγον εἰς ἄστυ, ἐκατομβαιῶνος μηνὸς τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐν οἷς πέπλος τῆς ἀνέγχετο τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ, καὶ δὲ ἐκείνῳ τῇ κατὰ τὴν Γιγάντων ταύτης τε καὶ τῶν Ὀλυμπίων νίκῃ θεῶν. τὰ δὲ μικρὰ Παναθηναῖα κατὰ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐτελούν· ἐν οἷς καὶ πέπλος ἄλλος ἀνέιτο τῇ θεῷ, καὶ δὲ ἦν ἰδεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τροφίμους ὄντας αὐτῇ νικῶντας τὸν πρὸς Ἀτλαντίους πόλεμον· ὃ δὲ τοῖς Βενιδείοις καλούμενοι εἴπετο. τούτων δὲ καὶ Θρᾴκες ἐκονῶνουν, ἐπεὶ καὶ Βένιδες παρ' αὐτοῖς ἡ Ἀρτεμις καλεῖται.—ταῦτα δὲ ἐτελεῖτο βαργηλιῶνος ἐνᾷ ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ. Whether or not the commentator be wrong in applying the allusion of Plato to the one festival rather than to the other, is wholly a distinct question. But the *Panathenæa Minora* are here described with so many circumstances, and their date is so positively affirmed, that this testimony, evidently derived from writers on Athenian festivals, ought not lightly to be called in question. The argument of Meursius, founded upon those expressions, ἐκ τῶν Παναθηναίων ὁ πλοῦς, is of less weight. We may agree in the interpretation of Petitus, and omit that passage as irrelevant. The reasons which Petitus has produced in favour of Hecatombeon as the date remain to be considered. His first argument, that the two Panathenæan festivals were celebrated in the same month, because they consisted of the same ceremonies, is of no force. His second is of greater moment. It is urged, that Timocrates proposed a law in Hecatombeon of Olymp. 106. 4.^f respecting the Panathenæan festival: but as the *Panathenæa Magna* were in every *third* Olympic year, this festival was necessarily the *Panathenæa Minora*. If, indeed, the law of Timocrates was proposed in the *fourth* year of the Olympiad, it is manifest that the festival in question could not be the *Majora*, which undoubtedly belonged to the *third*. But, although the cause of Timocrates came to a hearing in the fourth year of that Olympiad, as we know from Dionysius, it does not follow that his law was proposed in Hecatombeon of that year. The proceedings of Timocrates might belong to Hecatombeon of the year preceding; the year of the *Panathenæa Magna*. To this it is objected, *eodem anno accusatus est quo legem scripsit, quia adhuc ὑπέθυος erat*. It is true that the impeachment must be preferred within the year: 5 τὸν γρά-

τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον celebrari, atque dixerit Bendidia 19. Thargelionis die instaurari; ἔπειτα δὲ τὰς περὶ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν ἱερὰς. Itaque concludit Meursius, cum Bendidia 19. die Panathenæa sequenti adeoque 20. Thargelionis adscribi debent. At insignem hunc Procli et Meursii errorem perspicue confutavit Petitus, simulque ostendit Platonis verba λαμπὰς εἶναι—non de Pallade et Panathenæis, cum Proclo et Meursio, sed de Diana Bendidiisque festis intelligenda fore; ideoque Panathenæa prorsus immerito Bendidiis adiungi. Illud etiam Petitus observavit, Ol. 106. 4. 12. Hecatombeonis die, qua Timocra-

tes legem a Demosthene impugnata edidit, Panathenæa festa nondum peracta esse. Ergo, cum certissime Minora illa fuerint, Minora ipsa, Majorum instar, Hecatombeoni concedi debent.

^d Rep. I. p. 328. α. ἀρὰ γὰρ εἰδ' ἵστε ἔτι λαμπὰς εἶναι ἀπ' ἑαυτῶν τῇ θεῷ.

^e Schol. in Platonem Ruhnken. p. 143. ad verba Reipub. I. initio, τὴν ἱερτὴν βουλόμενος θεάσασθαι.

^f That is, in the archonship of Eudemus. See the Tables, B. C. 353, 3.

^g Argum. Demosth. Leptin. p. 453.

ψαντα νόμον ἢ ψήφισμα μετὰ ἑνιαυτὸν μὴ εἶναι ὑπεύθυνον. but the cause might come to a hearing subsequently. The cause of the Crown was a γραφὴ παρανόμων, and therefore the indictment was laid within the year, as Petitus has accurately explained^b; but the cause was not heard till eight years afterwards, and yet Ctesiphon still continued responsible. It is plain, then, that Timocrates might be still responsible in the archonship of Eudemus for a law proposed in the preceding year, provided that the indictment had been laid within the limited time^c. Consequently there is no reason for our rejecting the authority of Proclus on account of this law of Timocrates. Moreover, the particulars described in that law (which was proposed by his party, as preliminary to his own) make it probable that the greater festival was in view. Regulations to be prepared by a committee of one thousand citizens, in conjunction with the senate of Five-hundred, are more applicable to a solemn public festival, occurring every fifth year, which drew together spectators from all parts of Greece to Athens itself, than to a minor festival celebrated annually, only at the Piræus. It may be further remarked, that, when Παναθήναια, simply, are named, the presumption is that the greater festival is meant. Thus Herodotus and Demosthenes apply the term^d.

Proclus is confirmed by Lysias in placing this festival in Thargelion. A client of Lysias^e enumerates his several λειτουργίαι in the order in which these services occurred: ἐπὶ Θεοτόκου χορηγὸς τραγῳδοῖς—καὶ τρίτῃ μηνὶ Θαργελίοις.—ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου Παναθηναίους τοῖς μεγάλους—ἐπὶ δὲ χορηγῶν εἰς Διονύσια ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἄρχοντος. All these are placed in their proper order of succession:—ἐπὶ δὲ Ἐδουλεῖου ἄρχοντος κορυμβοῖς χορηγῶν—καὶ Παναθηναίους τοῖς μικροῖς ἐχορήγου. It is to be supposed that the order of time is observed in this as in the preceding cases; and that the *Panathenaea Minora* were subsequent to the exhibitions of comedy. It therefore follows that this lesser festival was subsequent to the months Anthesterion or Elaphebolion, which confirms the account of Proclus.

12. SCIROPHORION. ἡ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἰβ'. ἡ μὲν Ἀθηναίων δωδεκάτης. The Scholiast on Plato^f:—μηνὶ τῷ δωδεκάτῳ] ὁ Σκίροφοριον οὗτος ἀνομάσθη δὲ οὕτως ἀπὸ τῆς Σκίραδος Ἀθηναίας. *Scirophorion* and *Hecatombæon* are described together by Theophrastus^g as lying near the tropic: τοῦ σκίροφοριῶντος καὶ ἑκατομβαιῶντος ὡς περὶ πρὸ τροπῶν μικρὸν ἢ ὑπὸ τροπᾶς.

The Attic year after the time of Solon was Lunar of 354 days: 9 Σόλων—ἡξίωσεν Ἀθηναίους τὰς ἡμέρας κατὰ σελήνην ἄγειν.—ἡ συνιδὸν τοῦ μηνὸς τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν, καὶ τὴν κίνησιν τῆς σελήνης οὕτε

^b Leg. Att. p. 340. Wess. *Olymp.* 110. 2. *Elaphebolione creatur Demosthenes quaestor τρυφικός.* *Olymp.* 110. 3. *Pyaneptione, Ctesiphontis ψήφισμα de coronando Demosthene.*—*Elaphebolione coronatus est.*—*Elaphebolionis quinto Aeschines detulit Ctesiphontem: eodem quo populi scitum fecit Ctesiphon anno Aeschines dicam scripsit: nam, si intra annum non scriberetur is qui accusabatur, ex eo iudicium fuit.*

^c The expressions of Demosthenes, *Leptin.* p. 501, *ἐξῆλθον αἱ τῆς κρίσεως χρόνοι*, might be supposed adverse to this. But, in that passage, the words *τῆς κρίσεως* are an interpolation. They are absent from many MSS. they are suspected by Reiske, and are omitted in the critical and accurate edition of Mr. Bekker.

^d Demosth. *Timocrat.* p. 708. *ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιουδίας πρώτης—Ἐκκράτης εἶπεν, ὅπως αὐτὰ τὰ ἱερὰ θύεται καὶ ἢ*

δολοφονεῖ καὶ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ αἱ τινος ἐκείνῃ πρὸς τὰ Παναθήναια δικασθῆναι, τοῖς δὲ ὑποθέτας εἶναι ἑκα καὶ χίλους ἐκ τῶν ἱερομακτόντων, συνεμβετέων δὲ καὶ τὴν βουλὴν.

^e Herodot. V. 56. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ κατὰ τῶν Παναθηναίων. Demosth. *Fals. Leg.* p. 394. εἰς τὰ Παναθήναια φέσας ἀποστείμηναι. In both these cases the Παναθήναια μεγάλα are meant.

^f *Απολογία.* *Demosth.* p. 161, 162.

^g Phot. Lex. in voce.

^h Bekker. *Anecd. Græc.* p. 304, 22. *Suid.* in voce.

ⁱ Rubnken. p. 231. ad *Platon. Leg.* VIII. p. 828. d.

^j Hist. Plant. IV. 11, 5. ^k Laert. I. 59.

^l Plutarch. *Solon.* c. 25. conf. *Dodwell. Diss.* III. p. 160, 161. *Corsini.* tom. I. p. 56, 57. *Petavius perspicuis certique argumentis ostendit quod ab*

θεομένην τῇ ἡλίῳ πάντας οὕτ' ἀνίσχομαι συμπερομένην, ἀλλὰ πολλάκις τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν καὶ παρερχομένην τὸν ἥλιον, αὐτὴν μὲν ἔταξε ταύτην ἔχειν καὶ νύκτα καλεῖσθαι· τὸ μὲν πρὸς συνόδου μῆριον αὐτῆς τῷ παυομένῳ μηνὶ τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἦδη τῷ ἀρχομένῳ προσήκειν ἡγούμενος—τὴν δ' ἐφεξῆς ἡμέραν νομηνίαν ἐκάλεσε^m. The 360 days were reduced to the lunar time by the omission of six days from six of the monthsⁿ. Geminus^o:—οἱ πρὸς τὴν πολιτικὴν ἀγωγὴν ἀλλοτρετέσθαι λαμβανόμενοι μηνιαῖοι χρόνοι· εἰσὶν ἡμερῶν κθ'. ὅστις τὸν διήμενον χρόνον γενέσθαι ἡμερῶν νθ'. ὅθεν διὰ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν οἱ κατὰ πόλιν μῆνες ἐναλλάξ ἄγονται πλήρεις καὶ κοῖλοι, διὰ τὸ τὴν σελήνην διήμενον ἡμερῶν εἶναι νθ'. ἐκ δὲ τούτων συνάγεται ὅτι κατὰ σελήνην ἑνιαυτὸς ἡμερῶν τνθ'.—γίνονται οὖν ἐν τῷ ἑνιαυτῷ ἔξ πλήρεις καὶ ἔξ κοῖλοι· συνάγονται δὲ ἡμέραι τνθ'. διὰ δὲ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν μῆνα παρὰ μῆνα πλήρη καὶ κοῖλον ἄγουσι. These lunar years were brought to the course of the sun by an intercalary month, *Posideon II.* inserted at the end of every two years: Herodotus^p:—Ἕλληνες μὲν διὰ τρίτου ἔτους ἐμβόλιμον ἐπεμβάλλουσι τῶν ἁρῶν εἴκοσι.

The object was, to adapt the months to the moon, and the years to the course of the sun: Geminus^q:—πρόθεσις ἦν τοῖς ἀρχαίοις τοὺς μὲν μῆνας ἄγειν κατὰ σελήνην τοὺς δὲ ἑνιαυτοὺς κατ' ἥλιον. τὸ γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν νόμων καὶ τῶν χρησμάτων παραγγελόμενον, τὸ θύειν κατὰ τρία,—μῆνας, ἡμέρας, ἑνιαυτοὺς, τοῦτο διέλαβον ἄπαντες οἱ Ἕλληνες τῷ τοὺς μὲν ἑνιαυτοὺς συμφάνως ἄγειν τῷ ἡλίῳ τὰς δὲ ἡμέρας καὶ τοὺς μῆνας τῇ σελήνῃ. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν κατ' ἥλιον ἄγειν τοὺς ἑνιαυτοὺς, τὸ περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας τοῦ ἑνιαυτοῦ τὰς αὐτὰς θύσεις τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπιτελεῖσθαι· καὶ τὴν μὲν ἐαρινὴν θυσίαν διὰ παντὸς κατὰ τὸ ἕαρ συνετελεῖσθαι, τὴν δὲ θερινὴν κατὰ τὸ θέρος, κ. τ. λ.—τοῦτο δ' ἄλλως οὐκ ἂν δύνατο γενέσθαι εἰ μὴ αἱ τροπαὶ καὶ αἱ ἱσημερίαι περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τόπους γίνοντο. τὸ δὲ κατὰ σελήνην ἄγειν τὰς ἡμέρας τοιοῦτόν ἐστι· τὸ ἀκολουθεῖν τοῖς τῆς σελήνης φαινομένοις τὰς προσηγορίας τῶν ἡμερῶν γίνεσθαι. The days of the civil month were to accompany the changes of the moon, and the deficiency of the lunar year was to be supplied by intercalation. But this object was not accomplished, because the ancient astronomers had not accurately determined the true amount either of lunar or of solar time^r. Hence irregularities in the calendar. In Boëdromion of B. C. 490, the full moon would fall upon the fifth day of the month^s. If Herodotus is to be trusted for the facts, which there is no reason to doubt or question^t, there was a variation at that period of ten days between the civil month

ipse Solonis ætate lunares omnino menses adhibebantur; ut civilis proxime ac popularis annus ex 12 lunaribus mensibus alterne plenis cævisque compositus 354 dies complecteretur, mensiumque embolismorum ope cum vero solari anno conjungeretur.

^m Hence the practice of counting the last ten days inversely: τὰς ἀπ' εἰκάδος ὡς προσηγορίας ἀλλ' ἀφ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἀναλύνει, ὅπως τὰ φῶτα τῆς σελήνης ἔγρα, μέχρι τριακάδος ἡριθμῶνται. Plutarch. *Ibid.*

ⁿ These days were omitted between the 20th and the 30th of every alternate month. But in those months from which a day was deducted the last day was still called τριακάς, and the day omitted was perhaps the 29th, (*Dodwell. Diss.* III. p. 169. *Corsini.* tom. I. p. 68. 82.) or any other day than the 30th.

^o *Element. Astronom.* c. 6. p. 31—35.

^p II. 4. ^q C. 6. p. 32.

^r *Censorin. de Die Nat.* c. 18. *Inter astrologos non convenit quanto vel sol plus quam 365 dies in anno conficiat, vel luna minus quam triginta in mense.*

^s See the Tables, B. C. 490, 2.

^t Plutarch. *Malign.* p. 861. E. among other charges against Herodotus for his account of the Lacedæmonians, (ὅστις μὲν νῦν τὴν πασέληνον ἔμενον. VI. 106.) has the following objection: ταῦτες τῆς μάχης, ἐκτὴ Βοηδρόμιον ἱσταμένην γενόμενης, ἔδωκεν ἀπελὶφθῆναι—ὅτι δὲ μεταφέρει τὴν πασέληνον εἰς ἀρχὴν μηνός, διχρηματίας ὄντος, καὶ τὸν αἶσαν ἡμῶν καὶ τὰς ἡμέρας καὶ πάντα πράγματα συνταράσσουσιν. Wesseling, ad *Herodot.* VI. 106. and *Corsini.* *Fast. Att.* tom. I. p. 61. 184. rightly collecting from Herodotus that the battle of Marathon happened about the sixteenth day of the moon, are disposed to call in question the date which Plutarch gives, the 6th of Boëdromion, as the anniversary of that battle. Wesseling observes—*Sit certaminis dies 16 Boëdromionis, potuit victoriae memoria antecerti et sexto die sacrari.* *Corsini.* (p. 184.) *Si Lacedæmonii post plenilunium Sparta profecti tridui itinere Athenas pervenerunt, bellum ipsum circa 16. Boëdromionis diem committi debuit, &c.* But why are we to suppose, in that rude state of the calendar, that the full moon must of necessity fall upon the

and the lunar time. In B. C. 432, Meton commenced his cycle with the new moon nearest to the summer solstice². But this new moon fell upon the 13th day of Scirophorion. The irregularity which Meton undertook to rectify was as great as it could well be, if the new moon coincided with the thirteenth day of the civil month. Dodwell³ agrees in the irregularity of this preceding period: *Cyclus (Metonicum præcedens) novilunio ad mensium civilium initia non antea reduxit quam cyclo integro evoluto novi cycli exordium iniret*^b.

The *ἑννακαιδεκαετηρίς* of Meton^c intercalated seven months in nineteen years. The years which received the intercalary months were these: 3. 5. 8. 11. 13. 16. 19. Geminus^d: τοὺς ἑμβολίμους μῆνας ἔταξαν ἀγνοῦσαι ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει καὶ πέμπτῳ καὶ ὀγδόῳ· δύο μὲν μῆνας μεταξὺ δύο ἐτῶν πίπτόντων, ἓνα δὲ μεταξὺ ἐνὸς ἑνιαυτοῦ ἀγομένου. His nineteen years accordingly contained 235 months of 30 days, or 7050 days. But, as nineteen years in solar time contained 6940 days according to Meton's computation^e, there was an overplus of 110 days to be expunged from his cycle. These 110 days he deducted by a new method. In the old method of deducting a day from every alternate month, at the rate of six days in the year, too much was gained: the overplus not being $19 \times 6 = 114$ days, in the whole period, but only 110, or about 5d. 19h. in the year, nearly. His method therefore was, in his whole period of 235 months, or 7050 days, to strike out every sixty-third day. Geminus^f: εἰ ἡμερῶν ἄρα ἑξ' ἐξαιρέσιμον τὴν ἡμέραν ἄγειν δεῖ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ περιόδῳ. οὐδὲ γίνεται ἐξαιρέσιμος ἡ τριακὰς διὰ παντός· ἀλλ' ἡ διὰ τῶν ἑξ' ἡμερῶν πίπτουσα ἐξαιρέσιμος λέγεται⁵. The *ἡμέραι ἐξαιρέσιμοι* accordingly fell, in the cycle of Meton, as in the following table.

fifteenth day of the civil month? In B. C. 432, the full moon fell upon the 28th Thargelion, and the new moon upon the 13th Scirophorion; a variation of thirteen days between the civil month and the lunar time. We may therefore well admit in the present case a variation of ten. Corsini justly collects (p. 61.) from Plutarch's observations, that, in Plutarch's opinion, the civil months of Athens at that period were lunar. This is a just inference. But we cannot conclude (whatever Plutarch himself might either imagine, or think fit to state for the sake of his argument) that the civil month was skilfully and accurately adjusted to the moon, when we have facts which shew the contrary.

² Scaliger, Emend. Temp. lib. I. p. 26. *Meton primum novilunium enneadecaeteridis suæ constituit σκυφοριῶνος τριακαιετηρίς*. Dodwell. Diss. I. p. 33. *Quod certe cycli caput Meton nec ab ipso solstitio nec a Scirophorionis fine arcesserit, ratio alia nulla fingi vel verisimilis potest ab ea quam veram fuisse docet Plato; [Leg. VI. p. 767. c.] ut scilicet a proximo post solstitium novilunio illud arcesseret.*

³ Diss. I. p. 13.

^b The *ἑννακαιδεκαετηρίς* is thus characterised: Dodwell. Diss. III. p. 174. *Dedit operam hujus cycli auctor ut cycli initio responderent Neomeniis celestibus civiles Neomeniæ: cyclo decurrente effecit ut per omnes mensium civilium dies veræ et celestes decurrerent Neomeniæ.*

^c To the testimonies respecting Meton, quoted

in the Tables, B. C. 432, 3. may be added the following: Ptolem. *Meg. Synτάξ.* III. 2. p. 63. *Καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τῶν περὶ Μένωνα τοῦ καὶ Εὐδοτήμονα τετραημέτην θεομένην τριῶν ὡς ὁλοκληροτέρου ἀπογεγραμμένην τὴν σύγκρισιν ποιησόμεθα—ἐκείνη μὲν γὰρ ἀναγράφεται ἡγενημένη ἐπὶ Ἀφειδίου ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι κατ' Ἀλγυπτιῶνος φαινομένη καὶ πρώτη.* The 21st of the seventh month Phamenoth was the 201st day of the Egyptian year: and as the year in question, N. E. 316, commenced December 9th B. C. 433, this consequently gives June 27th B. C. 432 for the day of the summer solstice observed by Meton.

^d C. 6. p. 35. Conf. Dodwell. Diss. I. p. 46. Corsini. tom. I. p. 58. 106.

^e Censorin. c. 18. *Annus Metonicus, quem Meton Atheniensis ex annis undeviginti constituit, eo-que ἑννακαιετηρίς appellatur, et intercalatur septies, in eoque anno sunt dierum sex millia et DCCCCXL.*

^f C. 6.

⁵ Corsini. tom. I. p. 82. *Instituta Metonis enneadecaeteride ita exemtium dierum series variata fuit ut ab initio cycli sexagesimus tertius quisque dies eximeretur. Ita, cum cyclus Ol. 87. 1. ab initio Hecatombæonis incepisset, primus exemtillus dies in tertium Boëdromionis incidere debuit:—ut in cavis proinde mensibus dies, quæ exemtillus esse poterat, una ex sequentibus esse deberit: 3. 6. 9. 12. 15. 18. 21. 24. 27. 30. Dodwell and Corsini both agree that this order prevailed during the cycle of Meton, B. C. 432—331. Corsini holds that it continued through the cycle of Calippus, which Dodwell denies. The arguments by which*

YEARS OF THE CYCLE.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hecatombæon . . .		18		24		30		3		9	27	15		21					18
Metagitnion . . .			6		12		18		24				3		9	27	15		
Boëdromion . . .	3	21		27				6		12	30	18		24				3	21
Pyanæpsion . . .			9		15	3	21		27				6		12	30	18		
Memæcterion . . .	6	24		30				9		15		21		27				6	24
Posideon . . .			12		18	6	24		30		3		9		15		21		B.27
			B.		B.		B.12		B.		B.		B.		B.3				
Gamelion . . .	9	27	15		21				18	6	24	12	30					9	
Anthesterion . . .				3		9	27	15						18	6	24			30
Elaphebolion . . .	12	30	18		24				3	21	9	27	15					12	
Munychion . . .				6		12	30	18						3	21	9	27		
Thargelion . . .	15		21		27				6	24	12	30	18					15	
Scirophorion . . .		3		9		15		21						6	24	12	30		

It is manifest, on inspection of this table, that six particular months are improperly called (by Potter and others) *mensēs cavi*, and six other months *mensēs pleni*; because the *ἡμέραι ἐξαιρέσιμοι* were taken from every month in turn, while the cycle of Meton continued in use. Thus, *Metagitnion*, *Anthesterion*, and *Gamelion*, are improperly called *cavi*, or months of twenty-nine days, since *Metagitnion*, for example, in the 1.2.4.6.8.10.11.12.14.18.19. years of the cycle was a *mensis plenus*, of thirty days. *Hecatombæon* again, *Boëdromion*, *Posideon*, *Elaphebolion*, are improperly termed *pleni*; for, in the years of the cycle 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. 11. 12. 14. 19. *Hecatombæon* was a *mensis cavi*.

Although the cycle of Meton was calculated to adjust the months to the moon and to the seasons, upon the whole, yet in detail any particular month might not coincide with the course of the moon. Thus, in the very first year of the cycle, the third new moon of the year would commence 59d. 1h. 28m. 5s. from the first of Hecatombæon; but the third month Boëdromion commences on the sixty-first day: consequently the new moon would fall upon the 29th of Metagitnion. Again, the true duration of a lunar year being 354d. 8h. 48m. 34s. the first year of the cycle, being of 354 days, would fall short of the moon by almost nine hours. The eighth year of his cycle contains 383 days: but thirteen lunations are equal to 383d. 21h. 32m. 37s. and he falls short of the true time twenty-one hours and a half. The nineteenth year contains 385 days, exceeding the true time by 1d. 2h. 27m. 24s. Again, the four last months of the cycle have 120 days; but four lunations are only 118d. 2h. 56m. 11s. Aristophanes^h, in B. C. 422, ridicules the cycle of Meton, then newly establishedⁱ.

Meton made great improvements upon the calculations of his predecessors. But the difference between Meton's computation and the true time was still considerable. In his solar year

Corsini establishes this latter point are stated tom. I. p. 82—91.

^h Nub. 615.

ⁱ Dodwell, Diss. I. p. 11—13. admits a slight variation: *Thucyd. II. 28. eclipsin solis memorat*

κατὰ σελήνην. Auctori animus erat observare quam cito novus ille cyclus ad lunæ motus cum sole conciliandos institutus a vero tamen aberrasset novilunio.

and Metagitnion ρ τῶν βουλευτῶν εἰς ἡν, —καὶ πρὸς τοῖς πρυτανεύσας τὴν πρώτην πρυτανίαν ἅπασαν πλὴν δύοιν ἡμέραι. He farther observes very justly⁹, that the addition of πρώτη, πέμπτη, ἑκτη, would not have been necessary, had the station of every tribe been always known: that the tribe *Erechtheis*, which was first in dignity, would be always degraded by Dodwell's system to the eighth place; that the tribe *Æantis*, which never was the last according to Plutarch¹, would be permanently fixed to the tenth prytania¹¹.

The opinion of Corsini is confirmed and established beyond dispute by evidence which has since come to light. The Choiseul Marble¹², which preserves an account of sums issued from the treasury of Minerva Polias in the archonship of Glaucippus, B. C. 445¹³, exhibits a perfect series of the prytanie in the order which they occupied in that year. This monument, from the clear information which it affords upon this subject, deserves a particular consideration. I subjoin such parts of it as are material, omitting only the amount of the sums issued, as not necessary to the present question.

Ἰ. Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνήλυσαν ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου ἀρχοντος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἥ Κλεμένης Ἀλαίου προσηγορούμενοι. ταμίαι ἱερῶν χρημάτων τῆς Ἀθηναίας Καλλιστράτος Μαραθῆνιος καὶ συνάρχοντες παρέδωκαν ἐκ τὴν ἐπέτειον ψηφισαμένου τοῦ δήμου. Ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰαντίδος πρώτης πρυτανεύσεως, Ἐ... νοταμίαι παρέδωκεν Καλλίμαχος Ἀγροσύης. Ἰ. ἀριῖ ἵπποις σίτος ἰδὼν Ἀθηναίης Πολιάδος—Ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγιδίως δευτέρας πρυτανεύσεως, ἀποδοτέας παρέδωκεν ἐς Παναθηναία τὰ μεγάλα Φίλων Κυδαθηναῖος καὶ συνάρχουσι Ἀθηναίης Πολιάδος—ἱεροποιῖς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν Διόλλω Ἐρχίος καὶ συνάρχουσι ἐς τὴν ἑκατομβίην—Ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνιχίδος τρίτης πρυτανεύσεως, Ἑλληνοταμίαι παρέδωκεν Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσι ἵπποις σίτος ἰδὼν—ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἵπποις σίτος ἰδὼν—ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἔργων ἰδὼν ἄρχοντι ἐς Πύλον—ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐς τὴν διαβελίαν—Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος τετάρτης πρυτανεύσεως, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρέδωκεν Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσι σίτος ἵπποις ἰδὼν—ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐς τὴν διαβελίαν ἰδὼν—Ἐπὶ τῆς Κροπιδίως πέμπτης πρυτανεύσεως, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρέδωκεν Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσι ἐς τὴν διαβελίαν—Ἐπὶ τῆς Λεοντίδος ἑκτῆς πρυτανεύσεως, τρίτην ἡμέραν τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρέδωκεν Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναῖος καὶ συνάρχουσι—ἑνῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρέδωκεν Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναῖος καὶ συνάρχουσι (στρατηγῶν) ἐξ Ἐρετρίας Εὐκλείδῃ ἀνομολόγημα—τρίτην καὶ δεκάτην τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσι—ἑνῇ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Σπούδιος Φλυεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσι—τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας τὰ ἐκ Σάμου ἀνομολογήθη Ἑλληνοταμίᾳ Ἀνακτίῳ Σφρητίῳ καὶ παρέδωκεν Πολυάρτῳ Χολαργεῖ—Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος ἰβδόμης πρυτανεύσεως, πέμπτην τῆς πρυτανείας, παρέδωκεν Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναῖος καὶ συνάρχουσι ἐς διαβελίαν—ἰβδόμην τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Θράσωνι Βουτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσι ἐς τὴν διαβελίαν—τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Ἑλληνοταμίαις Φαλάνθῳ Ἀλαπενέθεν καὶ συνάρχουσι σίτον ἵπποις—ἑκτη καὶ δεκάτη τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις

⁹ P. 146, 35. conf. Corsin. tom. I. p. 181, 182.

¹⁰ Tom. I. p. 149.

¹¹ Plutarch. Sympos. I. 10. p. 628. B. τῇ Αἰαντίδι φυλῇ γέρας ἐπὶ ἑκτῇ τῇ μὴ κρίνεται τὸν αὐτὸς χρόνον ἔσχατον.

¹² Corsin. tom. I. p. 150.

¹³ This Marble was brought from Athens in 1788, and is illustrated by Barthélemy in a treatise entitled *Dissertation sur une ancienne inscription Grecque relative aux finances des Athéniens* par J. J. Barthélemy. 1792. Republished in Mén.

de l'Acad. &c. tom. XLVIII. p. 337.

¹⁴ In the original—Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνέλυσαν ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου ἀρχοντος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἥ Κλεμένης Ἀλαίου προσηγορούμενοι. ταμίαι ἱερῶν χρημάτων τῆς Ἀθηναίας Καλλιστράτος Μαραθῆνιος καὶ συνάρχοντες παρέδωκαν ἐκ τὴν ἐπέτειον ψηφισαμένου τοῦ δήμου. Ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰαντίδος πρώτης πρυτανεύσεως, Ἐ... νοταμίαι παρέδωκεν Καλλίμαχος Ἀγροσύης, κ. τ. λ.—according to the ancient form of writing, before the archonship of Enclides. See the references in the Tables, B. C. 403, 2.

μίαι Προ... νο Ἀφιδναῖος καὶ συνάρχουσι—τετάρτη καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Εὐκλείδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσι—ἰβδόμην καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Καλλίᾳ Εὐκλείδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσι—Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰπποθοντίδος ὀγδόης πρυτανεύσεως, δωδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρέδωκεν Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναῖος καὶ συνάρχουσι—τετάρτη καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἰδὼν Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναῖος καὶ συνάρχουσι—ἑκτη καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἰδὼν Θράσωνι Βουτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσι—Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐρεχθίδος ἑνῆς πρυτανεύσεως, δωδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἰδὼν Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναῖος καὶ συνάρχουσι—τρίτη καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἰδὼν Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναῖος καὶ συνάρχουσι—ἑκτη καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἰδὼν Θράσωνι Βουτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσι—ἑκτη καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, τὰ ἐκ Σάμου ἀνομολογήθη... υς στρατηγῶν ἐς Σάμον Δεξιμάχῳ Ἀγίλιῳ—Πασιφάνῳ Φρεαβίῳ—Ἀριστοκρά. Ε... Εὐκλείδῃ—Νικηράτῳ Κυδαθηναῖος τριηράρχῳ—Ἀριστοφάνῳ Ἀνα... τριηράρχῳ—Ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος δεκάτης πρυτανεύσεως, ἑνδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Προ... καὶ συνάρχουσι—τρίτη καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνο... σιν—ἑκτη καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλλ... ουσιν—Κεφάλαιον ἀργυρίου συμπα... ο... ο...

This valuable monument exhibits the tribes in an order wholly different from that which is collected from Demosthenes. In the year of Glaucippus, *Æantis* is the first and *Pandionis* the last; directly the reverse of the order which Dodwell had pronounced to be fixed and unchangeable. A clear demonstration that the prytanie were arranged by lot, and that the order in which they presided was fortuitous. We likewise are enabled to correct an error into which we had been led by Photius and Suidas. They had represented, that the four supernumerary days were given to the four first presiding tribes; who had 36 days, while the last six had each 35. Dodwell and Corsini naturally followed these authorities, and distributed the four days to the first four tribes¹⁴. But, as in this Marble the 36th day of the eighth, ninth, and tenth prytania is distinctly expressed, it appears that the contrary distribution prevailed, and that the supernumerary days were given to the last tribes, and not to the first. In the year of Glaucippus, which was not intercalary, but a year of 354 days, the 4th of a Metonic cycle, the order of the prytanie was this:

Days.		Days.	Commenced.
...	1. <i>Æantis</i> 35.	1. Hecatombæon . . .	July 14. B. C. 410.
70. . . .	2. <i>Ægeis</i> 35.	7. Metagitnion . . .	Aug. 18.
105. . . .	3. <i>Cæneis</i> 35.	12. Boëdromion . . .	Sept. 22.
140. . . .	4. <i>Acamantis</i> 35.	18. Pyanepsion	Octob. 27.
175. . . .	5. <i>Cecropis</i> 35.	23. Mæmacteron . . .	Dec. 1.
210. . . .	6. <i>Leontis</i> 35.	29. Posideon	Jan. 5. B. C. 409.
246. . . .	7. <i>Antiochis</i> 36.	5. Anthesterion . . .	Feb. 9.
282. . . .	8. <i>Hippothoontis</i> 36.	11. Elaphebolion . . .	* March 17.
318. . . .	9. <i>Erechtheis</i> 36.	18. Munychion	April 22.
354. . . .	10. <i>Pandionis</i> 36.	24. Thargelion	May 28—July 2.

¹⁴ Dodwell, Diss. III. p. 186. *Prytanie dierum alie 36 alie 35. sic autem ut primarum prytaniorum dies fuerint plures*—Corsin. tom. I. p. 103. *Quatuor dies illi ut primis 4 anni tribus adungebantur, ut illarum singule non 35 diebus, aliarum sequentium instar, sed potius 36 continuos dies imperarent.* * If February was of 29 days, then March 16.—April 21.—May 27.

XX.

DEMOSTHENES.

TWO accounts are transmitted to us of the age of *Demosthenes*, which vary considerably. The author of the *Lives of the Orators*^a gives the following dates: Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους καὶ Κλεοβούλης τῆς Γύλωνος θυγατρὸς, τὸν δὲ δῆμον Παιανίους, καταλειφθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἑτῶν ἑπτὰ κατ' ἀδελφῆς πενταστῆδος, τὸν μὲν τῆς ὀρφανίας χρόνον παρὰ τῇ μητρὶ διῆγε.—τελειωθείς δὲ, ἑλάττω παρὰ τῶν ἐπιτρόπων παραλαβὼν, ἐκρινεν αὐτοὺς ἐπιτροπῆς ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους ἀρχontos, τρεῖς ὄντας, Ἀφῶν, Θηριπίδην, Δημοφῶντα ἢ Δημίαν.—καὶ ἔλεν αὐτοὺς τῆς δὲ καταδίκης οὐδὲν ἐπράξατο, τοὺς μὲν ἀργυρίου τοὺς δὲ καὶ χάριτος [ἀφείς].—καὶ χορηγὸς ἐγένετο. Μειδίαν δὲ τὸν Ἀναγυράσιον πλῆξαντα αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ χορηγῶντα εἰς κρίσιν καταστήσας, λαβὼν τρισχιλίας ἀφῆκε τῆς δίκης.—ἑπτὰ δὲ καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονῶς, λογιζομένοις ἀπὸ Δεξιθέου εἰς Καλλιμάχου, ἐφ' οὗ ἢ παρ' Ὀλυνθίαν ἦκε πρεσβεία περὶ τῆς βοήθειας,—ἐπεισεν ἐκπίμψαι τὴν βοήθειαν τῷ δὲ ἐξῆς, ἐφ' οὗ Πλάτων ἐτελεύτησε, Φίλιππος Ὀλυνθίους καταστρέψατο. ἔγνω δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ Ξενοφῶν—ἢ ἀρχόμενον ἢ ἀκμαζόντα τῷ μὲν γὰρ τὰ Ἑλληνικά ἐτελεύτησε εἰς τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν Μαντινείᾳ μάχην ἀρχοντα δὲ Χαρίκλειδην ὃ δὲ πρότερον ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους ἔλε τοὺς ἐπιτρόπους. Between *Dexitheus* [B. C. 38½.] and *Timocrates* [B. C. 36½.] are twenty archons. Between *Dexitheus* and *Callimachus* [B. C. 34½.] are thirty-five archons. According to this chronology, then, *Demosthenes* was born B. C. 385. was in his twenty-second year when he prosecuted his guardians, and in his thirty-seventh at the time of the Olynthian war. *Petitus*^b, *Corsini*^c, and *Wolf*^d, follow the computations of this author.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus^{dd} computes differently: Οὗτος ἐγεννήθη μὲν ἑναιετῷ πρότερον τῆς ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἀρχontos δὲ Τιμοκράτους εἰς ἔτος ἢν ἡμεμβηκὸς ἑπτακαίδεκατος δημοσίου τε λόγου ἤρξατο γράφειν ἐπὶ Καλλιστράτου ἀρχontos, εἰκοστὸν καὶ πῆμpton ἔχων ἔτος. Between *Demophilus*, Olymp. 99. 4. and *Timocrates* are sixteen archons. Between *Demophilus* and *Callistratus* [B. C. 35½.] are twenty-five. Although, therefore, *Demosthenes* might be said to be seventeen in the year of *Timocrates*, he could not be called twenty-five in the year of *Callistratus*. This, however, is hardly to be imputed to *Dionysius* himself, but rather to the transcriber, since the numbers probably were εἰκοστὸν καὶ ἑκτόν ἔχων ἔτος. There is a difference of four years between this and the former computation. According to *Dionysius*, *Demosthenes* was born B. C. 381. was seventeen at the prosecution of his guardians, twenty-six at the time of his first public cause, and thirty-two at the period of the Olynthian war.

The following dates occur in *Zosimus Ascalonita*: ἐβίωσε δὲ ἔτη ἕ καὶ τρία ἐγεννήθη δὲ ἑναιετῷ πρότερον τῆς ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος.—ἀπέθανε δὲ ἕκτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ πνευσίμωνος μηνός. Of these three propositions, the first is inconsistent with the second, and with the known year of his death. The last particular is in conformity with *Plutarch*^f. The date of the birth of *Demosthenes* agrees with that of *Dionysius*, from whom it was probably taken.

Gellius^g has the following account: *Ab utriusque oratoris studiosis animadversum et scriptum est, quod Demosthenes et Cicero pari ætate illustrissimas orationes in causis dixerint, alter κατὰ Ἀνδορίωνος—septem et viginti annos natus, alter anno minor pro P. Quintio, septimoque et vicesimo pro Sex. Roscio. Vixerunt quoque non nimis numerum annorum diver-*

^a Vit. X. Or. p. 844. A.—845. E.

^b Leg. Att. p. 267. ed. Wess.

^c Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 138.

^d Prolegom. ad *Leptineam* Demost. p. LXII.

^{dd} Ad Ammæum, p. 724.

^e Vit. Demosth. apud Reisk. tom. IV. p. 151.

^f Vit. Demosth. c. 30. ^g Noct. Att. XV. 28.

sum, alter tres et sexaginta annos; Demosthenes sexaginta. These numbers are consistent: twenty-seven years complete in the archonship of *Callistratus* would raise the birth of *Demosthenes* to the year of *Evander*, [B. C. 38½.] between whom and *Callistratus* are twenty-six archons; and sixty years complete at the period of his death, in the fourth month of the archon *Philocles*, would raise his birth to the fourth month of *Evander*, between whom and *Philocles* are fifty-nine archons. *Plutarch*^h is consistent with the chronology of *Gellius*: τῶν δὲ δημοσίων ἡ μὲν κατ' Ἀνδορίωνος, καὶ Τιμοκράτους, καὶ Ἀριστοκράτους, ἐτέροις ἀγγράψαν, οὕτω τῇ πολιτείᾳ προσεληλυθὸς: δοκεῖ γὰρ δυοῖν ἢ τριῶν δέοντα ἔτη τριάκοντα γεγονῶς ἰξευγεῖν τοὺς λόγους, ἰκείνους. These general expressions, not intended to be precise, make the orator seven or eight and twenty at the preparation of his first public causes. *Libanius*ⁱ also agrees with *Gellius*: ὁκτωκαίδεκα ἑτῶν ἦν ὅτε πρὸς τοὺς [tutores] ἠγωνίζετο. Between *Evander* and *Timocrates* are seventeen archons. This statement, then, of his age would place his birth in the year of *Evander*; and there is a difference of about a year between *Gellius* and *Libanius* on the one hand, and *Dionysius* on the other; while the higher date, of the year of *Dexitheus*, rests on the solitary testimony of the *Pseudo-Plutarch*. Which, then, of the two computations, that of *Gellius*, *Libanius*, *Plutarch*, and *Dionysius*, or that of the *Pseudo-Plutarch*, is most in conformity with the account which the orator has given of his own age?

Demosthenes has stated his age in two passages of his works. In one, he describes himself as having completed his sixteenth year in July B. C. 366. in the other, he asserts himself to be thirty-two at the time of the insult offered by *Midias* in February B. C. 350. Each of these accounts shall be examined in its order. 1. *Demosthenes* affirms, that his father left him an orphan of seven years old: ἡ οὐμὸς πατὴρ κατέλειπεν ἐμὲ ἑπτ' ἑτῶν ὄντα. and that ten years of guardianship were expired in the last month of the archon *Polyzelus*: ἡγήματο ἐπὶ Πολυζέλου ἀρχontos, σκισσοροφῶντος μηνός.—ἢ οὐχ ὅλως ἔπειτα πρότερον δέκα τὰ μὲν λαβὼν εἶχεν ἐκείνους; Ten years, then, had elapsed from the death of his father to the month of June B. C. 366; and he had entered his seventh year at the least, when the father died. But from *Evander* to *Polyzelus*, both inclusive, are sixteen years. He could not, then, have been born later than the beginning of the year of *Evander*, or July B. C. 382. This date, obtained from *Demosthenes* himself, is in conformity with *Gellius* and *Libanius*, and about a year higher than the date of *Dionysius*; but is wholly irreconcilable with the date of the *Pseudo-Plutarch*, because *Polyzelus* is the eighteenth archon from *Dexitheus*, and *Demosthenes*, to be born in the year of *Dexitheus*, must have been nineteen years of age in the last month of *Polyzelus*. *Corsini*ⁿ, indeed, defends the date of the biographer by an extraordinary mode of computing: *Demosthenis ortus ad exeuntem Scirophorionem, Ol. 98. 4. [June B. C. 384.] referri debet; ut mirum Scirophorionem mense Ol. 103. 2. [June B. C. 366.] octavum decimum ætatis annum absolvet. Quod si Demosthenes ipse testatur se vivente patre septennium, decennium vero defuncto patre sub tutoribus egisse, observari facile poterit tum septem tum decem etiam annos illos ita completos vel integros esse potuisse, ut ex utrisque una conjunctis integra octo-decim annorum summa conficeretur.* By what powers of computation this is to be accomplished, it is difficult to imagine. On the contrary, there is no reason for supposing that the seven years were completed at the father's death. The expression is general; and it is sufficient that *Demosthenes* had entered his seventh year. And, in the statement

^h Vit. Demosth. c. 15.

ⁱ Prolegom. ad Olynth. p. 3.

^k In *Aphob.* I. p. 814.

^l In *Onetor.* I. p. 868. ^m *Onet.* II. p. 880.

ⁿ Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 140.

of the ten entire years of guardianship, it was evidently the orator's interest and purpose to make the most of the amount of time. In these detached numbers of Demosthenes it is not necessary to take the sum of the two, or to suppose seventeen years complete. The expressions of the orator only prove that sixteen years were complete, and the seventeenth current, at the time of his kinsman's marriage, in the last month of Polyzelus. We may assume, then, that he was born in the first month of *Evander*, [July B. C. 382.] and that his father died about the second or third month of *Charisander*, [Aug. or September B. C. 376.] when Demosthenes had entered his seventh year. From that date to the marriage of the guardian would be strictly *nine years and ten months*, which the orator, to favour his claim, might well call *δρα δέκα ἔτη*. The whole period of guardianship was no more than ten years^o; and at the time of that marriage Demosthenes was yet in his minority. Hence it is manifest that the space expressed by *δρα δέκα ἔτη* was less than ten years complete.

Corsini^p has another argument for the date of the biographer. "Demosthenes was enrolled among the *Ephēbi* when he prosecuted his guardians. But the date of Dionysius for his birth makes him only 14 years old in the archonship of Polyzelus; and, by every account, 16 was the earliest age for that enrolment: the date, therefore, of the Pseudo-Plutarch is the right one." *At orator ipse perspicuos temporis characteres exponens asserit sororem suam Polyzele archonte Scirophorione mense nupsisse*, &c.^{pp} This is not quite accurate. Demosthenes thus describes the proceedings: ὁ δὲ μὲν γὰρ ἦν ἔτη τὰ μεταξὺ τοῦ συνοικησαί τε τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ φθῆναι τούτους πεποιῆσθαι τὴν ἀπόλειψιν—ἡ ἀπόλειψις ἐγγράφῃ ποσειδεῶνος μηνὸς ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους· ἐγὼ δ' εὐθὺς μετὰ τοὺς γάμους δοκιμασθεὶς ἐνεκάλουν καὶ λόγον ἀπέρχουν.—ὡς ἐγγήματο μὲν ἡ γυνὴ καὶ ὃν ἐγὼ λόγῳ χρόνον, ἀντιδίκου δ' ἡμεῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ χρόνῳ κατιστήμεν, ὕστερον δ' ἡ ἐγὼ τὴν δίκην ἔλαχον τὴν ἀπόλειψιν οὗτοι πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντ' ἀπεγράψαντο, λαβέ μοι καὶ ἑκαστον ταύτας τὰς μαρτυρίας.—μετὰ τοίνυν τούτων τὸν ἄρχοντα [*Polyzelum*] Κηρισίδωρος, Χίων. ἐπὶ τούτων ἐνεκάλουν δοκιμασθεὶς, ἔλαχον δὲ τὴν δίκην ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους. The expressions, εὐθὺς μετὰ τοὺς γάμους, are not to be rigidly taken: they are general terms, and do not fix the date of the enrolment to a single point. Demosthenes was enrolled in the archonship of *Cephisodorus*: some months, perhaps, after that marriage. Nor is the result of the computation of Dionysius 14 years for his age at the time of his enrolment: for from the year of Demophilus to the year of Polyzelus, both inclusive, are *fifteen* years complete, which would suppose the enrolment in the sixteenth year¹.

^o See Aphob. I. p. 815. 819. 821. 822. 824. 825. 832. 833. and especially p. 835.—ταῦτ' ἔτι δεκάτη. Contra Aphob. p. 854. 862.

^p Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 138. 139.

^{pp} Corsini must have written from memory: the marriage in question was not a marriage of the sister of Demosthenes, but a marriage of the sister of Onetor to Aphobus the guardian.

^q In Onetor. I. p. 868.

^r Ibid.

^s In the Tables, B. C. 365, 3. I had adopted the reading ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐνεκάλουν—(for which see Reiske. Var. Lect. ad Demosth. p. 868.) and had placed the enrolment in the year of Chion. But, as this is not quite so consistent with the expression εὐθὺς μετὰ τοὺς γάμους, the other reading, ἐπὶ τούτων, which is supported by better authorities, is to be preferred; and the enrolment is to be referred to

the year of *Cephisodorus*: perhaps six or seven months after the marriage, and in the beginning of B. C. 365.

¹ Petitus Leg. Att. p. 267. Wess. has a single argument for the date of the Pseudo-Plutarch: he asserts that an action could not be brought before the age of twenty: *Vere Plutarchus confert natalem Demosthenis in Ol. 98. 4. Dexitheo prætoris. Neque enim audiendi sunt Dionys. Halic. et anonymus in Descriptione Olympiadum* [Scaliger. See Introd. p. xxiii.] qui adscribunt Ol. 99. 4.—*Proculdubio vera est gravissimi scriptoris Plutarchi sententia; cujus vindicem dabimus Demosthenem, qui scribit ἐγγήματο—ἐπὶ Πολυζέλῳ ἄρχοντι σκιρφομίδου μήνης. Polyzele prætura incidit in Ol. 103. 2. Cephisodoro qui Polyzelum exceptit archonte Aphobum accusavit, qui annus erat Ol. 103. 3. cum in*

The chronology, then, of Gellius, supported by Libanius, placing his birth in the beginning of the year of *Evander*, would make him sixteen in the last month of Polyzelus. He was enrolled among the *Ephēbi* in his seventeenth year, in the archonship of *Cephisodorus*; and was in his nineteenth year in the beginning of the year of *Timocrates*, when he prosecuted his guardians, consistently with the description of Quintilian^v; *Demosthenem puerum admodum actionem pupillares habuisse manifestum est*^z. All these positions are consistent with the account which he has given of himself, and are about one year higher respectively than the dates of Dionysius.

2. Demosthenes^y describes himself as *thirty-two* years of age at the period of his dispute with Midias: δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη γέγονα. Plutarch^z has the same numbers: δῆλος ἐστὶ τὴν κατὰ Μειδίον παρασκευασάμενος εἰπὴν δίκην δύο μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς τριάκοντα γεγονώς ἔτη. Ulpian^a, at the same time that he specifies the age of the orator, agrees with Dionysius in the date of this cause: ἑφ' ἑτέρα μέρη καταβαίνει τῆς παρεμβάσεως.—ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα τό τε λειποτάξιον καὶ ἡ ἐφ' αἵματι γράφῃ. πέπρακται δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ τὴν ὕβριν τὴν ἐν τοῖς Διονυσίοις. οὐκοῦν συνήψε τῇ παρεμβάσει τὰ πεντε-

vires esset adscriptus et jam sui juris, ut legitur ibidem: εὐθὺς μετὰ τοὺς γάμους δοκιμασθεὶς ἐνεκάλουν. Atqui in viros adscribebantur anno ætatis vicesimo circa Hecatombeonis initia. Neque ante hanc ætatem actionem ἐπιτροπῇ; instituere poterat. Whence he derived this doctrine he has not informed us. It is wholly without foundation; and is effectually disproved by Dionysius and Libanius, who were surely competent judges upon this point, and who believed that Demosthenes conducted that prosecution at seventeen or eighteen years of age.

^a Corsini, attempting to adjust the dates of the Pseudo-Plutarch to those of the orator himself, supposes Demosthenes to be born in the *last month* of Dexitheus. But according to that author he was in his thirty-seventh year in the archonship of Callimachus: and between Dexitheus and Callimachus are only thirty-five archons: that writer, then, to be consistent with himself, must have dated the birth of Demosthenes early in the year of Dexitheus. Consequently the discrepancy between the biographer and the orator cannot be reconciled.

^y XII. 6, 1.

^z Mr. Mitford, who is not favourable to Demosthenes, asserts that this prosecution of his guardians "was considered as a dishonourable attempt to extort money from them." Vol. VIII. p. 123. He quotes *Æschin. de Coron.* and Plutarch. Vit. Demosth. as authorities for this charge. The passage of *Æschines*, which Mr. Mitford has in view, (for in the oration de Corona there is nothing to his purpose,) is probably the following: *Fals. Leg. p. 41, 15. ἐκ παλιν ἀπαλαττήμενος καὶ δεκατάλαντος δίκας ἑκάστῳ τῶν ἐπιτροπῶν λαγχάνων Ἀργᾶς ἐκλήθη. Some deduction ought in reason to be made from the charges of an adversary, which are not to be considered as containing strict historical truth.*

But in reality the terms of Mr. Mitford much exceed the measure of what is expressed even by *Æschines*. The account which Plutarch gives has directly an opposite meaning: ὡς γὰρ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ γενόμενος ταῖς ἐπιτροπῇς ἤρξατο δικάζεσθαι, καὶ λογαγραφῆν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, πολλὰς διαβάσεις καὶ παλινδικίας εἰσεκομίας—ἐκ δὲ τούτων εὐθὺς ἀργᾶς κατεντινύσας, ἐκπράξαι μὲν οὐδὲ πολλοστὴν ἡδονὴν μέρος τῶν πατρῶν. Demosth. c. 6. Besides, it is utterly improbable that a boy of eighteen or nineteen (*puer admodum*, according to Quintilian) should have acquired sufficient influence to be successful in an *unfounded* charge against his guardians. In Mr. Mitford's narrative, indeed, this improbability does not appear, because he represents Demosthenes to be *twenty-five* at the time of the prosecution: *on emerging from minority, by the Athenian law at five and twenty, he earned another opprobrious nickname by a prosecution of his guardians.* (Vol. VIII. p. 123.) But the testimonies which I have collected in the preceding inquiry demonstrate that this was plainly impossible. Even the erroneous dates of the Pseudo-Plutarch only make the orator twenty-two at the time. And Mr. Mitford could not profit by those dates, because he himself adopts the chronology of Dionysius; fixing, with that writer, the birth of Demosthenes at the fourth year of the ninety-ninth Olympiad. (See Vol. VIII. p. 120.) It is probable that, by inadvertence, he applied to the *prosecution of the guardians* that date, twenty-five years, which his author Dionysius applies to the *first public cause*: δημοσίους λόγους ἤρξατο γράφειν—ἐκιστὴν καὶ πέρωντος ἔχον ἔτος. Dionys. ad Amm. p. 724.

^v In Mid. p. 564.

^z Demosth. c. 12.

^a P. 347, 184. ed. Paris.

καίδεκα ὅλοις ἔτεσιν ἀφροτῶτα. τὰ μὲν γὰρ κατὰ Σπράτωνα παῖδες ὄντος τοῦ ῥήτορος πέπρακται· τὰ δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἑορτὴν δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ὄντος ἑαυτῶν. Callimachus is the fifteenth archon from Timocrates. Ulpian therefore followed Dionysius in supposing that Demosthenes was seventeen in the archonship of Timocrates, and that he prepared the oration against Midias in the year of Callimachus.

Dionysius, Plutarch, and Ulpian, it seems, understood the numbers δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη to refer to the time at which that oration was prepared; but, as it is manifest that some space elapsed^b between the commission of the offence and the preparation of that cause, it is far more probable that this description of his age was applied by the orator to the time of his χορηγία, and not to the subsequent period at which the oration was published. Wolf^c, who adopts the chronology of the Pseudo-Plutarch, reconciles this date of the orator with that chronology by supposing the oration to have been composed four years after the offence of Midias had been committed. He argues in this manner: *Pertinet causa Midiana ad Olymp. 106. 4. [B. C. 35½.] Causa assignari debet Olymp. 106. 4. si Demosthenes recte locutus est, quum dixit annum ætatis se agere 33. At Dionysius Halic. orationem refert scriptam esse Ol. 107. 4. [B. C. 34½.] Quæ diversitas nihil nos moveret, nisi orator ibi res gestas commemoraret quas demum post Olymp. 106. gestas historia ponit.* He supposes, then, that the facts occurred in Olymp. 106. 4. but that the piece was written four years later, when the orator might insert the subsequent transactions. This date for the χορηγία of Demosthenes is assigned upon mere conjecture, that it might be adapted to the supposed date of his birth in Ol. 98. 4. But the testimonies which I have produced in the Tables make it appear, that the χορηγία of Demosthenes and the offence of Midias in reality happened at the Dionysia of the archon Thessalus, [Olymp. 107. 2.] in the spring of the year B. C. 350. At that time Demosthenes describes himself as thirty-two: a description entirely agreeing with his own account of his own age sixteen years before, and with the date which has been obtained from Gellius and Libanius^d.

^b Compare with the preceding passage of Ulpian the authorities adduced in the Tables, B. C. 348, 3.

^c Prolegom. in Leptineam Demosth. p. cviii.

^d The χορηγία of Demosthenes is referred in the Tables, B. C. 350, 4. to the Lenæa. This would be confirmed by the season of the Διόσια, if the opinion of Taylor, ad Demosth. Mid. p. 517. Reisk. be just, that this and the Πάδια were the same festival. The Πάδια were in honour of Jupiter: Phot. Lex. Πάδια. ἑορτὴ τις ἀπὸ Πανδίας τῆς σελήνης, ἣ ἀπὸ Παρθένου—ἀρχεται δὲ αὐτὴ τῇ Διὶ, ἐκνομασθεῖσα ἵσως ὅτις ἀπὸ τοῦ πάντα θεῶν βίβη τῇ Διὶ. and followed soon after the Dionysia: Demosth. Mid. p. 517. πολεῖν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐν Διονύσιον μετὰ τὰ Πάδια, κ. τ. λ. The account of Harpocration, Πάδια, ἑορτὴ τις· Ἀθήνησι μετὰ Διόσια ἀρχομένη, repeated by Suidas, is merely derived from that text of Demosthenes, and adds nothing to our information. The Διόσια were celebrated on the 23d Anthesterion, ten days after the Lenæa: Schol. Cod. Rav. ad Aristoph. Nub. 407. Διόσια. ἑορτὴ Ἀθήνησι Μελύχου Διός. ἀρχεται δὲ μὲν ἀνθεστηριῶνος ἢ φθίνοντος.

Schol. Lucian. Timon. c. 7. Διόσια. ἑορτὴ Ἀθήνησιν οὕτω καλουμένη, ἣν εἰσέθεσαν μετὰ συντηρήσεως εὐπειλείν, θέοντες δὲ τῇ Μελύχῳ. Thucyd. I. 126. Διόσια, ἣ καλεῖται Διὸς ἑορτὴ Μελύχῳ μεγίστη, ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ᾗ πανδημί θένουσι πολλοὶ οὐχ ἑρπεία ἀλλὰ θέματα. This festival coincides with the expedition to Tamynæ, in Anthesterion, and contributes to fix the χορηγία of Demosthenes to the Lenæa. Two arguments, however, occur for the Dionysia magna. (Conf. Spalding. Præfat. ad Midian. p. xiv.) The presence of strangers is noticed by the orator, p. 538, 584. while at the Lenæa only citizens were present; and Διόσια, simpliciter, according to Ruhnkenius, always mean the Dionysia magna. If these arguments be valid, the Διόσια and Πάδια were distinct festivals, and Demosthenes was χορηγός at the Dionysia magna. This was possible: for the operations in Eubœa were of some duration; and, although they began in Anthesterion, might well extend into the following month, and Phocion might be engaged at Tamynæ during both the festivals of Bacchus.

In the date of the celebrated cause περὶ τοῦ στεφάνου are some difficulties, which could not be stated within the compass of the Tables, but which may be conveniently examined here. The action was instituted by Æschines, ἐπὶ Χαιράνδου ἀρχοντος, ἐλαττοβολιῶνος ἔκτη ἰσταμένου; that is, towards the end of the year of Chærondas, March B. C. 337. The cause was pleaded in the beginning of the year of Aristophon, about August B. C. 330, and less than eight years after the institution of the suit. Cicero^f says, *Hanc multam Æschines a Ctesiphonte petiit quadriennio ante Philippi Macedonis mortem.* The true interval however was only sixteen months. Plutarch^g has this account: εἰσέχθη ἡ περὶ τοῦ στεφάνου γραφὴ κατὰ Κτησιφῶντος, γραφεῖσα μὲν ἐπὶ Χαιράνδου ἀρχοντος, μικρὸν ἐπὶ τῶν Χαιρανικῶν, κριθεῖσα δ' ὅσπερ ἔπειτα δέκα ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάντος. In this passage there are two errors: 1. Instead of being before the battle of Chæronea, the suit of Æschines was a few months after it: the battle was fought in the second month of Chærondas, and the suit was instituted in the ninth month of that archon. 2. Instead of ten years between the indictment and the trial of the cause, there were less than eight. For, as the one was in the ninth month of Chærondas, [March B. C. 337.] the other was in the second month (or not later) of Aristophon. [August B. C. 330.] Dionysius^h thus describes the dates: ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάντος ἀρχοντος, ἐγδόω μὲν ἐνιαυτῷ μετὰ τὴν ἐν Χαιρανίᾳ μάχην, ἔκτῳ δὲ μετὰ τὴν Φιλίππου τελευτήν. Thus the passage now stands, according to the conjecture of Bentley, following the steps of Meursius. But even thus, the numbers do not agree with the true time of the cause, which ought to be expressed by the ninth and the seventh years. Dionysius adds—καθ' ὃν χρόνον Ἀλέξανδρος τὴν ἐν Ἀρβήλοις ἐνίκη μάχην. This character of the time is by no means correct: for the battle of Arbela, in the year of another archon, was at the least eight or ten months earlier than this trial. But the emendation of Bentley, ἔκτῳ for ἐγδόω, well corresponds with the mention of Arbela, which was certainly in the sixth year after the death of Philip.

Corsiniⁱ reconciles these difficulties by supposing the archon Chærondas to be an archon pseudoponymus, like many others in the oration of Demosthenes on the Crown; and by placing the institution of the suit by Æschines two years earlier than B. C. 338. In two passages of Demosthenes, in one of Æschines, and in one of Plutarch, he determines Chærondas to be an archon pseudoponymus: he determines that all the transactions preceded the battle of Chæronea, and consequently preceded the true year of Chærondas. He founds this upon a passage of Æschines: *Certe quod Æschinis accusatio Olymp. 110. 2. sub Chæronda quidem, sed pseudoponymo, instituta fuerit, non perspicua solum temporum series, sed illustria quoque scriptorum testimonia demonstrant, quæ modo subijciam.*^j—*Æschines ergo de hoc ipso litis institutæ tempore cum Demosthene disserens ait, ἀπηνέχθη ἡ κατὰ τοῦδε τοῦ ψηφίσματος γραφὴ ἐπὶ Φιλίππου ζῶντος πρὶν Ἀλέξανδρον εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν καταστῆναι—τῆς μάχης ἐπιγενομένης οὐκ ἐσχολάζομεν περὶ τὴν σὴν εἶναι τιμαρλίαν, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς σωτηρίας τῆς πόλεως ἐπεσβεβόμεν.* *Quis hic aperte non videat actionem illam ab Æschine institutam esse antequam Chæronense bellum exarsisset?*^k If this was the sense of Æschines, it would undoubtedly decide the question. But Corsini has here brought together as parts of the same sentence and the same argument, suppressing all that comes between them, two clauses which are separated in the original by a long tract of

^e Demosth. Coron. p. 243.

^f De Optimo Gen. Orat. c. 7.

^g Demosth. c. 24.

^h Ad. Amm. p. 746.

ⁱ Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 75, 76, 359, 360.

^j The other testimonies which he subjoins to

that of Æschines, are those which have been already examined; namely, Cic. de Opt. Gen. Orat. c. 7. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 24. Dionys. Amm. p. 746.

^k P. 359, 360.

intermediate discussion. The real drift of the argument is pointed out by Taylor¹ with great accuracy. Æschines, after stating that the action was instituted in the lifetime of Philip^m, ἐν Φιλίππου ζῶντος, proceeds to a new topic. He vindicates himself from the charge of having been negligent of his public duty at the *dema*. He enumerates many instances in which he had opposed the acts and proceedings of Demosthenes. Having pursued this subject at considerable length, the orator addresses his adversary in the following termsⁿ: σαυτὸν οὐκ ἀντερωτᾷς, τίς ἂν εἴη δημαγωγὸς τοιοῦτος ὅστις—τοὺς καιροὺς ἐν οἷς ἦν σώζεσθαι τὴν πόλιν ἀποδοῖτο,—ἀποδράς δ' ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνηκιστοῖς κακοῖς περιβαλὼν ἀξιοὶ στεφανοῦσθαι ἐπ' ἀρετῇ, ἀγαθὸν μὴν πεποιηκὸς μὲν πᾶντων διὰ τῶν κακῶν αἰτίος γεγονὼς, ἐπερωτᾷ δὲ τοὺς συκαφανηθέντας ἐκ τῆς πολιτείας—διὰ τὴν οὐκ ἐκάλυψαν ἑξαμαρτάνειν; ἀποκρίπτοιο δὲ τὸ πάντων τελευταῖον, ὅτι τῆς μάχης ἐπιγενομένης οὐκ ἐσχολάζομεν περὶ τὴν σὴν εἶναι τιμαρλίαν—ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὐκ ἀπείχρη σοὶ δίκην μὴ δίδωκεναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ δωρεὰς αἰτείς—ἐνταῦθ' ἐνίστην καὶ τὴν γραφὴν ἀπένεγκαι. Who does not perceive, when the whole argument is placed before him, that the decree for crowning Demosthenes, and the impeachment of Ctesiphon, were *subsequent* to the battle of Chæronea? We have the testimony of Demosthenes^o to the same purpose:—μετὰ τὴν μάχην εὐθὺς ὁ δῆμος, εἰδὼς καὶ ἐμαρκῶς πάντα ὅσα ἐπράττον ἐγὼ, ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῖς δεινοῖς καὶ φοβεροῖς ἐμβριθικῶς, ἡνίκ' οὐδ' ἀγνοῦμένησαι τι θαυμαστὸν ἦν τοὺς πολλοὺς πρὸς ἐμὲ, πρῶτον μὲν περὶ σωτηρίας τῆς πόλεως τὰς ἐμὰς γνώμας ἐχειροτόναι, καὶ πάντ' ὅσα τῆς φυλακῆς ἔνικα ἐπράττετο, ἢ διάταξις τῶν φυλάκων, αἱ τάφροι, τὰ εἰς τὰ τέλχη χρήματα, διὰ τῶν ἐμῶν ψηφισμάτων ἐτίγνετο· ἐπειδ' αἰρούμενος σιτώνην ἐκ πάντων ἐμὲ ἐχειροτόνησεν ὁ δῆμος. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα συστάσαντες οἱς ἦν ἐπιμελὲς κακῶς ἐμὲ ποιῆν, καὶ γραφὰς, εὐθὺς, εἰσαγγεῖλαι, πάντα ταῦτ' ἐπαγόντων μοι—ἐν τούτοις ἅπασιν μάλιστα μὲν διὰ τοὺς θεοὺς, δεύτερον δὲ δι' ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἀθηναίους ἰσχυρόμεν.—τούτων οὐν οὕτως ἐχόντων, τί προσήκει τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ πεπραγμένοις θέσθαι τὸν Κτησιφῶντα ὄνομα; οὐχ ὁ τὸν δῆμον ἐώρα τίθεμενον, οὐχ ὁ τοὺς ἑμαυτοῦ δικαστὰς; The state of parties at Athens was this. Demosthenes retained his influence after the battle of Chæronea. It was the object of the party of which he was the head to obtain from the people an expression of their favourable opinion. With this view, Ctesiphon, one of that party, proposed the decree for crowning Demosthenes, which was in effect a declaration that the people of Athens had not withdrawn their confidence from those who promoted the late war, although it had been unsuccessful.

Corsini^q, to establish his proposition, is obliged to assume that four cases in which Chærondas is named are cases of an *archon pseudeponymus*, and not within the true year of Chærondas^r: *Ex tribus decretis illis, quæ archontis Chærondæ nomen præferunt, nullum, ne posterum quidem, Chæronda Athenis eponymo factum fuit.* His view of this matter is not just. Two of these are undoubtedly cases in which the name appears in the title of decrees quoted by Demosthenes^s. But the other two are cases of a different character. Chærondas

¹ In Prefat. ad Æschin. Or. in Ctes. p. 378. Reiske.

^m In Ctes. p. 85, 12.

ⁿ P. 86, 6.

^o De Coron. p. 309, 310.

^p To the testimony of the two orators may be added that of the author of the Argument to the oration of Demosthenes, (p. 222, 223. Reiske,) whose authority, although singly perhaps of little value, yet deserves consideration, when in conformity with the accounts of the orators themselves. In that Argument the office of Demosthenes, and

the decree of a Crown, are distinctly described as subsequent to the defeat at Chæronea.

^q Tom. I. p. 76.

^r He necessarily includes the testimony of Plutarch in this description: *Meursio ambiguum illud Chærondæ nomen, a Demosthene simulque Plutarcho memoratum, imposuit; cum scriptores illos de Chæronda eponymo intelligenda esse censeret, et cet.* Tom. I. p. 360.

^s De Coron. p. 243. ἐπὶ Χαῖρωνδου ἀρχοντος, διαφθελώνος ἐκτὶ Ἰσταμίνου—p. 253. ἐπὶ Χαῖρωνδου ἡγέμονος ἀρχοντος, γαμψιλώνος ἐκτὶ ἀπιδότου.

is named in one by Æschines speaking in his own person, and not quoting an official document^t; and in the other by Plutarch in the course of an historical narration. Now, although it is granted that the name of an *archon pseudeponymus* (instead of the true archon of the year) frequently appeared in the title of a decree or other formal document, yet there is no example of an *archon pseudeponymus* being mentioned instead of the real archon, by writers, when, in the course of historical narrative or otherwise, it was their purpose to designate the date of any particular fact. In these two cases, then, Chærondas is the archon under whose year the transactions really happened.

We collect, then, from the two orators, and from these dates, that all the circumstances occurred *after* the battle of Chæronea: Demosthenes was *τευχιστοῦς*, and still exercising that office in May B.C. 337^v: the decree of Ctesiphon had been passed in the preceding November^u. The order of the proceedings was this. Two months after the battle; Ctesiphon proposed to reward Demosthenes by a decree passed in the *fourth* month of the year [Pyæpseion]; Æschines put in his suit in the *ninth* month, [Elaphebolion,] and in his subsequent speech proved that Demosthenes was still in office in the *eleventh* month [Thargelion]. The confusion of the dates has arisen from the negligence of Plutarch, and perhaps from corruption in the numbers of Cicero^x and Dionysius.

XXI.

PHILOSOPHERS.—HISTORIANS.—ORATORS.

ALTHOUGH some names occur in the third column of the Tables, which do not properly belong to any of these three descriptions, yet, to avoid an inconvenient subdivision, they have been arranged under one of the three classes. Thus, *Hippocrates*, for example, will be found among the philosophers, and *Gorgias* among the orators. The *PHILOSOPHERS* named in the Tables are these.

1. *Thales*, B.C. 560. 546.
2. *Chilon*, 556.
3. *Bias*, 544.
4. *Anaximander*, 547.
5. *Anaximenes*, 548. 480.
6. *Pherecydes*, 544.
7. *Xenophanes*^a, 538. 527. 477.

^t In Ctes. p. 57, 35. ἐπὶ γὰρ Χαῖρωνδου ἀρχοντος, θαρρηλῶντος μὲν δὲντέρρ φθίνοντος, ἐκκλησίας ὁσος ἔγραψε ὕψισμα Δημοσθένος ἀγορὰν ποιῆσαι, κ. τ. λ.

^v See Æschin. in Ctes. p. 57, 35. Taylor, Prefat. ad Æschin. Ctes. p. 374, 375. Reiske, unnecessarily imagines a difficulty in this passage: as if Æschines had said, that Demosthenes commenced the duties of this office in Thargelion B.C. 337. But it is only implied that he still continued in the performance of them.

^u Πυæπείωνος ἐκτὶ ἀπιδότου. Demosth. Cor. p.

266. Hence the argument of Æschines, that Demosthenes was still responsible, since he was still in the exercise of his office seven months after the date of the decree.

^x In the passage of Cicero, for *quadriennio* I would read *biennio*.

^y No explanation is necessary of the reasons why *Xenophanes*, *Parmenides*, and *Empedocles*, although writers of verse, are placed among the philosophers rather than among the poets.

8. Pythagoras, 539. 538. 531. 525. 520. 510. 497. 472.
9. Heraclitus, 503. 455.
10. Parmenides, 503. 455.
11. Anaxagoras, 500. 490. 450. 432. 428.
12. Diagoras Melius, 466.
13. Zeno Eleates, 464. 455. 435.
14. Archelaus, 450.
15. Melissus, 444. 440.
16. Protagoras^b, 444. 422.
17. Empedocles, 455. 444. 435.
18. Socrates, 468. 450. 399.
19. Democritus, 460. 435. 381. 370. 357.
20. Hippocrates, 460. 435. 431. 357.
21. Prodicus, 435.
22. Meton, 432.
23. Plato^c, 429. 416. 409. 399. 395. 389. 374. 365. 347.

^b It is supposed in the Tables that Protagoras might have died about B. C. 404, at the age of near seventy: ἔργος ἐβδμήκοντα ἔτη γεγνητα. We may suppose him to be born about B. C. 470, and to be ten years older than Democritus. He is said to have been the disciple of Democritus: Laërt. IX. 50. διήκουσε δὲ Δημοκρίτου. Philostrat. vit. Sophist. I. 10. Δημοκρίτου ἀκροατὴς ὡς ἐγγύς. But the true account of this matter, which is given by Epicurus, is not inconsistent with those particulars of his age: Athen. VIII. p. 354. c. ἡ ἑπίκουρος Πρωταγόραν φησὶ τὸν σοφιστὴν ἐκ φορμαφύρου καὶ ἐυλοφύρου πρῶτον μὲν γενέσθαι γραφεὶ Δημοκρίτου θαυμασθέντα δ' ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ ἔξω τῶν δὲ συνθέσει, ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀναληφθέντα ἐπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ διδάσκειν ἐν κέρει τῶν γράμματα, ἀφ' οὗ δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ σοφιστεῖν ἤρξατο. Laërt. IX. 53. φορμαφύρος ἦν, ὃς καὶ ἑπίκουρος πρὸς φησὶ. καὶ ταῦτα τὸν τῶν ἡρώων πρὸς Δημοκρίτου, ἔξω δὲ δεκάτῃς ἡμέραις. Suid. Πρωταγ. πρότερον ἦν φορμαφύρος ἐν τῶν δὲ Δημοκρίτου, ἡρώων λόγων, καὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐπὶ ἡρώων ἐπὶ τῶν δὲ. Democritus, who was of one of the most eminent families at Abdera in rank and station, might discern the merit and encourage the genius of Protagoras, who was of an inferior condition, although himself younger than Protagoras. The narrative of Gellius, V. 3. though decorated with additions of his own, contains in substance the same account. Respecting the death of Protagoras, there are difficulties. Laërt. IX. 54, 55. κατηγορήσαν αὐτὸν Πυθαγόρας Πολυμήλων, ἐξ τῶν τετρακοσίων. Ἀριστοτέλης δ' ἔβδωκα φησὶ.—φησὶ δὲ Φιλώχου, πλείονος αὐτοῦ ἐξ ἑξήκοντα τῶν καὶ καταπαντισθῆναι, καὶ τούτῳ αἰνέσασθαι Εὐραπίδην ἐν τῇ Ἰλίῳ. ὡς κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν τελευτήσαν αὐτὸν. It is not here asserted that he was condemned during the government of the Four-hundred, [B. C. 411.] but only that his accuser had been a member of

that body. If, however, the meaning of Philochorus be reported accurately, he died before Euripides; consequently before the end of B. C. 406. According to Plato, Menon. p. 91. e. his death would happen at least before the death of Socrates: but the negligence of Plato upon these points renders this by no means certain. If Timon, apud Sext. Empir. IX. 57. is to be understood literally, he survived Socrates: θάνατον αὐτοῦ καταφύσασθαι τὸν Ἀθηναίων, διαφύγον, καὶ κατὰ βάλατταν πταίσας, ἀπέθανε. μέμνηται δὲ ταύτης τῆς ἱστορίας καὶ Τίμων ὁ Φιλώσιος ἐν τῇ διηγήσει τῶν σίλλων ταῦτα διεξερχόμενος.

φησὶς ἐπεμείλειτο, ὅρα μὴ οὕτως. Σοκράτην πῶς φησὶν ποτὶν εἶδα δὲ. When we recollect that Euripides is represented by the grammarians as alluding in the Παλαμήδης to the death of Socrates, we shall not place much reliance upon the account of Laërtius, (for we do not possess the distinct meaning of Philochorus,) that in the Ἰλίῳ he alluded to the death of Protagoras. Perhaps we may most safely determine that Protagoras died a little before Socrates, and that he was about ten years older than his patron Democritus.

^c It has been shewn in the Tables, on the authority of Aristoxenus, that Plato was in Greece in B. C. 394, five years after the death of Socrates. Consequently his voyages must have been prosecuted at intervals, partly before, and partly after that date. It appears that he was twice in Italy, once before, and once after his visit to Egypt; by which Cicero, Fin. V. 29. and Quintilian, Inst. I. 12, 15. are reconciled. It is also probable that he visited Egypt twice. Strabo, XVII. p. 806. ἐν τῇ Ἰδουαίᾳ—ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ τῶν ἑρῶν αἰῶν, καὶ Πλάτωνος καὶ Εὐδοξίου διατρίβειν. συναρτῆθαι γὰρ δὲ τῇ Πλά-

24. Socratici, Aristippus, Antisthenes, Æschines, 365.
25. Eudoxus, 368.
26. Diogenes Sinopensis, 323.
27. Speusippus, 347. 339.
28. Aristoteles^{cc}, 384. 367. 365. 347. 344. 342. 334. 322.
29. Anaxarchus, 339.
30. Xenocrates, 397. 339. 315.
31. Crates, 328.
32. Theophrastus^d, 322. 287.
33. Stilpo, 307.
34. Polemo, 315.
35. Epicurus, (510.) 341. 329. 310. 306.
36. Arcesilaus, 299.
37. Zeno Citteius^e, 299. 279.

των ὁ Εὐδοξὸς δεῖρε, καὶ συνδιέτριβαν τοῖς ἑρῶν αἰῶνι ἐνταῦθα τριακοδικα ἔτη, ὃς εἴρηται τισι. περὶ ταῦς γὰρ ὄντας κατὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῶν ἀστρονομίας, μυστικῶς δὲ καὶ δογματικῶς, τῇ χρίσει καὶ ταῖς θεραπείαις ἐξελπίσθαι ὅτι τὰ τῶν θεωρημάτων ἱστορήσας. Thirteen years are so improbable, that the reading of the epitomator, τρία ἔτη, might seem preferable. Strabo, however, who adds, ὃς εἴρηται τισι, does not state this as an amount which he himself believed to be true, but as expressing the exaggerated report of others, perhaps of the Egyptians. We may collect from this passage that Plato was twice in Egypt. Eudoxus, who died at the age of fifty-three, who flourished B. C. 368, and visited Egypt in the reign of Nectanebis, could not have been the companion of the early travels of Plato. It is therefore to be supposed that Plato was accompanied by Eudoxus in a second voyage to Egypt.

^{cc} In an old Latin version of a life of Aristotle, (Aristot. Buhle t. I. p. 55.) among many absurdities, these facts are nearly accurate: Plato finivit vitam suam sub Theophilo. Aristoteles autem natus sub Diotrephe, et vivens annis 63, moritur in tempore Philocli. Adhæsit autem Aristoteles Platoni tempore Nausigenis; et fuerunt a Theophilo, sub quo moritur Plato, usque ad Philoclem, anni 23, [perius 25.] quibus Aristoteles supervixit Platoni.

^d Theophrastus composed his treatise περὶ λθόν in the archonship of Praxiteles, B. C. 31½. Theophrast. p. 702. ed. Schneid. ὁ παλαιὸν ἔστιν, ἀλλὰ περὶ ἑτῆ μάλιστα ἐνεγκνῶτα εἰς ἄρχοντα Πραξιτέλῳ Ἀθήνῃ. Plin. Hist. Nat. XXXIII. 7. Theophrastus XC. annis ante Praxibulum Atheniensium magistratum (quod tempus exit in Urbis nostræ CCCCXXXIX annum) tradit inventum minium a Callia Atheniense, &c. The year B. C. 405, which was ninety years before the date at which Theophrastus wrote, coincides with U. C. Varr. 349. and that number might be restored to Pliny, instead of the defective CXXIX, which must be imputed to an error in the copies. But the emendation of

Casaubon, although at the expense of a greater alteration, is more probable. He supposes that Pliny intends a reference to the era at which Theophrastus wrote, the year of Praxibulus, (an opinion which is confirmed by the practice of Pliny in other passages,) and therefore substitutes CCCCXXXIX. [B. C. 315.—U. C. Var. 439.]

The treatise of Theophrastus περὶ αἰθῶν φυσικῶν was published a year or two later; soon after the archonship of Nicodorus, B. C. 31½. Caus. Plant. I. 19, 5. τὰ τελευταῖον ἦδη ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Νικοδόρου.

The work entitled περὶ φυτῶν ἱστορία was published after the year B. C. 307. He mentions in that piece the archonship of Simonides, B. C. 31½, and the expedition of Ophellas, which is referred by Diodorus, XX. 40—42. to the year of Charinus, B. C. 30½. Hist. Plant. VI. 3, 3. οἱ Κυρναῖοι τὴν αἰθῶν αἰετοῖς μάχισται περὶ τρακύνια (ἔτη) εἰς Σιμωνίδην ἀρχοντα Ἀθήνῃ. Id. Hist. Plant. IV. 3, 2. τὸ Ὀφελίῳ στρατῶσαν ἡλικα ἐβάδιζεν εἰς Καρχηδῶνα, καὶ ταύτῃ φασὶ [τῇ σιλήφῃ] πλείους ἡμέρας ἀπολειπόντων τῶν ἐπιτηδείων κεχρησθαι. According to Pliny, H. N. III. 5. he wrote this work, or at least a part of it, in the year of Nicodorus, B. C. 31½. Theophrastus—Circetorum insule mensuram posuit stadia octoginta in eo volumine quod scripsit Nicodoro Atheniensium magistratu, qui fuit Urbis nostræ CCCCXL anno. The passage is extant, Hist. Plant. V. 8, 3. τῆς ἡσόνος τὸ μέγεθος περὶ ὀχθῶντα σταδίων.

^e Zeno taught at Athens fifty-eight years: Laërt. VII. 28. ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος φησὶν [Strab. XVI. p. 757. μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν Ἀπολλώνιος, ὁ τὸν πίνακα ἐκθεῖς τῶν ἀπὸ Ζήνωνος φιλοσόφων καὶ τῶν Βιβλίων] ἀφηγήσασθαι τῆς σχολῆς αὐτὴν ἐπὶ διῶν ὅλonta ἐξήκοντα. According to one account, he was thirty at his coming to Athens: Laërt. VII. 2. ἀπελθὼν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἦδη τρακοῦντος. But the account of his disciple Perseus varies considerably: Laërt. VII. 28. Περσεύς φησὶ διὰ καὶ ἐβδμήκοντα ἐτῶν τελευτήσαν αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν δὲ Ἀθήνας διὰ καὶ εἴκοσι ἐτῶν. We are not to imagine that Perseus could be ignorant of the age of

38. *Strato*, 287.
39. *Lycon*, 300. 287.
40. *Chrysippus*, 280.

Among the HISTORIANS, who flourished within this period, are many whose time is too indefinitely marked to admit their insertion in the Tables. In the following list, an account of these is combined with the names of the historians who appear in the Tables.

1. *Cadmus Milesius*, the first writer of history in prose, (Plin. H. N. VII. 56.) was contemporary with Acusilaus, and flourished not earlier than the reigns of Cyrus and Cambyses. Joseph. Apion. I. 2. οἱ τὰς ἱστορίας ἐπιχειρήσαντες συγγράφειν παρ' αὐτοῖς, λέγω δὲ τοὺς περὶ Κάδμου τε τὸν Μιλήσιον καὶ τὸν Ἀργεῖον Ἀκουσίλαον, — βραχὺ τῆς Περγῶν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατείαις τῷ χρόνῳ προέλαβον. Diod. I. 37. οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἑλλάνικον καὶ Κάδμον ἐπὶ δ' Ἑκαταῖον, καὶ πάντες οἱ τοιοῦτοι, παλαιοὶ παντάπασιν ὄντες, εἰς τὰς μυθώδεις ἀποράσεις ἀπέκλιναν. Strab. I. p. 18. λίσαντες τὸ μέτρον τὰλλα δὲ φυλάξαντες τὰ ποιητικὰ συνέγραψαν οἱ περὶ Κάδμον καὶ Φερεκύδην καὶ Ἑκαταῖον. The work which bore the name of Cadmus was entitled κτίσις Μιλήτου καὶ τῆς ὅλης Ἰωνίας ἐν βιβλίοις δ'.¹ but his genuine writings were lost before the time of Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Dionys. de Thucyd. p. 863, 864. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἀρχαῖοι πάντες, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν μόνον γινωσκόμενοι τῶν ὀνομάτων, ποῖαν τε λῆξιν ἐπετίθεισαν οὐκ ἔχον συμβαλεῖν—οὐτε γὰρ διασώζονται τῶν πλεονόντων αἱ γραφαὶ μέχρι τῶν κατ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων, οὐδ' αἱ διασώζονται παρὰ πάντων ὡς ἐκείνων οὐσαι τῶν ἀνδρῶν πιστοῦνται. ἐν αἷς εἰσιν αἱ τὸν Κάδμου τοῦ Μιλήσιου καὶ Ἀρισταίου τοῦ Προικονησίου καὶ τῶν παραπλησίων τούτοις.

2. *Theagenes Rheginus* flourished in the reign of Cambyses. Tatian. or. ad Græc. p. 105. περὶ τῆς πόλεως τοῦ Ὀμήρου 5 γένους τε αὐτοῦ καὶ χρόνου κατ' ὃν ἤμασε, χρηρμένησαν οἱ προσβύτατοι, Θεαγένης τε ὁ Ῥηγίνος, κατὰ Καμβύσιον γεγονός. It does not appear that Theagenes wrote his

Zeno: we must therefore suppose ἘΒΑΘΗΚΟΝΤΑ to be an error of the copy for ἘΝΕΝΗΚΟΝΤΑ. These two words are interchanged upon other occasions; as in Laërt. I. 38. (see the Tables, B. C. 546, 3.) and in Lycurg. Leocrat. p. 157, 1. (see the Appendix, p. 226.) According to another passage of Laërtius, (VII. 6.) Zeno lived to the 130th Olympiad: Περγαῖος ἤμαζε κατὰ τὴν τριακοστὴν καὶ ἑκατοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα, ἥδη γέροντος ὄντος Ζήνωνος.

Zeno had passed his eightieth year before the death of Epicurus. He describes his own age in his letter to Antigonos: Laërt. VII. 9. "Ἐγὼ δὲ συνέχμην σάματι δαδενὶ διὰ ἡμέρας. ἔτι γὰρ εἰμι ὀρθόκοντα. διὰ περ οὐ δύναμαι οὐ συμβῆλαι. ἀποστῆλναι δὲ σοι τινὰς τῶν ἐμῶν οὐ συγχάλαστον."—ἀποστῆλναι δὲ Περγαῖον καὶ Φιλαιδὴν τὸν Θηβαῖον δὲ ἀμφοτέρων Ἐπίκουρος μνημονεύει ὡς συνόντων Ἀντιγόνῳ. This occurred after B. C. 277, when Antigonos recovered Macedonia, and before B. C. 271, when Epicurus died: consequently Zeno was born between B. C. 357 and 352: his death happened either B. C. 263, where Eusebius places it, or, if Laërtius is to be trusted, four or five years later, in Ol. 130. B. C. 259. The term of ninety-eight years (current) would be expressed by B. C. 356—259, the term of ninety-two years, by B. C. 355—263. His age when he came to Athens, and the duration assigned by Laërtius to his studies, are incompatible with the years of his life. The numbers of La-

ærtius give 30 + 20 + 58 = 108 years. The account of his follower Persæus is preferable, that he came to Athens at the age of twenty-two. He presided fifty-eight years; and consequently studied under his Athenian masters, either twelve years, if he lived to ninety-two, or eighteen years, if he lived to ninety-eight.

This title is preserved by Suidas, v. Κάδμος. But in the whole of what he has delivered under Κάδμος ὁ Μιλήσιος and Κάδμος Πανδίωνος there is a perpetual confusion of the ancient Phœnician hero with Cadmus the historian. Κάδμος ὁ Μιλήσιος [applies to the historian] εἰρητὴς τῶν γραμμάτων. [belongs to the Phœnician, as do the verses which follow] Κάδμος Πανδίωνος, Μιλήσιος, Ἰστανός. [designates the historian] μικρὸν νεώτερος Ὀμήρου. [belongs to the Phœnician] συντάξας δὲ κτίσιν Μιλήτου—[here he returns to the historian] ἐπὶ τὸν Κάδμον φασὶ πρῶτον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα κομισαὶ τὰ γράμματα. [here he returns to the Phœnician.] Throughout the whole account of the two persons the blunder is complete. What part of this is to be ascribed to Suidas, and how much to the transcriber, cannot be pronounced.

This work upon Homer is noticed by Schol. Aristoph. Av. 823. Schol. Pac. 927. Schol. Homer. Il. XX. 66—70. Theagenes seems to be intended by Tzetzes ad Lycophr. 177. by the description of Ῥηγίνου τοῦ πολυμαθέμενος.

tory, properly so called: although Tzetzes ad Lycophron. 176. thus quotes him: Θεαγένης ὁ ἱστορικὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ Αἰγίνης φησὶν Ὀλιγανθρωπούσης τῆς γῆσου τοῦς ἐν αὐτῇ ἐν σπηλαίοις οἰκίει ἀκατασκεύους ὄντας, κ. τ. λ. The words of Theagenes are quoted at large in Schol. Pind. Nem. III. 21.

3. *Eugeon Samius*. Dionysius, de Thucyd. p. 818. enumerates two classes of early Greek historians; the first of the more ancient, the second of those who flourished a little before the Peloponnesian war. He places *Eugeon* at the head of the first list: ἀρχαῖοι μὲν οὖν συγγραφεῖς πολλοὶ καὶ κατὰ πολλοὺς τόπους ἰγίνοντο πρὸ τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου ἐν οἷς ἱστῶν Εὐγείων τε ὁ Σάμιος καὶ Διήτοχος ὁ Προικονήσιος καὶ Εὐδήμος ὁ Πάριος καὶ Δημοκλῆς ὁ Φυγαλὸς καὶ Ἑκαταῖος ὁ Μιλήσιος, ὃ τε Ἀργεῖος Ἀκουσίλαος καὶ ὁ Λαμψακηνὸς Χάρων, καὶ ὁ Χαλκηδόνιος Ἀμελησαγόρας.

4. *Polyzelus*, an historian, according to Suidas, (v. Ἴβυκος,) prior in time to the poet Ibycus: Ἴβυκος Φοτίου οἱ δὲ Πολυζήλου τοῦ Μεσσηνίου τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου.

5. *Deiochus Proconnesius*. In the first list of Dionysius. This writer is quoted by Schol. Apollon. I. 139. 961. 966. 976. 989. 1037. 1062. 1063. 1065.^b From Schol. Apollon. II. 98. we learn the title of his work: Δηιάτοχος [Διήτοχος Cod. Paris. II. 106.] ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Κυζίκου.

6. *Eudemus Parius*. Clem. Strom. VI. p. 629. A. τὰ Ἡσιόδου μετέλλαξαν εἰς πεζὸν λόγον Εὐμηλὸς τε [forte l. Εὐδήμιος] καὶ Ἀκουσίλαος οἱ ἱστοριογράφοι.

7. *Democles*. Strab. I. p. 58. μνησέσεται δὲ [Demetrius Scepsius] πρὸς ταῦτα τῶν ὑπὸ Δημοκλέους λεγομένων, σεισμούς τινες μεγάλους—ιστοροῦντος.

8. *Acusilaus*. In the first list of Dionysius. Classed by Josephus with Cadmus. See No. 1. Suidas: Ἀκουσίλαος—ἱστορικὸς προσβύτατος. ἔγραψε δὲ Γενεαλογίας ἐκ δέλτων χαλκῶν, ὧς λόγος εὖρεῖν τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ ὁρῶσαντά τινα τόπον τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ. Suidas, in three passages, (v. Ἑκαταῖος Μιλήσιος: ἱστορίας: συγγράμματα.) repeats, τὰ Ἀκουσίλαου νοθεύεται. [male Ἀγχιόλαου ἐν Suida legitur.] He is quoted by Plato, by Apollodorus, Strabo, Josephus, Tatian, Clemens, Africanus, Harpocration. At what period, therefore, spurious histories began to be circulated cannot be pronounced.^c

9. *Amesagoras Chalcædonius*. Earlier than Gorgias and Hecateus: Clem. Strom. VI. p. 629. A. Μελησαγόρου ἑκάλεον Γοργίας ὁ Λεοντίνος, καὶ Εὐδήμιος ὁ Νάξιος, οἱ ἱστορικοὶ καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ Προικονήσιος Βίων, ὃς καὶ τὰ Κάδμου τοῦ παλαιοῦ μετέγραψε κεφαλαιούμενος: Ἀμφιλόχος τε καὶ Ἀριστοκλῆς καὶ Λεάνδριος καὶ Ἀναξίμενης καὶ Ἑλλάνικος καὶ Ἑκαταῖος—κ.

10. *Hecateus*. See the Tables, B. C. 520. 501. His works were divided into three classes, ἱστορίαι, γενεαλογίαι, Geographical pieces.^d

^b In all these passages, except the first, the name was edited Δηιάτοχος. But in Schol. Cod. Paris. (Lipsius 1813.) in I. 966. 976. 987. 1062. 1065. the name is Διήτοχος. and in I. 139. distinctly Διήτοχος. In II. 106. where the former copies had Δηιάτοχος, the Paris MS. has again Διήτοχος. We may therefore conclude that Δηιάτοχος was the true orthography, as it is given in Schol. I. 139.

^c The fragments of Acusilaus have been collected by Sturz. He quotes the following passages. Clem. Strom. I. p. 299. D. 321. A. Tatian. p. 86. Schol. Apollon. II. 1123. IV. 57. 828. 1147. 992. Harpocrat. Ὀμηρίβου. Strab. X. p. 472. D. Etymol. κῶς. Tzetz. Lycophron. 177. Synell. p. 64. B. C. African. apud Euseb. Præp. X. 10. p. 488. D. Apollodor. II. 1, 1.—1, 3.—2, 2.—

5, 7. III. 8, 1.—11, 1.—4, 4.—12, 6.—15, 2. Schol. Odys. ξ. 533. ρ. 207. λ. 519. Iliad. v. 307. Plato Sympos. p. 178. B. [Heyne ad Apollod. p. 975. had overlooked this passage, when he remarked that Apollodorus was the earliest writer by whom Acusilaus was quoted.] Schol. Hesiod. Theogon. 379. Schol. Nicand. Theriac. 11. Joseph. Ant. I. 3, 9. To these may be added the following. Schol. Victor. ad Iliad. XXIII. 296. Ἀκουσίλαος ἐν τρίτῳ Γενεαλογίῳ κύριον ἦκουσε τὸ Ἐχέφαλος, ὅπως "Κλεομένην δ' Ἀργείον, τὸ δὲ Ἐχέφαλος." ^d Amesagoras is quoted by Schol. Euripid. Alcest. 2. Ἀπολλόδορος φησὶ κεραυνωθῆναι τὸν Ἀσκληπιόν, ἐπὶ τῷ τὸν Ἰσπίδου ἀναστήσει, Ἀμελησαγόρας δὲ, ὅτι Πλάτων.

^e His fragments, which are numerous, have been
T t 2

11. *Dionysius Milesius*, B. C. 520. Suidas: Διονύσιος Μιλήσιος, ιστορικός. Τὰ μετὰ Δαρείον ἐν βιβλίοις ε'. Περιήγησιν οἰκουμένης. Περσικά, ἰάδι διαλέκτῳ. Τραϊκῶν βιβλία γ'. Μυθικά. Κύκλον ιστορικὸν ἐν βιβλίοις ζ'. Diod. III. 65. Διονύσιος τῷ συνταξαμένῳ τὰς παλαιὰς μυθοποιίας. οὗτος γὰρ τὰ τε περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον καὶ τὰς Ἀμαζόνιας, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς Ἀργοναυτὰς, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἰλιάκον πόλεμον πραχθέντα καὶ πολλὰ ἑτέρα συνέταξε, παρατιθεὶς τὰ ποιήματα τῶν ἀρχαίων, τῶν τε μυθολόγων καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν. As he wrote τὰ μετὰ Δαρείον, he must have continued to flourish after B. C. 485.^m

12. *Charon Lamprocenus*, B. C. 504. 464. Suidas enumerates ten titles of works by Charon. But the only works of Charon which are distinctly quoted by name are these two: Περσικά. Ὅροι Λαμψακηνῶν.ⁿ

13. *Hippius Rheginus*. Suid. Ἴππος Ῥηγῖνος, ιστορικός, γεγονὼς ἐπὶ τῶν Περσικῶν, καὶ πρῶτος ἔγραψε τὰς Σικελικὰς πράξεις, ἀς ὕστερον Μῆνης ἐπετίμητο. Κτίσιν Ἰταλίας. Σικελικῶν βιβλία ε'. Χρονικά ἐν βιβλίοις ε'. Ἀργολικῶν [sic emendat Vossius] γ'. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀρκάς. Ἴππος ὁ Ῥηγῖνος λέγεται πρῶτος καλεῖσθαι προσεληνὸς τοὺς Ἀρκάδας. Schol. Apollon. IV. 262. καὶ Ἴππος δὲ τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους ἀρχαιοτάτους γεγονέναι λέγει.^o

14. *Hellanicus*, B. C. 496. 431. According to Lucian, Macrob. c. 22. he lived to eighty-five. Ἑλλάνικος ὁ Λέσβιος ὁδοῦντα καὶ πέντε. which extends the life of Hellanicus to B. C. 411 P.

15. *Damastes*. Dionys. de Thucyd. p. 818. ὁλγῳ πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν, καὶ μέχρι τῆς Θουκυδίδου παρεκτείναντες ἡλικίας, Ἑλλάνικός τε ὁ Λέσβιος καὶ Δαμάστας ὁ Σιγινεύς καὶ Ξενομήδης ὁ Χίος καὶ Ξάνθος ὁ Λυδὸς καὶ ἄλλοι συγχοί. Suidas: Δαμάστας, Σιγινεύς—γεγονὼς πρὸ

collected by Creuzer, *Historicorum Antiquissimorum Fragmenta*, p. 38—86.

^m Athen. XI. p. 477. d. Διονύσιος ὁ Σάμιος ἐν ταῖς περὶ τοῦ κύκλου. p. 481. e. Διονύσιος ὁ Σάμιος ἐν ἑκτῇ περὶ τοῦ κύκλου. This is no other than *Dionysius Milesius*, and the work quoted is the κύκλος ιστορικὸς in the list of Suidas. Heyne, however, ad Apollodor. p. 981. Excurs. I. ad Virgil. *Aeneid*. II. (in opposition to Wesseling, ad Diod. III. 51. who agrees in the interpretation here given,) thinks that the κύκλος ιστορικὸς referred to the history τῶν μετὰ Δαρείον, that the κύκλος μυθικός was formed by the other works which Suidas mentions, and that this κύκλος μυθικός is intended by Athenæus.

ⁿ The other titles mentioned by Suidas are these: Αἰθιοπικά. Ἑλληνικά, ἐν βιβλίοις δ'. Περὶ Λαμψακῶν β'. Λιβυκά. Πρωτόντις ἢ ἀρχαῖαι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἔστι δὲ χρονικά. Κτίσεις πόλεων, ἐν βιβλίοις β'. Κρητικά ἐν βιβλίοις γ'. Περσικά δὲ ἐκτὲς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν συγγραμμάτων. From the Ἑλληνικά, in the opinion of Creuzer, p. 107. was taken the account given of Themistocles, apud Plutarch. Themistoc. c. 27. Charon is quoted, without the name of the work, in the following ten passages: 1. Phot. Lex. Κίβητος. 2. Plutarch. Mor. p. 255. A—E. a long narrative, abridged by Polyzen. VIII. 37. 3. Schol. Apollon. II. 2. 4. Ibid. II. 477. repeated by Etymol. v. Ἀμαζονίδες. 5. Tzetz. Lycophron. 480. 6. Strab. XIII. p. 583. 7. Plutarch. Mor. p. 859. B. 8. Ibid. p. 861. C. D. 9. Pausan. X.

38, 6. 10. Plutarch. Themistoc. c. 27.

^o Athenæus, I. 31. b. Ἰππίας [legit Schweigh. Ἴππος] ὁ Ῥηγῖνος τὴν εἰδὴν καλουμένην ἑμπελὸν βιβλίον φησὶ καλεῖσθαι ἢ Πόλιν τὴν Ἀργεῖον, ἧς ἱεραδένου Συρακουσίου, πρῶτον εἰς Συρακούσας κομίσαι ἐξ Ἰταλίας. Probably taken from the Sicilian history. Plutarch. Mor. p. 422. E. Ἴππος δὲ ὁ Ῥηγῖνος, αἱ μνημονεύονται Φανίας ὁ Ἐρίσιος, ἱστορὶ δὲξαι εἶναι ταύτην Πέριμον καὶ λέγει, ἀς ἐκατὸν καὶ ὁδοῦντα καὶ τρεῖς κίεμους ὄντας, κ. τ. λ.

^p Suidas. Ἑλλάνικος, Μυτιληναῖος, ἱστορικός—διέτριψε δὲ Ἑλλάδικος καὶ σὺν Ἡρόδοτῳ παρὰ Ἀμύντῳ τῷ Μακεδόνι βασιλεῖ κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους Εὐρυπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέους καὶ Ἑκαταίῳ τῷ Μιλήσιῳ διέβαλε γεγονέναι κατὰ τὰ Περσικά καὶ μικρὰ πρὸς. ἔζητει δὲ καὶ μέχρι τῶν Περσικῶν χρόνων, καὶ ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν Περσικῇ τῇ κατ' ἀντικρὶ Λέσβου. συνεγράφετο δὲ πλείστα τεύχεα καὶ πενηντικῶν. There is nothing to which much objection can be made, except the mention of *Amyntas*. There was no king Amyntas in Macedonia during the lives of Hellanicus and Herodotus. See the Table at p. 198. If we might alter text without authority, I should propose to read—Παρὰ Περσικῇ τῇ Μακεδόνι βασιλεῖ—ἔζητει δὲ μέχρι τῶν Ἀρχαίων χρόνων. Hellanicus died in the third year of Archelaus; Herodotus still lived in the fifth year of that king. The connexion or acquaintance of Hellanicus with Herodotus is confirmed by an anecdote in Schol. Sophocl. Philoctet. 201.

τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν, σύγχρονος Ἡρόδοτου, τῶν πλουσιωτάτων, ιστορικός—γένοντο δὲ Ἑλλάνικος καὶ Ξενομήδης.

16. *Xenomedes Chius*. Schol. Aristoph. *Lysistrat*. 448. ἔστιν ὅτι τὴν Ἀθηναίων Ταυροπόλιν καλοῦσιν ὡς Ξενομήδης ἱστορεῖ.

17. *Pherecydes*, B. C. 480. Φερεκύδης Λέριος, the historian, (the same person as Φερεκύδης Ἀθηναῖος,) and Φερεκύδης Σύριος, the philosopher, are frequently confounded: as in Lucian. *Macrob.* c. 22. Clem. Strom. V. p. 567. C. Euseb. Chron. ad Ol. 59. 4. The work of the Athenian or Lorian Pherecydes, so often quoted by the Scholiasts and by Apollodorus, was a mythological history, in ten or twelve books.

18. *Xanthus*, B. C. 463. His fragments are collected by Creuzer. *Hist. Ant. Fragma*. p. 144—226.

19. *Herodotus*, B. C. 484. 478. 456. 443. 431. 409.

20. *Antiochus*. Dionys. Ant. I. p. 34. Ἀντίοχος ὁ Συρακούσιος, συγγραφεὺς πάνυ ἀρχαῖος—εἰπὼν αὖτε “Ἀντίοχος Ξενοφάνους τάδε συνέγραψε περὶ Ἰταλίας ἐκ τῶν ἀρχαίων λόγων τὰ πιστότατα καὶ σαφέστατα. τὴν γῆν ταύτην, ἧτις νῦν Ἰταλία καλεῖται, τὸ παλαιὸν εἶχον Οἰωνοῖται.”—Diod. XII. 71. τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Ἀντίοχος ὁ Συρακούσιος τὴν τῶν Σικελικῶν ἱστορίαν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἑναιὸν [the year of Isarchus, B. C. 423.] κατέστρεψεν, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Κακάλου τοῦ Σικανῶν βασιλέως, ἐν βιβλίοις εννέα. Antiochus, then, although πάνυ ἀρχαῖος, and although he wrote, like the early historians, in the Ionic dialect, yet lived to the times of Thucydides and the Peloponnesian war.

21. *Stesimbrotus Thasius*. Athen. XIII. p. 589. e. Στεσίμβροτος ὁ Θάσιος ἱστορεῖ, κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς αὐτῷ χρόνους γινόμενος, καὶ ἑωρακὴς αὐτὸν, [Periclem] ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφομένῃ Περὶ Θεμιστοκλέους καὶ Θουκυδίδου καὶ Περικλέους. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 8. ὁ δὲ Στεσίμβροτος φησὶν, ὅτι τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ τῶν ἰθακῶν ἐγκαμιάζον ἐπὶ τῷ θήματι, [Pericles] ἀθανάτους ἔλεγε γεγονέναι καθάπερ τοὺς θεοὺς—Stesimbrotus, therefore, wrote after B. C. 440. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 13. Στεσίμβροτος ὁ Θάσιος δεινὸν ἀσέβημα καὶ μυθώδες ἔξευγεν ἑνὸς ἐνὶ τῇ γυναικί τοῦ υἱοῦ κατὰ τοῦ Περικλέους. οὕτως εἴκοι πάντῃ χαλεπὸν εἶναι καὶ δυσθήρατον ἱστορίαν τάληθες, ὅταν—ἡ τῶν πράξεων καὶ τῶν βίων ἡλικιώσις ἱστορία, τὰ μὲν φθόνος καὶ δυσμενείας τὰ δὲ χαριζομένη καὶ κολαϊκῶς, λυμαινῆται καὶ διαστρέψῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν. Id. c. 36. φησὶν ὁ Στεσίμβροτος ὅλας ἀθήκεστον ἄχρι τῆς τελευταίας τῇ νεανίσκῳ [Xanthippo] πρὸς τὸν πατέρα παραμύθια τὴν διαφορὰν. ἀπῆλθεν γὰρ ὁ Ξάνθιππος ἐν τῇ λοιμῇ νοσήσας. This brings down the narrative of Stesimbrotus below B. C. 430^t.

22. *Thucydides*, B. C. (496.) 471. 456. 431. 424. 423. 411. 403.

23. *Herodotus*. Aristot. *Rhet.* II. 23, 29. Ἡρόδοτος Θρασύμαχος “Αἰὶθ' ὁρασύμαχος εἴ.” καὶ

^a Strabo, XIII. p. 583, quotes Damastes on the geography of the Troad; and of Cyprus, XIV. p. 684. Plutarch, Camill. c. 19, quotes him as undertaking to fix the day on which Troy was taken.

Dionys. Ant. I. p. 181. refers to him as attesting that *Aeneas* came to Italy. Δαμάστας ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰθύν is quoted by Steph. Byz. v. Ἰσπερίων.—Athen. I. 1. Ἀναξίμανδρος—πρῶτος ἐτέλεσε τὴν οἰκουμένην ἐν εἰκοσι γράβαι. μετ' αὐτὸν Ἑκαταῖος—εἶτα Δαμάστας ὁ Σιγινεύς [sic legendum] τὰ πλείστα ἐκ τῶν Ἑκαταίου μεταγράψας περιέλαυν ἔγραψεν.

^t Pherecydes, however, introduced events subsequent to the mythological period: as the pedigree of Miltiades: Marcellin. Vit. Thucyd. p. i. the Scythian expedition of Darius: Clem. Strom.

V. p. 567. C. the Ionic Migration led by the sons of Codrus: Strab. XIV. p. 632.

^u Antiochus is quoted again by Dionysius, p. 35. 58. 88. 186. His *Italian History* is quoted by Hesychius, v. Χόννη. and by Strabo, V. p. 242. VI. p. 252. 254. 257. 262. 264. 265. 278. His *Sicilian History*, by Pausanias, X. 11. 3.

^v Plutarch quotes him for the flight of Themistocles; Themistoc. c. 24. where he censures him as inaccurate:—and for the History of Cimon. Cimon. c. 4. 16. Tatian, or. ad Græc. p. 106. notices Stesimbrotus as one of those who had treated of Homer. To this work Plato alludes, Ion. p. 530. d.

Πῶλον· "Αἰεὶ σὺ πῶλος εἶ." The Scholiast remarks: 'Ηρόδικος, Ἀθηναῖος, ἱστορικός. The age of Herodotus may be collected from the time of the rhetoricians *Thrasymachus* and *Polus*, with whom he was contemporary.

24. *Cratippus*. Dionys. de Thucyd. p. 847. εἰκεν [*Thucydides*] ἀτελὴ τὴν ἱστορίαν καταλιπεῖν, ὡς καὶ Κράτιππος, ὁ συνακμάσας αὐτῷ καὶ τὰ παραλειφθέντα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ συναγαγὼν, γέγραπεν· οὐ μόνον ταῖς πράξεσιν αὐταῖς (τὰς δημογραφίας) ἐμποδὼν γενεῆσθαι λόγων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἀκούουσιν ἐχληρὰς εἶναι, κ. τ. λ. *Cratippus* survived *Thucydides*: conf. *Marcellin. Vit. Thucyd.* p. xxvii.

25. *Clitodemus* vel *Clidemus*. His Ἀθῆς was published after the archonship of *Nausinicus*, B. C. 37½. Phot. Lex. v. *Ναυκραρία*. ὁ Κλειδήμος ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ φησιν, ὅτι Κλεισθένους δέκα φυλάς ποιήσαντος ἀντὶ τῶν τεσσάρων, συνέβη καὶ εἰς πενήκοντα μέρη διαταγῆναι. αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐκάλεον ναυκραρία, ὥσπερ νῦν εἰς τὰ ἑκατὸν μέρη διαιρεθέντα καλοῦσι συμμορίας. The συμμορίαι were instituted in the year of *Nausinicus*. *Harpocrat.* v. *συμμορία*. He is quoted by *Pausanias*, X. 15, 3. for the Athenian expedition to Sicily, in B. C. 415.^a

26. *Xenophon*, B. C. 424. 411. 401. 394. 374. 365. 362. 359.

27. *Ctesias*, B. C. 401. 398. 384.

28. *Anaximander*. Suid. Ἀναξίμανδρος Ἀναξίμανδρου, Μιλήσιος, ὁ νεώτερος, ἱστορικός. γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τοὺς Ἀρταξέρξου χρόνους τοῦ Μνήμονος κληθέντος. Laert. II. 2. γέγονε δὲ καὶ—Ἀναξίμανδρος ἱστορικός, καὶ αὐτὸς Μιλήσιος, τῇ Ἰάδῃ γεγραφώς. These, among other authors, held that letters were brought to Greece by *Cadmus*; (*Bekker. Anecd. Græc.* p. 783, 9.)—οἱ Μιλησιακοὶ συγγραφεῖς, Ἀναξίμανδρος καὶ Διονύσιος καὶ Ἑκαταῖος, ὡς καὶ Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν νῶν καταλόγῳ παρατίθεται.^x

29. *Philistus*, B. C. 406. 363. 356.

30. *Ephorus*, B. C. 340. 333.

31. *Theopompus*, B. C. 411. 394. 360. 343. 305.

^x The leading facts of the history of *Cratippus* are intimated by *Plutarch. Glor. Athen.* p. 345. D. ἀεὶ καὶ τὰ περὶ Ἑλλήσποντον Ἀλκιβιάδου ναυμάχματα, καὶ τὰ πρὸς Λέρβαν Θρασυδίου, καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Θηραμένης τῆς διγαρχίας κατάλωσιν, καὶ Θρασυβουλῆν καὶ Ἀρχίνου καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ Φιλῆς ἐβουλήκοντα—καὶ Κόνου πάλιν ὑμβιβάζοντα τὰς Ἀθήνας εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, καὶ ΚΡΑΤΙΠΠΟΣ ἀνήρηται.

^a *Pausanias*, I. c. calls this writer, ὁπότε τὰ Ἀθηναίων εὐχέρεια ἔγραφον, τὸν ἀρχαῖστατον. As *Hellanicus*, at least, had composed an Ἀθῆς before *Clitodemus*, it is not obvious in what sense he could be called the earliest writer upon the affairs of Attica, unless we understand *Clitodemus* to be the earliest native Athenian who had composed an Ἀθῆς. That he was an Athenian, is reasonably collected by *Siebelis*, (*Phanodemi, Demonis*, &c. *Fragmenta*, p. xiii.) from *Plutarch. Glor. Athen.* p. 345. E.

^x This *Anaximander* appears to be quoted by *Athenæus*, XI. p. 498. c. conf. *Schweigh.* ad locum—and to be mentioned with *Stesimbrotus* by *Xenophon, Sympos.* 3, 6. conf. *Weisk.* ad locum.

^y *Theopompus* was still living in B. C. 305, and, according to his own account, was born about B. C. 378. Phot. Cod. 176. p. 392. Φησὶν λέγεσθαι

τῆς πατρὸς ἅμα τῇ πατρὶ, ἐπὶ λακωνισμῷ τοῦ πατρὸς δόξαντος ἀνασπένδειν δὲ τῇ πατρὶ διὰ τελευτήσαντος αὐτῷ τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν δὲ κάθουσαν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνα βασιλῆος δὲ ἐιστεῖλαι τῶν πρὸς τοὺς Χίους καταπραχθέντων ἱστῶν δὲ εἶναι τὴν Θείουμαν πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. The rescript of Alexander to the Chians could not have been earlier than B. C. 333, which gives B. C. 378 for the birth of *Theopompus*. *Suidas* has a different account: Θείουμανος Χίος—γεννῶς κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τῆς ἀναρχίας Ἀθηναίων, ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνεργουμένης τρίτης διαιμερίας, ὅτε καὶ Ἐφῶρος, Ἰσχυράτου ἀκουστής ἅμα Ἐφῶρ. *Kuster* translates γεννῶς, vixit. But, as *Theopompus* was still alive 99 years after that period, the word might at least be rendered *natus est*, to make the account of *Suidas* even possible. The version, however, of *Kuster* gives the true sense of *Suidas*: as appears from another passage: Ἐφῶρος, Κυμαῖος, [παλὲ Ἐφῶντις] υἱὸς Δημοφίδου Ἰσχυράτου ἀκουστής τοῦ ἥτορος, ἱστορικός· ἦν δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνεργουμένης τρίτης διαιμερίας, ὡς καὶ πρὸ τῆς Φιλίππου βασιλείας εἶναι τοῦ Μακεδόνα. It appears therefore to be the error of the Lexicographer, who supposes these historians to have flourished in the 93rd Olympiad. *Marx*, ad *Ephori fragmenta*, p. 18—20, places the birth of both the historians in that Olympiad:—*Licet nobis illud ἦν et γεγενῶς*

32. *Cephisodorus*. Anonymus ad *Aristot. Eth. Nicom.* III. 8. Ἰστοροῦσι περὶ τῆς μάχης ταύτης Κηφισόδορος ἐν τῇ δωδεκάτῃ τῶν περὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ πολέμου, καὶ Ἀναξίμανης ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν περὶ Φίλιππον, καὶ Ἐφῶρος ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ. (conf. *Marx. Ephori Fragment.* p. 256.) *Dionysius* frequently names *Cephisodorus* among the scholars of *Isocrates*; conf. *Dionys. Isæo.* p. 626. *Isocr.* p. 577. ad *Amm.* p. 722. ad *Pomp.* p. 757. Whence *Ruhnkenius, Hist. Crit. or. Græc.* p. 159, with much probability conjectures that this *Cephisodorus* was the writer of the history, because many of the school of *Isocrates* applied themselves to historical composition.

33. *Dion.* *Plin. H. N. X.* 49. *Dino, Clitarchi celebrati auctoris pater*. Whence we know his age, for *Clitarchus* was a companion of *Alexander*: *Diod. II.* 7.^z

34. *Simonides*. Contemporary with *Speusippus*: *Laert. IV.* 5. πρὸς τοῦτον [*Speusippum*] γράφει καὶ *Σιμωνίδης* τὰς ἱστορίας, ἐν αἷς κατατάττει τὰς πράξεις Διωνὸς τε καὶ Βιάνου.

35. *Leo*. *Suidas*: Λέων, Λόντος, Βυζάντιος, φιλόσοφος, Περιπατητικός καὶ σοφιστής, μαθητὴς Πλάτωνος, ἢ, ὡς τινες, Ἀριστοτέλους. ἔγραψε τὰ κατὰ Φίλιππον καὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον βιβλίοις ζ'· Τευθραντικόν. Περὶ Βυσάλου· Τὸν ἱερὸν πόλεμον· Περὶ στάσεων· Τὰ κατ' Ἀλέξανδρον.^a

36. *Callisthenes*, B. C. 387. 357. *Callisthenes* died about the year B. C. 328.^b

37. *Anaximenes*, B. C. 365. 362. *Suidas*: Ἀναξίμανης Ἀριστοκλείους, Λαμψακηνός, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Διογένης τοῦ Κυνεῖ καὶ Ζωίλου—διδάσκαλος δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνα. εἴπετο δὲ αὐτῷ ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις. *Strab. XIII.* p. 589. ἐκ Λαμψάκου δὲ—Ἀναξίμανης ὁ ῥήτωρ. *Dionys. Isæo.* p. 626. Ἀναξίμανην τὸν Λαμψακηνὸν ἐν ἀπάσαις μὲν ταῖς ἰδέαις τῶν λόγων τετραγώνον τινα εἶναι βουλέμενον καὶ

accipere pro "natus:" *historiarum libros finisse* Ol. 109. 4. *Diodorus* prodidit. Quid ergo si *Ephorum* a persolvendo opere morte occupatum dicamus at. 64? *Impediunt Plutarchus*, p. 1043. D. *Clemens*, p. 337. A. [See the Tables, B. C. 333, 3.] On the text of *Photius* he merely observes, *In Photii verbis vitium inesse suspicor*; and concludes, (p. 23.) *illud negari vix potest, ad Alexandri imperium proxime accessisse Ephori aetatem, ut eadem frueretur vite diuturnitate qua Isocrates magister et Theopompus equalis: quorum alter nonaginta novem saltem annorum senex vita concessit, alter idem vite stadium si non explevit proxime certe attigit*. This interpretation of ἦν in *Suidas* cannot be admitted. In the next place, it is highly improbable that *Theopompus*, who was living in B. C. 305, should have been born in B. C. 404. Had he attained the age of 100 years, it would hardly have been unnoticed by *Lucian*, and *Phlegon*, and other writers, who have recorded the ages of eminent men. On the contrary, the numbers of *Photius* are highly probable; and no reason is given for suspecting corruption in his text. *Theopompus* would be born about B. C. 378, would be of the same age as his companion *Theodectes*, who studied with him under *Isocrates*, and would be 73 in B. C. 305, the first year of king *Ptolemy*. See the Tables, B. C. 305, 3.

^a The *Περικαὶ* of *Dion* are quoted by many writers: *Athen.* II. 67. a. Δίων ἐν τῇ Περικαῖ πράγματι. XIII. p. 560. c. Δίων ἐν ταῖς Περικαῖς. XI. p. 503. f. Δίων ἐν τρίτῃ Περικαῖ. *Laert.* I. 8. Δείων

ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ τῶν ἱστορίων. *Athen.* XIII. p. 609. a. Δίων ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ τῶν Περικαῖ τῆς πρώτης συντάξεως: where he is speaking of the sister of *Xerxes*. It is difficult therefore to conjecture where he made the former part to end, if, as *Schweigh.* (ad locum) supposes, *altera parte vetustior historia, altera recentior exponeretur*. *Plutarch* quotes *Dion* with evident satisfaction for the affairs of the younger *Cyrus* and of *Artaxerxes*: *Artaxerx.* c. 9. 10. 13. 19. 22. He refers to *Dion* for the reign of *Ochus*: *Isid. Osirid.* p. 363. c. and as treating of *Themistocles*: *Themistocl.* c. 27. This writer is quoted concerning *Semiramis* by *Ælian.* V. H. VII. 1. *Cicero, Div. I.* 23. and *Nepos, Conon.* c. 5. follow *Dion* for Persian affairs.

^a *Suidas* relates the particulars of *Leo's* embassy to Athens, derived from *Philostrat. Vit. Sophist.* I. 2. p. 465. *Athenæus*, XII. p. 550. f. ascribes the saying to *Python*, at *Byzantium*, and makes *Leo* only the narrator. *Plutarch, Mor.* p. 804. A. relates the story of *Leo*, and at Athens, but varies in the particulars.

^b *Plutarch, Alex.* c. 55. relates his death, ἐν αἷς ἡμέραις Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν Μαλλοῖς Ὀξυδράκας ἐννόησεν, according to one account, for there were various. *Arrian, Exped. IV.* p. 272. has preserved the varying accounts of the death of *Callisthenes*. *Cicero, ad Qu. Frat. II.* 13. de *Orat. II.* 14. speaks of this historian with no great respect. *Longinus*, s. 3. censures the bad taste of *Callisthenes*. *Polybius*, XII. 17—22. treats at large of his unskilfulness in his accounts of military affairs.

γὰρ ἱστορίας γέγραφε—καὶ τέχνας ἐξήνεχεν, ἥται δὲ καὶ συμβουλευτικῶν καὶ δικανικῶν ἀγόνων. Pausan. VI. 18, 2—3. Ἀναξίμανος οἶδα εἰκόνα ἀνερῶν, ὅς τὰ ἐν Ἑλλήσιν ἀρχαῖα καὶ ὅσα Φίλιππος δ' Ἀμύντου καὶ ὕστερον Ἀλέξανδρος ἐργάσατο συνέγραψεν ὁμοίως πάντα. These testimonies shew that Anaximenes the orator and Anaximenes the historian were the same person^c: and that, when Diodorus mentions, among the eminent men who flourished in B. C. 365, *Anaximenes of Lampsacus*, (see the Tables), he speaks of the same person whose historical work he afterwards describes.

38. *Palæphatus*. Suidas: Παλαίφατος, Ἀβυδηῖος, ἱστορικός. Κυπριακά. Δηλιακά. Ἀττικά. Ἀραβικά. γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδότος.

39. *Marsyas Pellæus*, B. C. 308.

40. *Demophilus*, B. C. 357. Son of Ephorus. Suid. v. Ἐριππος. Athen. VI. p. 232. e. Ἐφορος, ἢ Δημόφιλος δ' υἱὸς αὐτοῦ, ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν, περὶ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ λόγου, φησὶν Ὀνόμαρχος δὲ, κ. τ. λ. Schol. Victor. ad Iliad. XIII. 301, quoting the 30th book of Ephorus, concludes, ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ τῇ Δημόφιλου.

41. *Hieronymus Cardianus*, B. C. 301.

42. *Diyllus*, B. C. 357. 339. 298. Diyllus is placed here, on account of the mention of his historical work in the Tables^d.

43. *Psaon Plataensis*, B. C. 298. Dionysius, de Comp. Verb. p. 30. enumerates him among the historians who were negligent of style: Φύλαρχον λόγῳ καὶ Δούβιον καὶ Ξάωνα [*emendat Jonsius Ψάωνα*] καὶ τὸν Καλαυτιανὸν Δημήτριον, Ἰερώνυμόν τε καὶ Ἀντίλοχον, καὶ Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Ἡγησίαν Μάγνητα.—Psaon, who is introduced here from the notice of his history at B. C. 298, properly belongs to the period of the Ptolemies.

44. *Philochorus*, B. C. 306^e.

The ORATORS named in the Tables are these.

1 *Gorgias*^f, B. C. 459. 427.

2. *Antipho*, 479. 412. 411.

^c Ruhnkenius, Hist. Crit. or. Græc. p. 162. Wesseling, ad Diod. XV. 76. and Wyttenbach, Animadv. ad Plutarchum, tom. I. p. 1077. agree that they were the same. Casaubon, ad Laërt. II. 3. had imagined them to be distinct persons.

^d Diyllus, although the exact time in which he flourished is unknown, yet belonged to the Ptolemaean age. He is mentioned by Plutarch, Mor. p. 345. E. in conjunction with Clitodemus, Philochorus, and Phylarchus.

^e To these may be added, *Dionysiodorus* and *Anaxis*; although of the time in which they lived nothing is known: Diod. XV. 95. ἐπ' ἀρχαῖς Νικηφόρου, [B. C. 365.] τῶν συγγραφέων Διονυσιοδώρος καὶ Ἀναξίς οἱ Βουτροὶ τῆς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἱστορίας εἰς ταῦτα τὴν ἡλικίαν καταστρέφουσι τὰς συντάξεις. There remains a long list of historians who accompanied Alexander, or who wrote his history, *Aristobulus*, *Clitarchus*, *Onesicritus*, *Nearchus*, *Ephippus*, *Cyrtus*, *Medius*, and their contemporaries. But an account of these would extend beyond the limits and design of the present inquiry; and they may be more conveniently referred to the next period, the age of the Ptolemies.

^f Ruhnkenius, Dissert. Hist. de Antiphonte, c. 1. follows Pliny for the time of Gorgias: *Flouit Gorgias circiter Olymp. 70. [B. C. 500.] ut testatur idoneus auctor Plinius, H. N. XXXIII. 4. quem sequi malim quam Porphyrium apud Suid. v. Gorgias, Gorgiam ad Olymp. 80. referentem. [B. C. 460.] Porphyrii sententiam Suidas repudiat. Recte. Nam Periclis preceptor fuit Gorgias, &c.* The testimony of Pliny is to the following effect: *Auream statuam Gorgias Leontinus Delphi in templo sibi posuit LXX circiter Olympiade: tantus erat doctæ oratoris artis questus.* But, if Gorgias had already acquired wealth and eminence by his art in the 70th Olympiad, this would place his birth at about B. C. 535 or 540. consequently he would be about 55 years older than Antipho, 108 or 110 at the period of his embassy in B. C. 427, and 155 years earlier than the time of Jason of Thessaly. Pliny's date, then, is incompatible with other facts. But the date of Porphyry, understood of his ἀρχή, as explained in the Tables, B. C. 459, is entirely consistent with all that is recorded of Gorgias. I should reform the text of Pliny by the numbers of Porphyry; and read, in that pas-

3. *Andocides*, 467. 432. 415. 404. 403. 402. 400. 391.

4. *Lysias*, 458. 443. 411. 404. 403. 394. 388. 384. 378.

5. *Archinus*, 403. 402.

6. *Cephalus*^g, 402. 372.

7. *Aristophan Azeniensis*^h, 403. 372. 362. 355. 354, 2. [330.]

8. *Isocrates*, 436. 380. 374. 366. 365. 356. 355. 353. 346. 342. 340. 338.

9. *Leodamas*, 372.

10. *Callistratus*, 373. 372. 371. 361. 356.

11. *Thrasylbulus Colyttensis*ⁱ, 372.

12. *Melanopus*, 371.

13. *Androtion*, 385. 355.

14. *Isæus*, 364. 360. 358.

15. *Lycurgus*, 343, 2. 337. 335. 331. 330. 323. (307.)

16. *Eubulus*, 355, 2. 349. 348. 343. 340. 330.

17. *Æschines*, 389. 362. 345. 343. 330. 314.

18. *Aristophan Colyttensis*, 341. 340.

19. *Demosthenes*, 382. 376. 365. 364. 360. 355—339. 335. 333—329. 324—322. (280.)

20. *Hegesippus*^k, 343. 340.

21. *Hyperides*, 335. 322.

22. *Polyeuctus*, 343, 2. 335.

23. *Demades*, 335. 326. 318.

24. *Mærocles*, 335. 333.

25. *Hegemon*, 317.

26. *Pythocles*, 317.

27. *Dinarchus*, 361. 336. 324. 321. 318. 307. 292.

28. *Demetrius Phalereus*, 325. 317. 309, 1. 307, 2.

29. *Demochares*, 302. 280.

30. *Stratocles*, 307. 302.

sage, statuam in templo sibi posuit LXXX. circiter Olympiade.

^g That Cephalus was still living in B. C. 379, when the *Cadmea* was recovered, is attested by Dinarchus, in Demosth. p. 95.—Κεφάλου τούτου ψήφισμα γράψαντες, ἔς αὐτὸ καταπλάγεις τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν δύναμιν—ἔγραψεν ἔξιναι βοηθήσοντας Ἀθηναῖς ταῖς καταστροφῇ τῶν φυγόντων Θάβας.

^h The death of *Aristophan* is noticed by Demosthenes in his oration on the Crown. (See the Tables, B. C. 330.) He appears to speak of the *Azenian*; (see the observation at B. C. 362.)—and not of his own contemporary the *Colyttian*.

ⁱ Ruhnkenius supposes the *Colyttian* Thrasylbulus to be meant, in Aristot. Rhet. II. 23, 27, and with reason: and the *Colyttian* is to be understood

in Demosth. Coron. p. 301. For, 1. the *Stirian* was not distinguished as a mere orator, but rather, like Iphicrates or Timotheus, as a statesman and general: whence Taylor, Vit. Lys. p. 141. Reiske, aptly draws the distinction between Thrasylbulus and Archinus: ὁ μὲν ἀρ' ῥήθυσεν, ὁ δ' ἐγγχεῖ πολλὰν δύναμιν. 2. The *Stirian* fell in B. C. 389, before the birth of Demosthenes; but it is the object of the orator in that passage to describe those who had administered the republic at a later period, a little before his own public life. Thrasylbulus the *Colyttian* commanded a fleet in B. C. 388. Xenoph. Hel. V. 1, 26.

^k Described by the name of *Crotylus* by Æschines, Timarch. p. 9. 10. In Ctes. p. 70.

INDEX

OF THE

PHILOSOPHERS, HISTORIANS, ORATORS, AND POETS,

OF WHOSE TIME AN ACCOUNT IS GIVEN IN THIS WORK.

The Roman numerals designate the pages of the Introduction; the Arabic pages, the pages of the Appendix: the other figures describe the years B. C. of the Tables.

ACESTOR, *trag.* p. xxix.

Achæus, *trag.* 484. 447.

Acusilaus, *hist.* p. 323.

Æschines, *or.* 389. 362. 345. 343. 330. 314.

Æschines, *phil.* 365.

Æschylus, *trag.* 525. 499. 490. 484. 472. 458. 456.

Agathon, *trag.* 416.

Alcæus, *com. vet.* 388.

Alexis, *com. med.* 356. 316. 306. p. xxxvii. xl.

Ameipsias, *com. vet.* 423. 414.

Amelesagoras, *hist.* p. 323.

Amphis, *com. med.* 336.

Anacreon, *poëta*, 559. 531. 525.

Anaxagoras, *phil.* 500. 480. 450. 432. 428.

Anaxandrides, *com. med.* 376. 347. p. xxxix. xl.

Anaxarchus, *phil.* 339.

Anaxilas, *com. med.* p. xxxiii. xl.

Anaximander, *phil.* 547.

Anaximander, *hist.* p. 326.

Anaximenes, *phil.* 548. 480.

Anaximenes, *hist.* 365. 362. p. 327.

Anaxippus, *com. nov.* 303.

Anaxis, *hist.* p. 323, note c.

Andocides, *or.* 467. 432. 415. 404. 403. 402. 400. 391.

Androtion, *or.* 385. 355.

Antidotus, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.

Antimachus, *poëta*, 405. *Conf. Plutarch. Ly-*
sand. c. 18. *Suid.* v. 'Αντίμαχος Κολοφώνιος.

Antiochus, *hist.* p. 325.

Antiphanes, *com. med.* 407. 387. 343. 333. p. xxxvii. xl.

Antiphon, *or.* 479. 412. 411.

Antiphon, *trag.* p. xxix.

Antisthenes, *phil.* 365.

Aphareus, *trag.* 368. 355. 3. 341.

Apollodorus Gelous, *com. med.* p. xxxv.

Apollophanes, *com. vet.* p. xxxii.

Araros, *com. med.* 388. 375.

Arcesilaus, *com. vet.* p. xxxii.

Arcesilaus, *phil.* 299.

Archedicus, *com. nov.* 302.

Archelaus, *phil.* 450.

Archinus, *or.* 403. 402.

Archippus, *com. vet.* 415.

Aristarchus, *trag.* 454.

Aristeas, *trag.* p. xxix.

Aristippus, *phil.* 365.

Aristyllus, *see* Timocharis.

Aristomenes, *com. vet.* 431. 424. 388.

Aristophanes, *com. vet.* 427—422. 419. 414. 411. Πλωτος α', 408. 405. 392. 388. p. xxxix.

u 2

INDEX.

Aristophon, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.
Aristophon Azeniensis, *or.* 403. 372. 362.
555. 354. 2. 330. p. 329.
Aristophon Colyttensis, *or.* 341. 340.
Aristoteles, *phil.* 384. 367. 365. 347. 344.
342. 334. 322. p. 321.
Astydamas, *trag.* 398. p. xxix.
Astydamas junior, *trag.* 372.
Augeas, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.
Autocrates, *com. vet.* p. xxxii.
Axionicus, *com. med.* p. xxxiii.
Bacchylides, *poëta*, 450. 431.
Bathon, *com. med.* p. xxxiv. *This poet should have been placed in the NEW COMEDY, after THEOGNETUS, p. xxxvi.*
Bias, *phil.* 544.
Cadmus, *hist.* p. 322.
Calippus, *astrologus, fl. B.C.* 330. p. 306.
Calliades, *com. med.* p. xxxii.
Callias, *com. vet.* 432. 394.
Callicrates, *com. med.* p. xxxiii.
Callisthenes, *hist.* 387. 357. p. 327.
Callistratus, *or.* 373. 372. 371. 361. 356.
Cantharus, *com. vet.* p. xxxii.
Carcinus, *trag.* p. xxix.
Cephalus, *or.* 402. 372. p. 329.
Cephisodorus, *com. vet.* 402.
Cephisodorus, *hist.* p. 327.
Chæremón, *trag.* p. xxix. *Conf. Aristot. Poet. c. 2. 25. Rhet. II. 23, 29. III. 12, 2. Problem. III. 16. p. 697. B. Theophrast. Hist. Plant. V. 9, 5.*
Charon, *hist.* 504. 464. p. 324.
Chilon, *phil.* 556.
Chionides, *com. vet.* 487.
Chærilus, *trag.* 523. 499. 483.
Chærilus Samius, *poëta*, 479.
Chrysippus, *phil.* 280.
Cleomachus, *trag.* p. xxix.
Cleophon, *trag.* p. xxix.
Clitodemus, *hist.* p. 326.
Crates, *com. vet.* 450.
Crates, *phil.* 328.
Cratinus, *com. vet.* 519. 454. 448. 436. 425. 424. 423. 422.
Cratinus junior, *com. med.* p. xxxiii.

Cratippus, *hist.* p. 326.
Crobilus, *see* Hegesippus.
Ctesias, *hist.* 401. 398. 384. p. 283.
Damastes, *hist.* p. 324.
Damoxenus, *com. nov.* p. xxxv.
Deiochus, *hist.* p. 323.
Demades, *or.* 335. 326. 318.
Demetrius, *com. nov.* 307.
Demetrius Phalereus, *or.* 325. 317. 307. 2.
archon eponymus, 309, 1.
Demochares, *or.* 302. 280.
Democles, *hist.* p. 323.
Democritus, *phil.* 460. 435. 381. 370. 357.
Demophilus, *hist.* 357. p. 328.
Demosthenes, *or.* 382. 376. 365. 364. 360. 355—339. 335. 333—329. 324—322. 280. p. 260, 312—319.
Diagoras Melius, *phil.* 466.
Dicaogenes, *trag.* p. xxx.
Dinarchus, *or.* 361. 336. 324. 321. 318. 307. 292.
Dinolochus, *com. vet.* 487.
Dinon, *hist.* p. 327.
Diocles, *com. vet.* p. xxxi.
Diodorus, *comicus*, p. xxxvi.
Diogenes, *phil.* 323.
Diogenes, *trag.* p. xxix.
Dionysiodorus, *hist.* p. 328, note c.
Dionysius Milesius, *hist.* 520. p. 324.
Dionysius Sinopensis, *com. nov.* p. xxxv.
Dionysius tyrannus, 367, 4.
Diophantus, *or.* 372.
Diphilus, *com. nov.* 320.
Diyllus, *hist.* 357. 339. 298. p. 328.
Dromo, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.
Ecphantides, *com. vet.* p. xxx.
Empedocles, *phil.* 455. 444. 435.
Ephippus, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.
Ephorus, *hist.* 340. 333. p. 326, note y.
Epicharmus, *com. vet.* 500. 485. 477.
Epicrates, *com. med.* p. xxxiii.
Epicurus, *phil.* 510. 341. 329. 310. 306.
Epigenes, *com. med.* p. xxxiv. xxxviii.
Epilycus, *com. vet.* p. xxxi.
Eriphus, *com. med.* p. xxxiii.
Eubulus, *com. med.* 375.

INDEX.

Eubulus, *or.* 355, 2. 349. 348. 343. 340. 330.
Euctemon, *astrologus, fl. B.C.* 432. p. 304, note c. 306, note o.
Eudemus, *hist.* p. 323.
Eudoxus, *phil.* 368. p. 320, note c.
Eudoxus, *comicus*, p. xxxviii.
Euetes, *com. vet.* 485.
Eugeon, *hist.* p. 323.
Eunicus, *com. vet.* p. xxxii.
Euphorion, *trag.* 431. *υἱὸς Αἰσχύλου τοῦ τραγικοῦ, Ἀθηναῖος, τραγικὸς καὶ αὐτὸς ὅς καὶ τοῖς Αἰσχύλου τοῦ πατρὸς, οἱς μήπω ἦν ἐπιδεικνύμενος, τετράκις ἐνίκησεν. ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ οἰκεία. Suid.*
Euphron, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.
Eupolis, *com. vet.* 429. 425. 421. 420.
Euripides, *trag.* 480. 455. 447. 441. 431. 428. 415. 408. 406.
Euripides junior, *trag.* p. xxx.
Euxenides, *com. vet.* 485.
Gorgias, *or.* 459. 427. p. 328.
Hecataeus, *hist.* 520. 501. p. 323.
Hegesippus, *or* Crobilus, *or.* 343. 340. p. xxxv, note v. p. 329.
Hegesippus, *or* Crobilus, *com. nov.* p. xxxv.
Hegemon, *com. vet.* 413.
Hegemon, *or.* 317.
Hellanicus, *hist.* 496. 431. p. 324.
Heniochus, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.
Heraclides, *com. med.* 348.
Heraclitus, *phil.* 503. 455.
Hermippus, *com. vet.* 432. 430. 426.
Herodiceus, *hist.* p. 325.
Herodotus, *hist.* 484. 478. 456. 443. 431. 409.
Hieronymus, *hist.* 301.
Hipparchus, *com. vet.* p. xxxi.
Hippocrates, *phil.* 460. 435. 431. 357.
Hipponax, *poëta*, 546. 539.
Hippys, *hist.* p. 324.
Hyperides, *or.* 335. 322.
Ibycus, *poëta*, 560. 539.
Ion Chius, *trag.* 451. 428. p. v.
Iophon, *trag.* 428. 405. p. xxix.
Isæus, *or.* 364. 360. 358.
Isocrates, *or.* 436. 380. 374. 366. 365. 356. 355. 353. 346. 342. 340. 338. p. 259. p. 263.

Lasus, *poëta*, 503.
Leo, *hist.* p. 327.
Leodamas, *or.* 372.
Leucon, *com. vet.* 422. p. xxxi.
Lycis, *com. vet.* p. xxxi.
Lycón, *phil.* 300. 287.
Lycurgus, *or.* 343. 2. 337. 335. 331. 330. 323. 307. p. 269.
Lysias, *or.* 458. 443. 411. 404. 403. 394. 388. 384. 378. p. xix. xlii. p. 249.
Lysimachus, *com. vet.* p. xxxi.
Lysippus, *com. vet.* 434.
Mages, *com. vet.* 454. p. xxx.
Marsyas, *hist.* 308.
Melanippides, *poëta*, 520.
Melanippides junior, *poëta*, 520. 466, 3.
Melanopus, *or.* 371.
Melanthius, *trag.* p. xxix.
Meletus, *trag.* p. xxix.
Melissus, *phil.* 444. 440.
Menander, *com. nov.* 342. 321. 291.
Metagenes, *com. vet.* p. xxxii.
Meton, *phil.* 432. p. 304—308.
Mnesimachus, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.
Mærocles, *or.* 335. 333.
Morsimus, *trag.* p. xxix.
Morychus, *trag.* p. xxix.
Mylus, *com. vet.* 485. *Poëta primi comici fuisse Susarion, Mullus, et Magnes. Diomed. III. p. 486. Putsch.*
Myrtilus, *com. vet.* p. xxxi.
Nausicrates, *comicus*, p. xxxiv.
Neophron, *trag.* p. xxix.
Nicochares, *com. vet.* 388. p. xxxii.
Nicomachus, *trag.* p. xxix.
Nicomachus, *com. vet.* p. xxxii.
Nicophon, *com. vet.* 388.
Nicostratus, *or* Philetærus, *com. med.* p. xxxii. xxxvii.
Nothippus, *trag.* p. xxix.
Ophelion, *com. med.* p. xxxiii.
Palæphatus, *hist.* p. 328.
Pantacles, *poëta*, p. xxxi.
Panyasis, *poëta*, 489. 467. 457.
Parmenides, *phil.* 503. 455.
Pherecrates, *com. vet.* 420. p. xxxi.

INDEX.

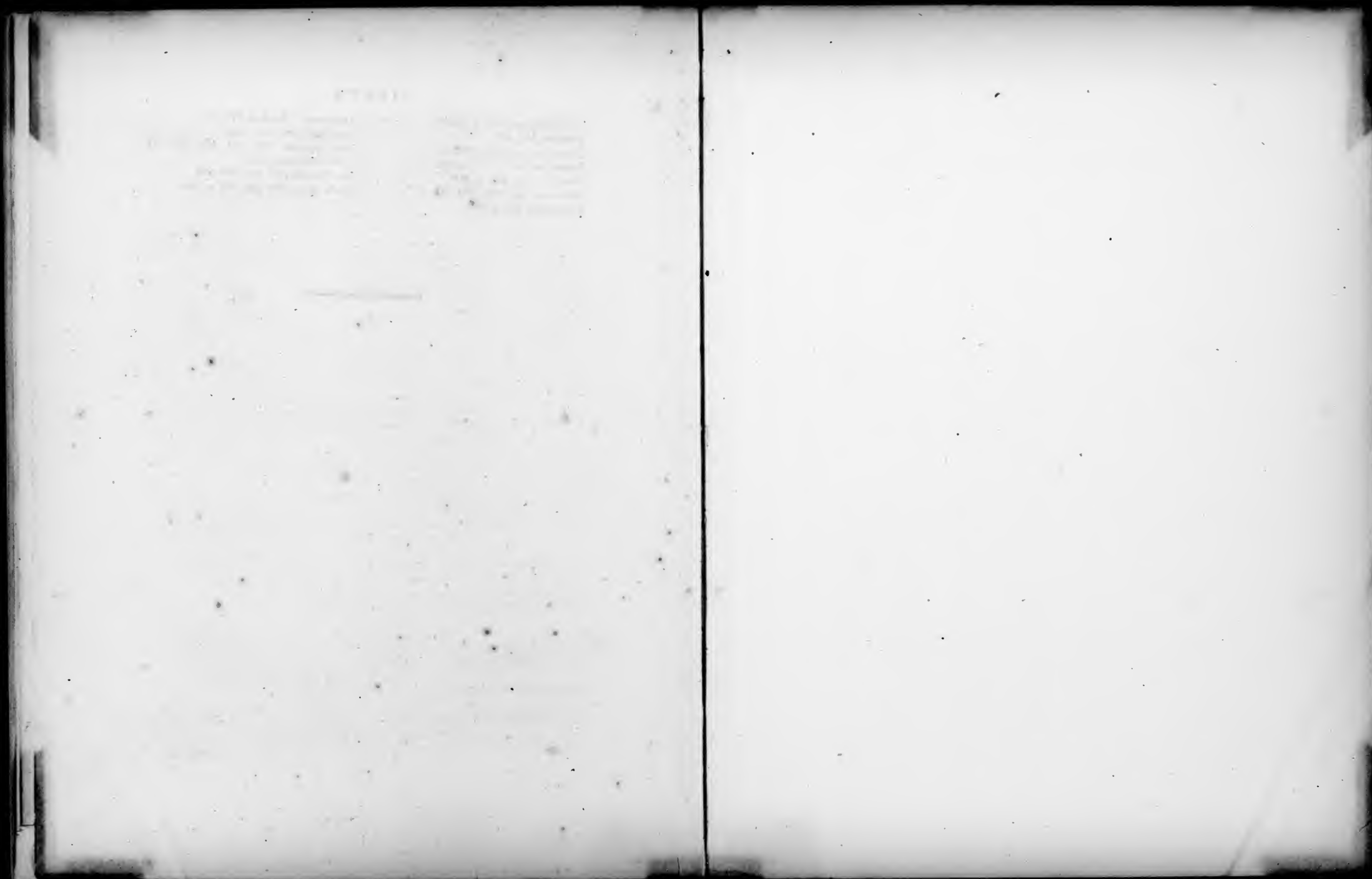
Pherecydes Syrius, *phil.* 544.
 Pherecydes Leriis, *hist.* 480. p. 325.
 Philemon, *com. nov.* 330. *According to Di-*
odor. tom. IX. p. 318. *he died B. C.* 262,
et. 99.
 Philemon junior, *com. nov.* p. xxxv.
 Philetærus, *com. med.* p. xl. *See* Nicostra-
 tus.
 Philippides, *com. nov.* 335. 301.
 Philippus, *com. med.* p. xxxiii.
 Philistus, *hist.* 406. 363. 356.
 Philochorus, *hist.* 306.
 Philocles, *trag.* p. xxix.
 Philonides, *com. vet.* p. xxxi.
 Philoxenus, *poëta*, 398. 380.
 Philyllius, *com. vet.* 394. *Suid.* Φιλύλλιος,
'Αθηναῖος, κομικὸς τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῆδας.
 Phocylides, *poëta*, 544.
 Phormis, *com. vet.* 500. p. xxx.
 Phrynichus, *trag.* 511. 483. 476.
 Phrynichus, *com. vet.* 435. 429. 414. 405.
 Pindarus, *poëta*, 518. 498. 490. 488. 484.
 480. 478. 476. 474. 472. 470. 464. 462.
 460. 452. 446. 439.
 Pisander, *com. vet.* p. xxx.
 Plato, *com. vet.* 428. 405. 391. p. xxxi. p.
 239.
 Plato, *phil.* 429. 416. 409. 399. 395. 389.
 374. 365. 347. p. 320.
 Plato junior, *com. nov.* p. xxxvi.
 Polemo, *phil.* 315.
 Polyuctus, *or.* 343. 2. 335.
 Polyidus, *poëta*, 398.
 Polyzelus, *hist.* p. 323.
 Polyzelus, *comicus*, 364.
 Posidippus, *com. nov.* 289.
 Pratinas, *trag.* 499.
 Prodicus, *phil.* 435.
 Protagoras, *phil.* 444. 422. p. 320.
 Psaon, *hist.* 298. p. 328.
 Pythagoras, *phil.* 539. 533. 531. 525. 520.
 510. 497. 472.
 Pythangelus, *trag.* p. xxix.
 Pythocles, *or.* 317.
 Sannyrio, *com. vet.* 407. *Conf. Aristoph.* *iv*
Γενεάων ap. Athen. XII. p. 551. b.

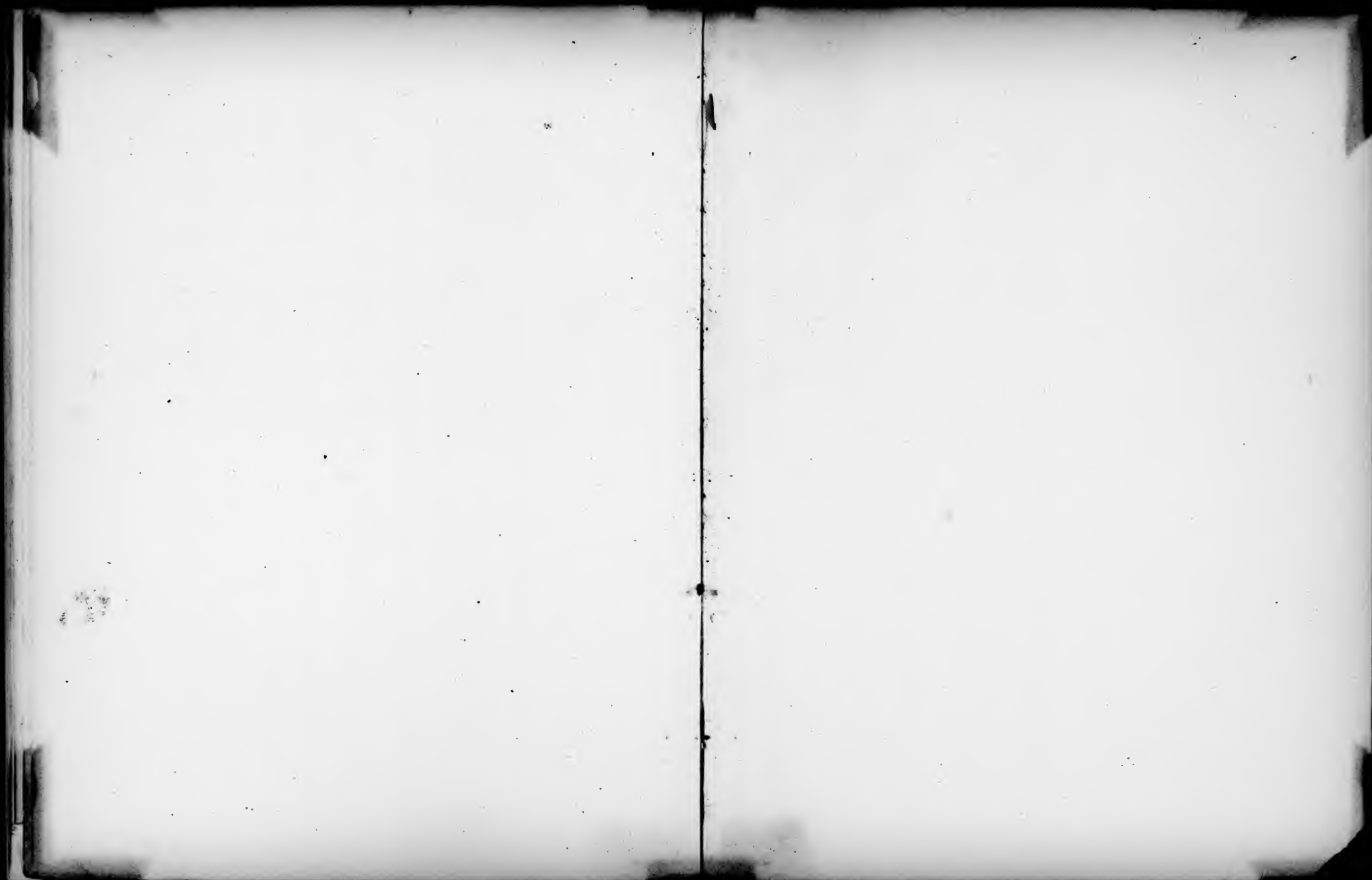
Sappho, *poëtria*, 559. 553.
 Simonides, *poëta*, 556. 525. 476. 467.
 Simonides, *hist.* p. 327.
 Socrates, *phil.* 468. 450. 999. p. xviii.
 Solon, *phil.* p. 274—276.
 Sopater, *com. nov.* 283.
 Sophilus, *com. med.* p. xxxiv. xxxvii.
 Sophocles, *trag.* 495. 468. 447. 438. 431.
 409. 405. 401.
 Sophocles junior, *trag.* 401. 396.
 Sophron, *μυρογράφος*, p. xxxi.
 Sosippus, *com. nov.* p. xxxv.
 Sotades, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.
 Speusippus, *phil.* 347. 339.
 Stephanus, *com. med.* 332.
 Stesichorus, *poëta*, 556. 553.
 Stesimbrotus, *hist.* p. 325.
 Sthenelus, *trag.* p. xxix.
 Stilpo, *phil.* 307.
 Strato, *com. med.* p. xxxiii.
 Strato, *phil.* 237.
 Stratocles, *or.* 307. 302.
 Strattis, *com. vet.* 407. 394.
 Teleclides, *com. vet.* p. xxxi.
 Telesilla, *poëtria*, 510.
 Telestes, *poëta*, 401. 398.
 Thales, *phil.* 560. 546.
 Theagenes, *hist.* p. 322.
 Theodectes, *trag.* 352. 333.
 Theognetus, *com. nov.* p. xxxvi.
 Theognis, *poëta*, 544.
 Theognis, *trag.* p. xxix.
 Theophilus, *com. nov.* p. xxxv. xxxviii.
 Theophrastus, *phil.* 322. 287. p. 321.
 Theopompus, *com. vet.* p. xxxvi.
 Theopompus, *hist.* 411. 394. 360. 343. 305.
 p. 326.
 Thespis, *trag.* 535.
 Thrasybulus Colyttensis, *or.* 372. p. 329.
 Thucydides, *hist.* 496. 471. 456. 431. 424.
 423. 411. 403.
 Timocharis et Aristyllus, *astrologi*, *fl. B. C.*
 283. p. 298.
 Timocles, *com. nov.* 324. p. xxxviii. xl.
 Timocreon, *poëta*, 471.
 Timotheus, *poëta*, 398. 357.

INDEX.

Timotheus, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.
 Xanthus, *hist.* 463.
 Xenarchus, *μυρογράφος*, 393.
 Xenarchus, *com. med.* p. xxxiv.
 Xenocles, *trag.* 415. p. xxix.
 Xenocrates, *phil.* 397. 339. 315.
 Xenomedes, *hist.* p. 325.

Xenophanes, *phil.* 538. 527. 477.
 Xenophon, *com. vet.* p. xxxi.
 Xenophon, *hist.* 424. 411. 401. 394. 374.
 365. 362. 359. p. 264.
 Zeno Eleates, *phil.* 464. 455. 435.
 Zeno Cittieus, *phil.* 299. 279. p. 321.





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